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Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2005



The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Foreword

The Government of Canada has made continuous improvement in its management practices a priority since *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada* was tabled in Parliament in the spring of 2000. Driving the government's pursuit of management excellence is its vision to provide Canadians with a responsive government, which serves citizens and manages itself as a unified, coherent enterprise; an innovative government supported by a highly-qualified public service equipped to leverage information and make the best use of public funds while balancing risk; and an accountable government which answers clearly and openly for its performance to Parliament and to Canadians.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting results to Parliament and citizens. They are at the heart of accountability in government.

Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following principles for effective public reporting (provided in the *Guide for the Preparation of the 2004-05 Departmental Performance Reports*: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr1/04-05/guidelines/guide_e.asp). Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes (benefits to Canadians and Canadian society) and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets performance in context, associates performance with earlier commitments, explains any changes, and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering on these commitments. Achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations are also discussed. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

This departmental performance report (along with those of many other organizations) is accessible from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estime.asp>. Readers wishing a high level, whole of government overview of the Government of Canada's efforts to improve quality of life should refer to *Canada's Performance 2005* available at the same internet address. This report is structured around three broad policy areas (Sustainable Economy, Canada's Social Foundations and Canada's Place in the World) and, in its electronic version, links to relevant Departmental Performance Reports. *Canada's Performance 2005* also contains a special overview of the government's efforts to improve the well-being of Aboriginal peoples.

The Government of Canada is committed to continually improving reporting to Parliament and Canadians. The input of readers can do much to ensure that Departmental Performance Reports and other reports are enhanced over time.

Comments or questions can be directed to:

Results-based Management Directorate
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
L'Esplanade Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R5
OR at: rma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca

Economic Development

Estimates

For the period ending March 31, 2005



Performance report

Jacques Saada

Minister of the Economic Development Agency
of Canada for the Regions of Quebec

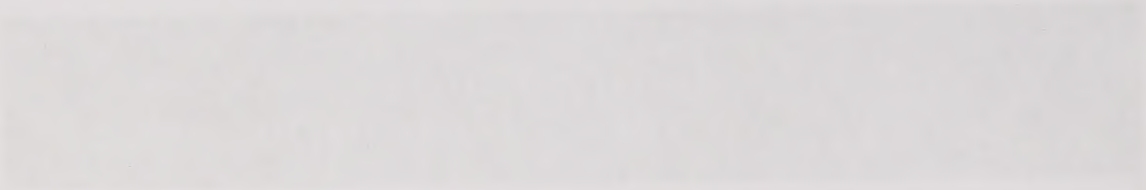


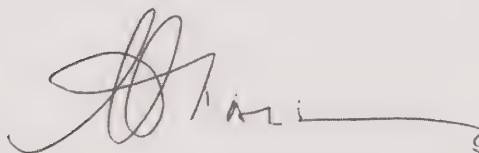
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And the outlook is bright. With the adoption of Bill C-9, which gives the Agency autonomous status on the same basis as Canada's other regional development agencies, Canada Economic Development intends to provide active leadership, working with its partners, in co-ordinating federal intervention with respect to regional development in Quebec, and to pay particular attention to communities that are vulnerable or experiencing difficulties.

Finally, to intervene in a more integrated, targeted manner reflecting the different types of regions of Quebec, the Agency has developed strategic directions for the next five years (2006-2011) which speak to its vision of development by means of a more integrated approach. This approach is based on the need to move toward an integrated, multidimensional concept of regional development; and the need to invest in innovation, human capital and modern infrastructure as sources of competitive advantages in the 21st century.

Over the coming months and years, we will collectively have many challenges to meet in order to further the vitality and prosperity of Quebec's communities and SMEs. To achieve this, one ingredient in particular is essential: our ability to generate co-operation among all stakeholders, government, enterprises and communities. And the results we present in this report bear witness to our desire to invest in the development of the regions of Quebec so that those men and women who work for their communities' well-being can contribute to economic growth and to enhancing their quality of life.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Saada', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Jacques Saada
Minister of the Economic Development Agency of Canada
for the Regions of Quebec

I.2 Management representation statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the *2004-2005 Departmental Performance Report* for the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec for the period ending March 31, 2005.

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles contained in the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's *Guide for the preparation of 2004-2005 Departmental Performance Reports*:

- It adheres to the specific reporting requirements contained in the guide.
- It uses the Department's approved Program Activity Architecture.
- It presents consistent, comprehensive, balanced and accurate information.
- It provides a basis of accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities entrusted to it.
- It reports finances based on approved numbers from the *Estimates* and the *Public Accounts of Canada*.



Michelle d'Auray
President

Date: 2005-10-06

1.3 Summary

1.3.1 Rationale

The mandate of Canada Economic Development
for the Regions of Quebec is

*to promote the economic development
of the regions of Quebec,*

*paying special attention to those
experiencing slow economic growth
and inadequate employment,*

*with a view to the enhancement of prosperity
and employment in the long term.*

In fulfilling its mandate, Canada Economic Development helps the Government of Canada deliver on its commitment with respect to Section 36 of *The Constitution Act, 1982* to promote equality of opportunity for all Canadians in their pursuit of well-being and to further regional development in order to reduce disparity in opportunities.

In October 2004, the Minister responsible for the Agency tabled Bill C-9 in Parliament. The purpose of this draft legislation was to establish the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec by statutory means and give it a legal basis in its own right. On June 23, 2005, Bill C-9 received royal assent.

The new Act provides for the Agency to establish and maintain partnerships with the other federal departments in Quebec in order to play its role as co-ordinator of federal intervention in regional development. The Agency also has to continue to work in conjunction with the Government of Quebec and local and regional economic agents in order to ensure the development and diversification of the economy of Quebec's regions.



The new Economic Development Agency of Canada
for the Regions of Quebec Act may be consulted at:

http://www.parl.gc.ca/PDF/38/1/parlbus/chambus/house/bills/government/C-9_4.PDF

1.3.2 Strategic outcomes and planning and reporting framework

The Agency targets strategic outcomes geared to the challenges of the global economy and associated with the adjustment and dynamism of the regions of Quebec, as follows:

- *Enterprises' competitiveness*
- *Vitality of communities.*

Like the other Government of Canada departments and agencies, the Agency adopted a new Program Activity Architecture in 2004-2005. The main changes made to the Agency's planning and reporting structure following the adoption of this new architecture are presented in Appendix 3.

For fiscal 2004-2005, while seeking to attain its strategic outcomes, the Agency had identified two intervention priorities:

- *Innovation—Knowledge economy*
- *Regions experiencing adjustment difficulties.*

The following diagram presents the Agency's planning and reporting framework based on its Program Activity Architecture and its intervention priorities.

MANDATE, STRATEGIC OUTCOMES, INTERVENTION PRIORITIES AND PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

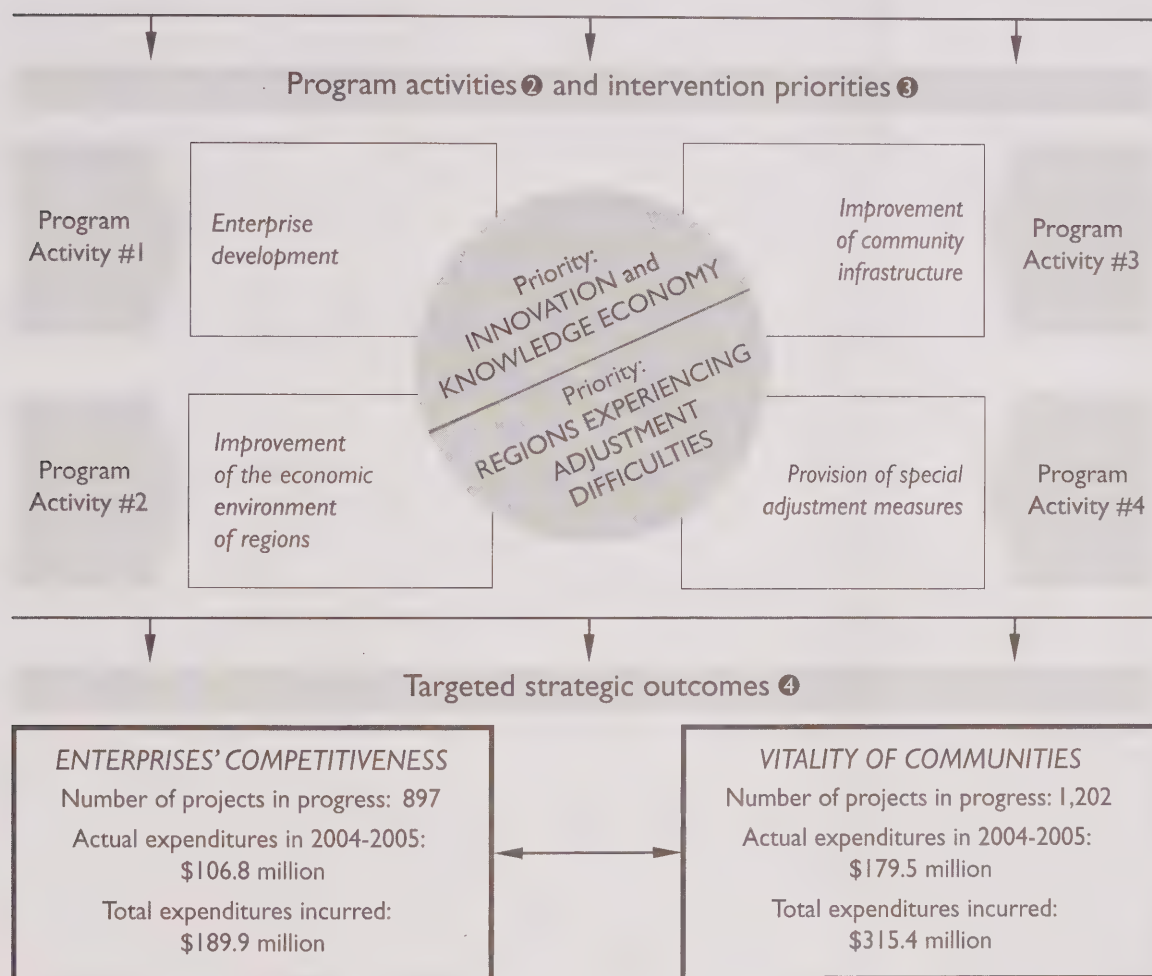
Corporate mandate ❶

PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS OF QUEBEC

Number of projects in progress: 2,099

Actual expenditures in 2004-2005: \$286.3 million

Total expenditures incurred: \$505.3 million

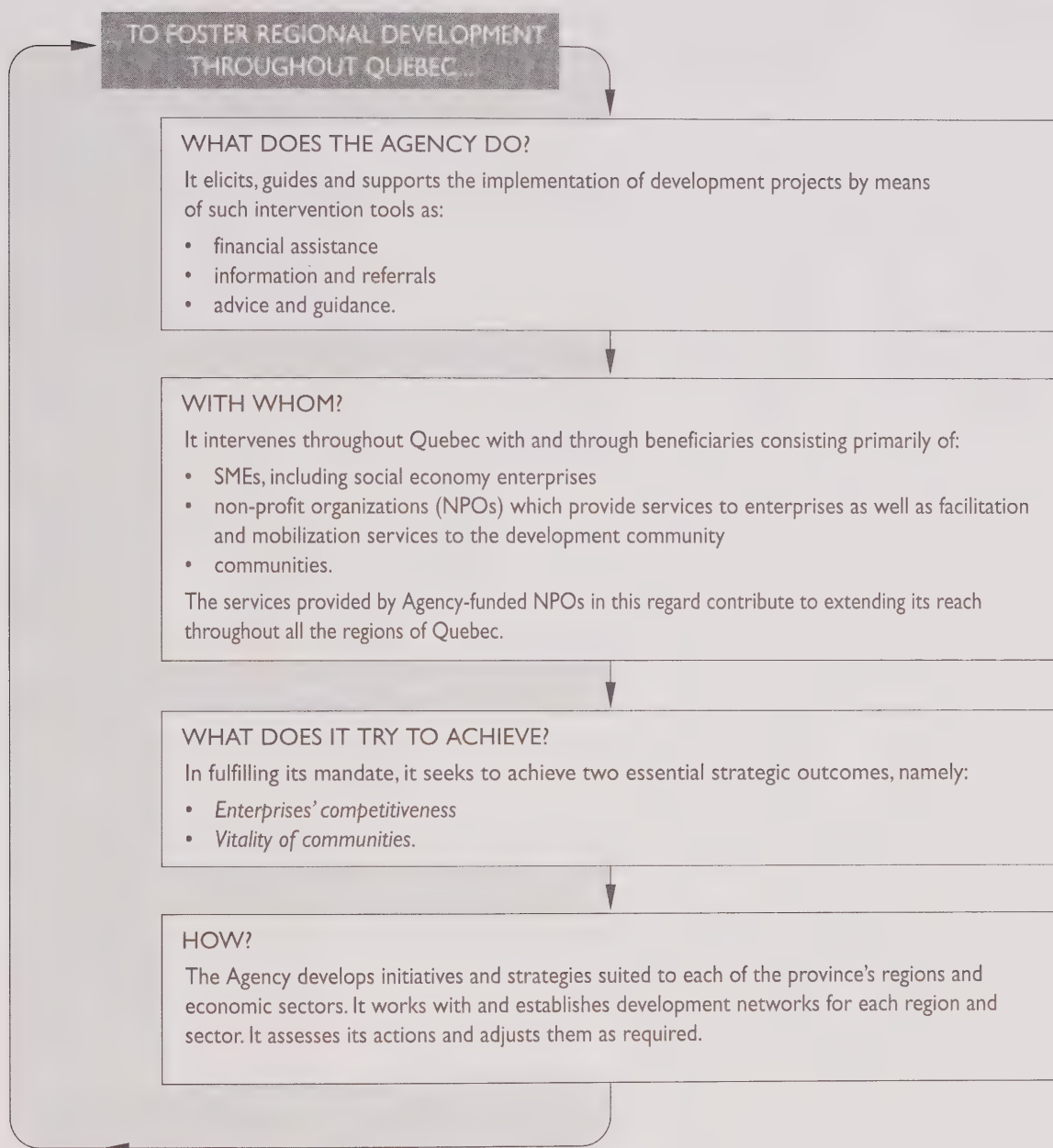


Notes :

- 1 The corporate mandate represents the Agency's rationale or raison d'être.
- 2 Program activities enable the Agency to fulfil its mandate and attain its strategic outcomes. Corporate services are also a program activity. They support action undertaken through the Agency's other program activities.
- 3 The Agency focusses on Intervention priorities through its program activities.
- 4 The Agency's Targeted strategic outcomes are also essential conditions for regional development in Quebec.

■ Program activity architecture	An inventory of all the programs and activities undertaken by a department or agency. The programs and activities are depicted in their logical relationship to each other and to the strategic outcome(s) to which they contribute.
■ Strategic outcome	A long-term and enduring benefit to Canadians that stems from a department or agency's mandate, vision and effort. It represents the difference a department or agency intends to make for Canadians and should be clear and measurable and within the department or agency's sphere of influence.
■ Results	Consequences attributable in whole or in part to the products and services (range of intervention tools) provided by the Agency.
■ Expenditure	A sum of money spent within the framework of a project in progress following a request for payment from a beneficiary.
■ Project in progress	A project that has been subject to an expenditure by the Agency during a given fiscal year. Expenditures incurred within the framework of a project generally constitute guarantees that certain results will ensue.
■ Total expenditures incurred	Total expenditures incurred within the framework of a project from its start until March 31, 2005. Total expenditures incurred within the framework of a project in progress in 2004-2005 can include spending from prior fiscal years. This indicator provides more comprehensive information on expenditures made by the Agency to achieve the results presented.

1.3.3 Agency action to foster regional development



What does the Agency do?

Canada Economic Development Agency elicits, accompanies and supports the implementation of development projects throughout the regions of Quebec. It encourages the implementation of development projects that would not be carried out without its assistance, would not take place on the same scale, or would be postponed or even abandoned completely.

The Agency has a range of intervention tools at its disposal. To fulfil its mandate, it:

- provides financial assistance for the completion of development projects
- provides business intelligence of a general or more specialized nature
- provides advice
- provides referral and guidance services.

Even before development projects see the light of day, the Agency acts as a catalyst in a community to bring out consensus and develop strategies or development plans geared to a region's situation and potential. The Agency is thus called upon to work in conjunction with local and regional economic agents, including representatives of local chambers of commerce and boards of trade, development organizations and institutions, local elected officials, and individuals interested in their region's development. It also advocates and represents their interests to the other federal government departments and agencies in order to influence policy and program design with a view to take advantage of development opportunities.

Furthermore, the guidance and advisory services and the information and referral services provided by the Agency are often crucial for the development of Quebec's regions. Without this support, a good number of regional enterprises or economic agents would not be in a position to initiate or complete strategic projects for their regions, or even to obtain contributions from other funding providers.

With whom?

The Agency places its intervention tools at the disposal of beneficiaries consisting primarily of:

- small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), including social economy enterprises
- non-profit organizations providing services to enterprises and communities
- communities.

The Agency elicits, guides and supports the implementation of development projects throughout Quebec with and through these beneficiaries, who indeed highly appreciate both the Agency's services and its service delivery. In recent years, Canada Economic Development has enjoyed high beneficiary satisfaction levels with respect to its services.

Over the years, the Agency has embedded itself deeply in the different regions of Quebec by weaving and leading a substantial network of organizations delivering services to SMEs and development agents. In this way, the Agency's action on development often comes about through organizations guided and funded by Canada Economic Development. By supporting these organizations, which it calls intermediary groups, and by learning from their knowledge and expertise, the Agency is able to be in close contact with the residents and the different situations in each region. In this way, it broadens the scope of its action in the regions of Quebec. It is also in a position to offer a significant continuum of services to SMEs in line with the stage in their development.

Through its intermediaries, the Agency offers the following services:

- enterprise incubation
- pre-startup and startup
- business intelligence, consulting and networking
- assistance for innovation, research and development (R&D) and productivity
- commercialization and exports.

For communities and development agents, through intermediaries, the Agency also provides services aimed at:

- raising regional awareness of regional economic issues
- fostering local development, including support for social economy enterprises
- promoting a community internationally
- enhancing entrepreneurship
- marketing a regional asset.

The Agency guides and supports more than 400 intermediary groups (primarily NPOs) in the different regions of Quebec. The role of some of these intermediary groups is to provide specialized services to business, while others constitute the means whereby citizens can play a significant role in the economic development of their community. For instance, the Community Futures Development Corporations, Business Development Centres (BDCs) and Community Economic Development Corporations (CEDCs) can count on the involvement of close to a thousand volunteers who collectively devote several tens of thousands of hours' work to their communities' development.

Several other examples of co-operation should be noted. Canada Economic Development works closely with *Centre d'entreprises et d'innovation de Montréal*, *Centre québécois du développement durable*, *Inno-centre*, *Enviro-Access* and *BioQuébec* to promote innovation in enterprises. The Agency funds the *Pôle Québec—Chaudière-Appalaches* and a network of regional export promotion organizations, in order to contribute to achieving national objectives concerning the development of international markets. Also working with the Agency are *Manufacturiers et exportateurs du Québec*, various trade associations and the boards of trade and chambers of commerce.

What does it try to achieve?

In eliciting, guiding and supporting the implementation of development projects with enterprises, non-profit organizations or communities throughout Quebec's regions, the Agency is ultimately aiming to enhance the prosperity and quality of life of Canadians in all regions of Quebec.

The Agency aims in particular to attain two strategic outcomes, namely:

- *Enterprises' competitiveness*
- *Vitality of communities.*

Enterprises competitiveness

Enterprises are the prime driving force behind regional development and wealth creation. When fostering the development of enterprises with a view to making them more competitive, the Agency works primarily with small- and medium-sized enterprises and non-profit organizations that provide services to enterprises. In so doing, the Agency facilitates in particular:

- the adoption by enterprises of advanced business practices (e-business, strategic planning systems)
- innovation in processes, equipment and products
- commercialization of new products and development of new export markets
- development and reinforcement of knowledge-based competitive advantages.

The growth of innovative and export-driven enterprises has a particularly stimulating effect on economic development and a lasting increase in employment.

Vitality of communities

A region has to be dynamic and have at its disposal, among other things, quality economic, cultural and tourism infrastructure and a solid network of local and regional development-oriented organizations. The Agency therefore works closely with local and regional economic agents, entrepreneurs and communities to promote their vitality. In so doing, it fosters, among other things:

- enhanced local capability to take charge of local development
- startup and expansion of small enterprises of local scope (entrepreneurship), including social economy enterprises
- improvement of community transportation infrastructure; drinking water (filtration plants and distribution networks) and wastewater (water supply and sewers) infrastructure; and economic and cultural infrastructure.

In addition, on an exceptional basis, also to ensure the health of certain communities, the Agency is sometimes called upon to intervene and institute special adjustment measures when communities or regions find themselves in a crisis situation following:

- a major economic shock, such as the closure of plants in an industry on which a region's economy is based (e.g., textiles) or natural resource shortages (e.g., fish)
- a natural disaster leading to the suspension or cessation of a region's economic activity (e.g., Saguenay flooding, Montréal and Montérégie ice storm).

Section 2 covers the two strategic outcomes targeted by the Agency as well as, in greater detail, the program activities used to achieve them.

How?

The Agency develops initiatives and strategies suited to each of the province's regions and economic sectors. It works with and establishes development networks for each region and sector. It assesses its actions and adjusts them as required. The Agency fosters the complementarity of its goals and actions with those of other federal and provincial departments and agencies and municipal administrations, while respecting their areas of responsibility. The Agency can thus have more influence on national policy and benefit from the expertise of other federal departments and agencies.

Close co-operation has been established through such co-ordination organizations and networks as the Canadian Technology Network or the Enhanced Representation Initiative. The Agency co-operates as well with the National Research Council Canada (NRC), Canadian Heritage (PCH), Environment Canada, Parks Canada, Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Natural Resources Canada (including the Canadian Forest Service), Infrastructure Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, among others.

The Agency also works with several Government of Quebec departments and agencies to foster the implementation of development projects when they correspond to the priorities of the Government of Canada, the Agency and communities. In this context, many projects supported by the Agency are also backed financially by the Government of Quebec, other Government of Canada departments and agencies, or municipal and regional authorities. In the case of the Infrastructure Canada Program, a formal co-operation agreement with the Government of Quebec was signed in 2000.

The Agency's development approach is present at every stage in its management cycle, from policy and priority planning to evaluation of its intervention, and the approach takes shape in the Agency's regional intervention strategies.

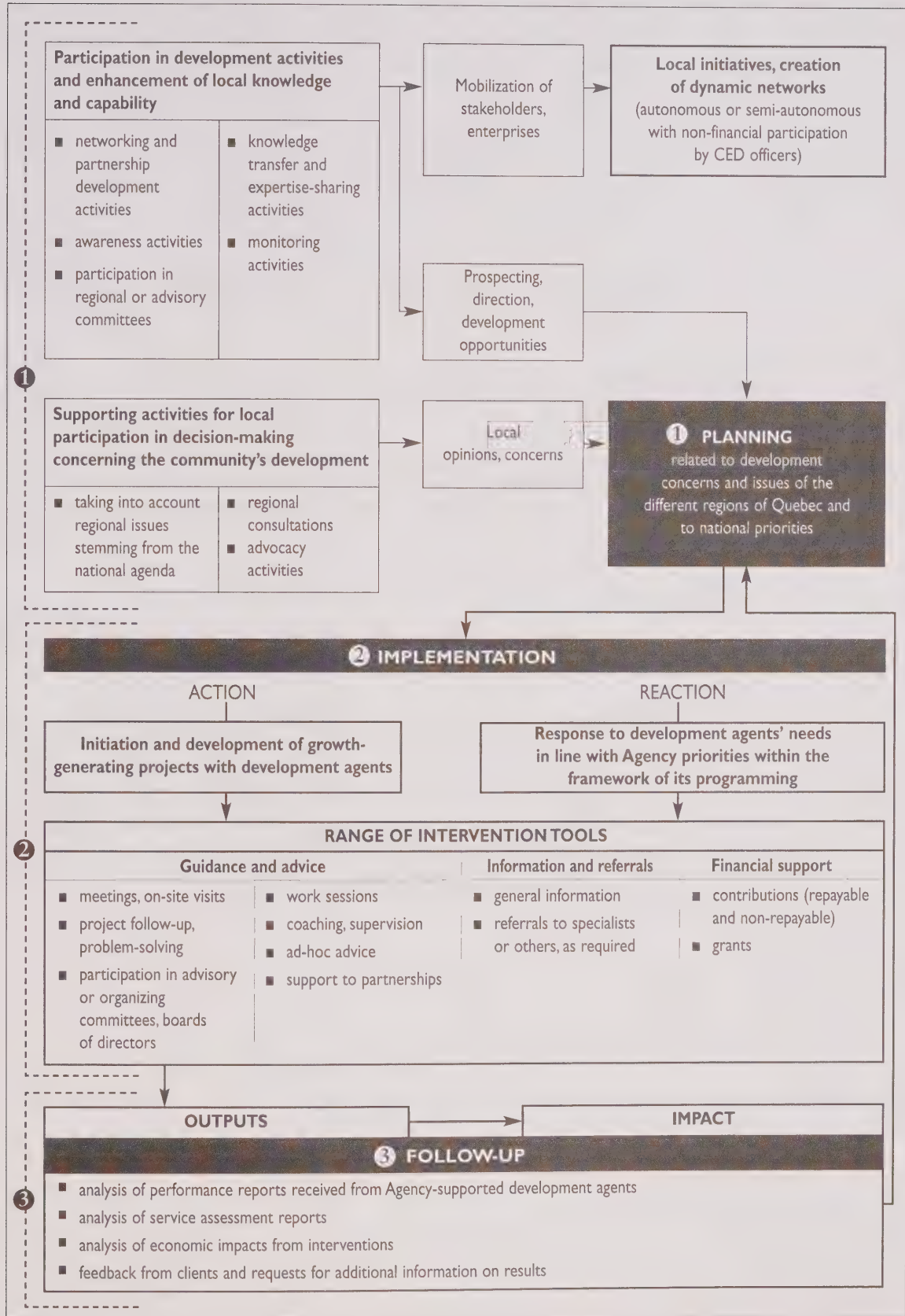
Regional Intervention Strategies

The Agency acts on regional development in an adapted manner by implementing regional intervention strategies in each region of Quebec.

The linchpins of its regional development action in Quebec, these Regional Intervention Strategies (RIS), which take into consideration local and regional development issues and challenges, are drawn up and implemented in conjunction with local and regional development agents. They guide the Agency's regional intervention so as to achieve the regions' development potential and foster growth in their niches of excellence (for instance, aluminum in the Saguenay, the mining industry in Abitibi, the marine sector in Eastern Quebec, or optics-photonics in Québec City). They are the outcome of the Agency's efforts to facilitate and mobilize local economic agents around priority issues, and often lead to more concerted action from the different government departments and agencies.

The following diagram explains the three main phases in the Agency's regional development approach. While the phases are presented sequentially, implementation of each phase overlaps in time, and the end of one phase is not a necessary condition for the start of another.

THE AGENCY'S REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH



Phase 1: Planning of the Agency's regional development intervention strategy

The first phase presents the Agency's activities for which, often, no financial participation is necessary. Through its presence in the regions of Quebec, the Agency stimulates and encourages the mobilization of development agents. These activities give rise to consensus in the development community concerning the priorities and intervention areas to be focussed on. This information is gathered by the Agency and is integrated in the development plans for the different regions of Quebec. The RISs of the Agency's business offices, presented above, are outcomes of these activities carried out in conjunction with local and regional development agents. These development strategies lead to the design and implementation of growth-generating initiatives or projects in the regions.

The Agency also supports the organization of activities that enable local and regional development agents to discuss the issues and share their concerns and needs with respect to regional development. This opens the way to effective communication between those development agents and the Government of Canada. It also gives the regions the opportunity to take part in decisions that have an impact on their development.

Phase 2: Implementation of the Agency's regional development intervention strategy

The second phase of the Agency's approach involves facilitating regional development, particularly by implementing its own intervention strategy.

The Agency's intervention strategy means it must be both active and reactive. In an active role, in conjunction with development agents, including other federal departments, it initiates and develops growth-generating projects for the regions. In a reactive role, it receives financial assistance applications and delivers its programming. It is frequently called upon to advise and provide guidance to applicants with respect to their financial assistance applications.

Whether in active or reactive mode, the Agency intervenes in many ways to meet its clients' needs. When it intervenes in support of enterprises and development agents, its staff can provide a full support environment, in particular:

- provide advice
- undertake a guidance approach
- deliver information
- refer clients to specialists or other information sources in line with their needs
- ensure enterprises' participation in business networks
- provide financial support.

Phase 3: Follow-up on Agency interventions and their impact on regional development

The third phase concerns follow-up on the Agency's interventions and impact on regional development. The Agency has to monitor the results of its interventions in the different regions of Quebec. Information on results first enables it to influence and adjust its intervention plans in regional development and then, in the medium term, to increase its impact and enhance the quality of its services and of those provided by the intermediary groups it funds.

During FY 2004-2005, the Agency began a review of its development approach. The new approach advocated by the Agency is presented briefly in the *Report on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006*.



The *Report on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006* of the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec is available on the Agency's Web site at: www.dec-ced.gc.ca, under *Publications*.

1.4 Departmental performance

With a view to the sound management of public funds and reasonable expenditures, the information generated by the continuous monitoring of results enables the Agency to adjust its interventions and respond dynamically to the development opportunities specific to each region.

1.4.1 Interpretation of results and reference bases for reporting

The Agency carries out its activities in the spirit of the Government of Canada's management framework: *Results for Canadians*. As a results-oriented organization, each year it improves its management and measurement tools in order to perform ongoing monitoring of the results generated by the projects it funds.

Scope and limitations

The Agency is an organization focussed on the results of its interventions. By their very nature, these results are achieved over a period of more than one year. As the performance report is a yearly follow-up document, its underlying methodology precludes measurement of longer-term results, so the report presents only part of the results which Agency interventions help generate. This report therefore presents primarily short-term results, along with some medium-term results. For a more accurate idea of the scope of the long-term regional development results achieved by the Agency, please refer to the different evaluation reports on its interventions. Numerous reports have been produced over the past few years, and they provide a wealth of information on the impacts generated.



Evaluation reports on Agency programs or initiatives are available on its Web site at: www.dec-ced.gc.ca, under *Publications*.

The results presented must be interpreted in light of the following contextual elements. The Agency's mandate is to promote economic development, by supporting and guiding the completion of economic development projects in Quebec. The implementation of these economic development projects rests with the enterprises and local and regional economic agents who design and shape the projects supported by the Agency. The result is interdependence between, on the one hand, the players involved and, on the other hand, the Agency's level of activity (number of projects supported) and results, over which it consequently does not have absolute control. In fact, while the Agency can sensitize, ensure joint action by and mobilize development agents, it is clearly they who decide on the projects they put forward.

The Agency's financial contribution to a project generally corresponds to no more than a fraction of its total cost. The Agency encourages the implementation of projects which often also receive financial support from other stakeholders. In short, although the results obtained from completion of these projects are a consequence of the Agency's interventions, nevertheless they cannot be attributed to the Agency's contribution alone.

Reference bases for presenting Agency performance

Two reference bases are used in this report to illustrate Agency achievements and performance. To present its main outputs, that is, services provided by the Agency to attain the planned results, the reference base used is that of new financial contribution agreements approved between April 1, 2004 and March 31, 2005.

When the time comes to present the main results observed as of March 31, 2005, the reference base used is that of projects in progress, that is, projects for which an expenditure was made during FY 2004-2005. In fact, for the Agency to be able to report results for a project, that project has to have been the subject of an expenditure, that is, activities must have been carried out, thus contributing to attainment of results. This reference base of "projects in progress" contains projects that may have begun, continued or ended in 2004-2005. Moreover, some of these projects that were still in the process of implementation as of March 31, 2005 will be completed during subsequent fiscal years. Their total results will then be reported in future performance reports.

Funds expended on projects in progress are presented in this report under "actual expenditures" and "total expenditures incurred." Actual expenditures are those made by the Agency under projects in progress for a given fiscal year. Total expenditures incurred are those made since the start of the projects being implemented during a given fiscal year. Since projects in progress may have begun during a fiscal year prior to the one being reported on, total expenditures incurred include spending made during previous fiscal years.

These two reference bases are not mutually exclusive. New contribution agreements approved during FY 2004-2005 may also have been the subject of an expenditure, and therefore of activities leading to results. So they are included in the reference base of projects in progress when this document reports on results observed as of March 31, 2005. Appendix 2 explains the scope and limitations of the methodology used to generate the information contained in this report.

1.4.2 Performance context

While the Agency pursues a proactive approach to regional development, its level of activity and the results it achieves largely depend on the dynamism of the enterprises and local and regional economic agents which design and carry out development projects. This dynamism may be affected by several factors, including particularly the prevailing economic situation.

Economic Context

Quebec entered 2004 facing many challenges: the high Canadian dollar was expected to depress exports, imported products from developing nations were increasing their presence at the expense of domestic goods, the softwood lumber industry continued to face trade barriers with the United States and the fishing industry's continued moratorium on several species' stocks was still in place. Despite these challenges, the Quebec economy performed relatively well.

Overall situation

In 2004, Quebec's real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 2.2%, slightly below the national average of 2.8%. Quebec manufacturers produced a record high in shipments throughout the year, completely recovering from the downward slide experienced in 2001 and 2002, as domestic demand again was the main factor propping up the economy. Consumer demand has remained high for the past three years, providing a large source of GDP growth, and this was joined in 2004 by a substantial increase in investment, notably gross fixed capital formation.

Quebec's exports grew 2.4% in 2004 despite the high dollar, while importers took advantage of the high dollar, as imports rose by 8.5% — the largest increase since 2000. This exerted a drag on GDP growth. Exports of non-durable consumer goods, such as clothing, textiles and footwear, which face fierce competition from overseas suppliers, posted either almost no growth or decreased growth in exports.

The current nature of the global economy has had a dramatic impact on Quebec's products. In spite of the importance of technology, five of Quebec's top six industries for shipments were all natural-resource based: primary metals, food, pulp and paper, wood products and petroleum products. Telecommunications and aerospace are two industries in particular that still have not recovered from the downturn experienced a few years ago.

The textile and clothing industry suffered throughout the year, owing to the combined impacts of the strengthened dollar and increased competition arising from the reduction in tariffs for developing nations. Attacked on both these fronts, the sector continued its three-year slide, culminating with the highly publicized announcement of the closure of four textile plants in Huntingdon in December 2004.

One area of the economy that showed strength across the province was construction. Both residential and non-residential projects remained numerous and provided employment for a large number of workers. Housing starts were up 14% in 2004 from 2003, a growth rate double the national average.

Employment grew 1.7% to provide jobs for over 3.6 million people, while the unemployment rate fell from 9.2% in 2003 to 8.5% in 2004, which is well below the average of 10.7% seen over the past 15 years. Perhaps more importantly, the unemployment rate fell in 10 of the 16 administrative regions of Quebec. However manufacturing jobs continued to be lost while gains were made in other sectors. Manufacturing's share of employment continued to fall and represented 17% of total employment in 2004, compared with 19.1% in 1999.

Regional perspective

Employment in the Montréal Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) was 25,000 higher in 2004 than in 2003. Despite this increase, the growth rate (1.4%) was below that of other comparable CMAs in Canada, such as Toronto (2.2%), Calgary (2.8%) and Vancouver (2.1%). Difficulties were faced in the aerospace industry, which is still recovering from the events of 2001, creating important trickle-down effects through the whole supply chain. Employment in manufacturing across the CMA remained below the 300,000 threshold for the second consecutive year and 5% below the level it had attained in 2002. The clothing and textile industry is important in Montréal although the move toward newer product lines, especially technology textiles, has somewhat helped this sector survive the current challenges. The important tourism sector also managed to rebound in 2004, after the SARS impact in 2003, with international visitors increasing 12% between the two years.

In 2004, employment in the Québec City CMA grew by 0.6%, while the Gatineau CMA saw an employment increase of 0.3%. This low growth was due to the current situation of employment within the public sector. In Québec City, for example, employment growth was limited largely by the Government of Quebec's decision to replace only half of retiring civil servants. With the service sector accounting for 85% of employment in these two cities, compared with 75% for the province overall, Gatineau and Québec City were less affected by the problems facing manufacturers. Within the goods producing sector, significant workforces in R&D and other high-knowledge positions, especially nanotechnology, of which Québec City has quickly become a world leader, also permitted both cities to remain somewhat immune from the overseas threat that hampered a large part of Quebec manufacturers, as this threat focussed largely among manufacturers using low-skilled positions and low-knowledge products.

Central regions had to cope with the general downturn in employment in the manufacturing sector. The decline was concentrated in non-resource manufacturing sector production, especially in the textile and clothing sector, which is clustered in several localities among these regions. Continued implementation of higher technology in the production process and a greater level of value-added from its workforce are needed to help these enterprises survive the ever-increasing threat from emerging countries such as China and India.

The remote, mainly rural regions of the province (Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Saguenay—Lac-St-Jean, Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec) continued to be largely resource dependent, which overall provided the province with some of its strongest sectors, notably agriculture and mining, which benefited from high worldwide prices. Other sectors faced ongoing difficulties. The forestry industry continued to be hampered by the trade restrictions imposed by the United States, but benefited from the strong housing market. The forestry industry is going through consolidation of activities, which could accelerate in coming years and will have to adapt to a 20% reduction in allowable cuts following the adoption of *Bill 71*, amending the *Forest Act*. Fishing activities remained well below historical levels owing to the ongoing moratoria on several stocks, creating demands for alternative work in coastal areas.

Seasonal work is also a reality for many people in the remote regions of Quebec. Without an adequate supply of full-time year-round employment, many workers tend to find work whenever it is available, often for short periods at a time. Uncertain work levels place additional pressure on communities, and provide incentives for many to relocate to larger, urban centres, decreasing not only the local labour supply, but also the supply of potential consumers. This can have a negative impact on growth potential in these regions.

It was against the backdrop of this prevailing economic climate, which overall was favourable in 2004, that the Agency worked and invested its human and financial resources in order to achieve its targeted results.

1.4.3 Human and financial resources

In 2004-2005, to deliver products and services to its beneficiaries and generate enduring benefits for Canadians, the Agency had the equivalent of 401 full-time employees across Quebec in its business offices, an office in Gatineau ensuring liaison with the federal government and a Head Office in Montréal. The difference between total authorities, which stood at 375 full-time equivalents (FTEs), and actual expenditures of 401 FTEs is attributable to the additional resources required in order to meet the regions' demand and needs with respect to regional development.

Promotion of the economic development of the regions of Quebec <i>(in millions of dollars)</i>	Fiscal Year 2004-2005		
	Planned spending	Total authorities	Actual expenditures
Financial resources ¹	427.9	431.7	333.1
■ contributions and grants	380.4	384.3	286.3
■ operations ²	47.5	47.4	46.8
Human resources (FTEs)	371	375	401

Notes:

- 1 Section 3 of this report provides further information concerning the Agency's financial performance for FY 2004-2005.
- 2 Financial resources with respect to operations include the contribution to employee fringe benefit plans and the Minister's salary and car allowance.

As to financial resources, in 2004-2005 the Agency's actual expenditures totalled \$333.1 million. Of these, contribution and grant expenditures amounted to \$286.3 million, while operating expenditures stood at \$46.8 million. The difference between planned spending and actual expenditures is attributable primarily to the deferral to subsequent years of funding for the Infrastructure Canada Program (ICP), a program which comes under the *Improvement of community infrastructure* program activity.

■ Outputs	Direct products or services provided by the Agency to its beneficiaries, namely, enterprises or local and regional development agents.
■ New contribution agreement	Agreement reached between the Agency and a beneficiary during a given fiscal year for implementation of a development project.
■ Financial assistance approved	Amount of money subject to a contribution agreement between the Agency and a beneficiary. This amount constitutes a financial commitment toward a beneficiary that may be spread over several fiscal years.

1.4.4 Profile of interventions – Main outputs

During FY 2004-2005, under its mandate, the Agency signed 971 new contribution agreements for the implementation of development projects. The financial assistance approved for these contribution agreements amounted to \$182.6 million. The following table presents the Agency's main financial output in line with its Program Activity Architecture.

NEW CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENTS APPROVED IN 2004-2005

New contribution agreements by strategic outcome and program activity (PA)	Number of new agreements		Financial assistance approved (in millions of dollars)	
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2003-2004	2004-2005
Strategic outcome #1 — <i>Enterprises' competitiveness</i>	514	463	114.1	87.7
PA – <i>Enterprise development</i>	514	463	114.1	87.7
Strategic outcome #2 — <i>Vitality of communities</i>	596	508	240.2	94.9
PA – <i>Improvement of the economic environment of regions</i>	309	311	75.4	57.2
PA – <i>Improvement of community infrastructure</i>	97	47	152.3	26.7
PA – <i>Provision of special adjustment measures</i>	190	150	12.5	11.0
Total	1,110	971	354.3	182.6

The number of new contribution agreements and the financial assistance approved in 2004-2005 were down from 2003-2004, owing primarily to the decline in funds available for approval of new projects under the Infrastructure Canada Program in 2004-2005.

Main outputs – *Innovation—Knowledge economy*

In 2004-2005, excluding interventions for the *Improvement of community infrastructure* program activity, 59% of the financial assistance approved by the Agency under its Innovation development of entrepreneurship and access program for SMEs (IDEA-SME) and Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) programs was provided for innovation and knowledge economy projects. This level of financial assistance is slightly lower than that provided by the Agency for this type of projects in 2003-2004, or 61% of the total financial assistance approved under those programs.

Main outputs – *Regions experiencing adjustment difficulties*

Excluding new contribution agreements for the improvement of community infrastructure, Agency interventions in 2004-2005 in regions experiencing adjustment difficulties (Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Côte-Nord, Nord-du-Québec, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean) were at a comparable level to 2003-2004. In fact, 30.5% of the financial assistance approved by the Agency in 2004-2005 went to regions experiencing adjustment difficulties, compared with 29.4% in 2003-2004, thus showing the special, sustained attention the Agency pays to them. The total population of regions experiencing adjustment difficulties represented less than 12% of Quebec's total population.

In addition to the interventions carried out under its mandate, the Agency handled delivery of the Softwood Industry and Community Economic Adjustment Initiative in the regions of Quebec on behalf of Industry Canada. Some 144 new contribution agreements were signed under this initiative for total financial assistance approved of \$12.3 million. The contribution agreements concluded under this initiative help diversify the economy and generate long-term economic impacts in the regions and communities affected by the softwood lumber trade dispute between Canada and the United States.

The Agency's achievements with regard to the projects it supports are proof positive of its commitment to regional development in Quebec.

1.4.5 Agency's main results

The following table provides an overview and a view by intervention priority of the Agency's main documented achievements with respect to all projects in progress in 2004-2005.

The total value of projects in progress is an indicator of the financial effort made by development agents overall, irrespective of funding source, to implement the projects with which the Agency was associated during FY 2004-2005. The Agency made the financial commitment in amount of \$952.8 million to support the completion of 2,099 projects that were in progress in 2004-2005. Adding investments from other funding providers, the total value of these 2,099 projects in 2004-2005 stood at \$3.8 billion.

The findings of the yearly survey of beneficiaries show that Agency financial support has an incentive effect on the completion of projects by enterprises and local economic agents. In fact, 73.9% of beneficiaries indicate that they would not have been able to complete their projects without financial assistance from the Agency (completion effect). Among the 26.1% of beneficiaries stating that they would have carried out their projects anyway, 60% say they would not have been able to complete their projects within the same timeframe (acceleration effect), and 71.6% consider they would have been unable to carry out their projects on the same scale (increased-scale effect). Also in the annual survey, 51% of these enterprises mentioned having increased their sales figures, by an average of \$657,000.

Directly and indirectly, the 2,099 projects in progress, excluding employment results for the Community Futures Program (CFP), had already contributed, as of March 31, 2005, to the creation, transformation and maintenance of more than 14 383 jobs in the different regions of Quebec. This indicator is an estimate of jobs created, maintained and transformed, as of March 31, 2005, as stated by those responsible for projects in progress during FY 2004-2005. Appendix 2 provides further information on this subject.

While not constituting targeted short- or medium-term results, enhancement of prosperity and job creation are among the Agency's ultimate goals; they can be fully achieved only in the long term, at the end of a long chain of ripple effects which is beyond the scope of this annual performance monitoring report. The Agency's strategy anticipates that jobs created and maintained in the short term will increase in number in the medium and long term, as the effects of the projects that were in progress in 2004-2005 gain in scope and mature.

DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Main results observed as of March 31, 2005¹

Number of projects in progress in 2004-2005	2,099
Indicator of promotion of regional development	
■ total value of development projects in progress (total cost, irrespective of funding source) ²	\$3.8 billion
Incentive effect of financial assistance³	
■ proportion of beneficiaries stating that they would not have completed their projects without Agency assistance (completion effect)	73.9%
Indicators of enterprises' competitiveness	
■ proportion of respondent enterprises stating increased sales ⁴	51.0%
■ average sales increase	\$657,000
Indicators associated with vitality of communities	
■ total value of development projects in progress (total cost, irrespective of funding source)	\$2.2 billion
■ initiatives stemming from local agents owing to services provided by Agency-funded development organizations	395
Agency's financial commitment to encourage completion of projects in progress in 2004-2005	
■ total value of financial assistance approved by the Agency ⁵	\$952.8 million
■ actual expenditures in 2004-2005	\$286.3 million
■ total expenditures incurred (including spending from prior years)	\$505.3 million

Intervention priority⁶ <i>Innovation—Knowledge economy</i>	
Number of projects in progress	916
Indicator of enterprises' competitiveness	
■ proportion of respondent SMEs stating increased sales ⁷	50.1%
Indicator of effect of completion of innovation projects	
■ proportion of respondent SMEs stating that the main result of their project was: ⁸	
- reduction in production costs	26.5%
- improvement in corporate business processes	26.5%
- commercialization of new products or services	24.8%
- enhancement of productivity	8.7%
- grant of patent	2.2%
- other results	11.3%
Expenditures made to generate the results shown above	
■ actual expenditures in 2004-2005	\$101.3 million
■ total expenditures incurred	\$175.6 million

Intervention priority <i>Regions experiencing adjustment difficulties</i>	
Number of projects in progress ⁹	690
Indicator of support to regions experiencing adjustment difficulties	
■ total value of development projects in progress (total cost, irrespective of funding source)	\$486.7 million
Indicator of entrepreneurship effect	
■ enterprises in pre-startup, startup or expansion	1,287
Employment indicator	
■ jobs created, transformed or maintained	3,592
Local empowerment indicator	
■ initiatives originating locally as a result of services provided by development organizations funded by the Agency	168
Expenditures made to generate the results shown above	
■ actual expenditures in 2004-2005	\$62.9 million
■ total expenditures incurred	\$124.5 million

Notes:

- 1 Part of the medium-term results and most of the long-term results generated by the Agency's interventions are not shown in this report, thereby underestimating the scale of the results of projects funded by the Agency. As the departmental performance report is a yearly reporting document, the report and its underlying methodology lack the hindsight required to document ripple effects, which spread and grow over time. But ripple effects are the main results targeted by the Agency's actions. Evaluation reports on the Agency's interventions should be referred to for a more complete picture of the scale of the regional development results achieved. The results presented are those gathered with respect to projects in progress. While these results are presented in various ways (by intervention priority, by strategic outcome), they are always, except where otherwise indicated, the same results observed. Using the data presented in this table to generate effectiveness ratios may lead to erroneous conclusions.
- 2 The total value of projects in progress is the indicator of the financial effort invested by all enterprises and economic development agents, irrespective of funding source, to carry out projects with which the Agency was associated during FY 2004-2005.
- 3 The proportion of beneficiaries having completed their projects who stated that they would not have been able to complete their projects without Agency assistance was 73.9% (or 442 out of a total of 598 respondents). Among respondents who said they would have been able to carry out their projects without Agency financial support (26.1%, or 156 out of a total of 598 respondents), 71.6% (n = 111) stated that they would not have been able to see through their projects on the same scale, while 59.6% (n = 93) responded that they would not have been able to complete their projects within the same timeframe without financial assistance from the Agency.
- 4 Enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose project is completed** who stated that their sales had increased. The annual survey questions on this topic were as follows: (1) Did the project funded by Canada Economic Development enable your enterprise to increase its sales? (200 respondents out of a total of 392; 51.0%), (2) By approximately how much (in \$CAN) did your sales increase as a result of this project? (trimmed mean of 5% = \$657,045).
- 5 This indicator presents financial assistance provided under the IDEA-SME, RSI, CFP programs, the Canadian Support Program for the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine Economy, the Canadian Apparel and Textile Industries Program (CATIP), the Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities and the Infrastructure Canada Program for projects whose outcomes are presented in this report, that is, projects in progress in 2004-2005. Since many of these projects were active prior to FY 2004-2005 and will remain active in subsequent fiscal years, the financial assistance provided for projects being reported on exceeds actual expenditures incurred for those projects in 2004-2005. Generally speaking, more than 40% of projects are completed within a 12-month period, 35% of projects are spread over 12-24 months, while fewer than 25% are spread over more than 24 months.
- 6 The number of projects in progress, actual expenditures and total expenditures incurred for the intervention priorities are not mutually exclusive (e.g., innovation projects may be funded in regions experiencing adjustment difficulties). Moreover, the total of actual expenditures (or that of total expenditures incurred) for the intervention priorities does not represent the total of the Agency's actual spending, but only part of it. The difference between the two amounts comprises the Agency's day-to-day activities (i.e., activities other than the two intervention priorities mentioned above).
- 7 See note 4 above. The same indicator is involved here. However, only projects completed in *Innovation—Knowledge economy* were considered in calculating the percentage (172 respondents out of a total of 343; 50.1%).
- 8 Enterprises contacted for the annual survey **whose Innovation—Knowledge economy projects are completed** who stated that the main result of their project was: (1) reduction in production costs (61 respondents out of 230; 26.5%), (2) improvement in corporate business processes (61 respondents out of 230; 26.5%), (3) grant of patent (5 respondents out of 230; 2.2%), (4) enhancement of productivity (20 respondents out of 230; 8.7%), (5) commercialization of a new product or service (57 respondents out of 230; 24.8%), (6) other results (26 respondents out of 230; 11.3%).
- 9 For Agency interventions in regions experiencing adjustment difficulties, only projects in progress in the following regions are taken into consideration: Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Côte-Nord, Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Nord-du-Québec and Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean. In addition, projects supported under the Infrastructure Canada Program were excluded from the total.

Main results – *Innovation—Knowledge economy*

Excluding projects under the ICP, some 916 innovation and knowledge economy projects were being implemented in 2004-2005. The total value of these projects, irrespective of funding sources, was \$1.5 billion. Financial assistance approved by the Agency for all these projects together amounted to \$329.5 million. The Agency's actual expenditures in 2004-2005 to implement these projects stood at \$101.3 million, while its total expenditures incurred as of March 31, 2005 (including investment from prior years) came to \$175.6 million.

In the annual survey, 86.4% of respondent enterprises whose projects were associated with innovation and the knowledge economy stated that they had a research and development budget. The average amount earmarked for research and development was \$238,000. Over the past year, 51.4% of these enterprises stated that they had increased this budget.

Among enterprises whose innovation and knowledge economy projects were completed, 26.5% stated that the main result of their project was a reduction in production costs, while another 26.5% stated that their main result was an enhancement of their enterprise's business processes. Reduction in production costs and enhancement of corporate business processes are results that can lead to an eventual improvement in enterprises' competitiveness.

Finally, respondent enterprises whose innovation and knowledge economy projects were completed stated that they had created, maintained or transformed more than 2,700 jobs in the regions of Quebec.

Main results – *Regions experiencing adjustment difficulties*

When the Agency intervenes in regional development in Quebec, its goal is to encourage the local community to take charge of its own development.

At the top of its intervention priorities, the Agency pays special attention to regions and communities experiencing adjustment difficulties. In 2004-2005, 690 projects were in progress in those regions, representing some \$500 million in total investment for economic diversification and development. Within the framework of these 690 projects, directly through the Agency or indirectly through services provided by the intermediary groups it funds, more than 1,250 enterprises are in pre-startup phase, have been started up or are expanding. Also in these regions experiencing economic adjustment difficulties, the Agency has contributed to the creation, transformation or maintenance of more than 3,500 jobs.

The results observed as of March 31, 2005 show that, through the efforts of Agency-funded development organizations, such as the CFDCs, more than 160 initiatives originating in the community will be carried out over the next few years in these regions. These initiatives take the shape of growth-generating strategies or projects for the development of these regions. Their number is an indicator of their dynamism and vitality.

1.4.6 Achievements with respect to commitments

The following text boxes present the results observed by the Agency with respect to its main commitments (examples of targets as to planned results) made in the *2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities* (RPP). In 2004-2005, the Agency changed its planning and reporting structure to adopt a new Program Activity Architecture. The commitments made in the 2004-2005 RPP were therefore classified accordingly in the the text boxes.

Explanation of performance

The Agency's performance in 2004-2005 is satisfactory overall. The Agency will have some progress to make to ensure that it achieves all the objectives established for 2004-2007 period. The government's expenditure review affected the Agency's performance in 2004-2005, and will also have an impact in the medium term. The following text box briefly explains this impact.

Program activity: *Enterprise development*

Agency performance with respect to this program activity is satisfactory. Only the Agency's interventions in the *Establishment of strategic enterprises*, *Commercialization and exports* and *Development and reinforcement of knowledge-based competitive advantages* program sub-activities will require adjustments so that the objectives established for 2004-2007 can be met.

The funding awarded by the Agency in 2004-2005 under the *Establishment of strategic enterprises* program sub-activity did not contribute to the creation of technology incubators. Nevertheless, the steps taken by Agency staff with the agents and actors concerned are progressing satisfactorily. As a result, over the next few years, if sustained involvement is forthcoming from all the parties concerned during project development, four sectoral technology incubators will be set up that is, in the Bas-Saint-Laurent in marine science and technology and the bio-food sector; and in the Montérégie in horticulture and space technology.

As with the establishment of technology incubators, projects under the *Development and reinforcement of knowledge-based competitive advantages* program sub-activity require the co-operation of several stakeholders and development agents. Since the Agency does not control all the factors leading to the implementation of this type of project, sustained effort over several years is necessary to mobilize and ensure joint action from the stakeholders and agents concerned. By continuing the approaches initiated in 2004-2005, the Agency expects to attain the established objective of \$250 million (total value of projects supported) as of March 31, 2007.

Under the *Commercialization and exports* program sub-activity, having led to the commercialization of innovative products by 55 enterprises, the Agency will have to make additional efforts to attain, as of March 31, 2007, the objective of 300 enterprises. During the fiscal year, an evaluation of Agency interventions in innovation and the knowledge economy drew the same conclusion with regard to commercialization of innovation.

Information on results obtained through the annual survey of beneficiaries showed that commercialization of new products or services is also the main outcome of many innovation and knowledge economy projects.

Strategic outcome #1: *Enterprises' competitiveness*

PROGRAM ACTIVITY: ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SUB-ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF TARGETS AS TO PLANNED RESULTS 2004-2007	RESULTS OBSERVED AS OF MARCH 31, 2005	EXTENT OF ACHIEVEMENT
General information and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Approximately 80% of the information conveyed in response to 1-1.5 million expected information requests will have been deemed helpful by the enterprises benefiting from it, and will have been used to inform their business decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An evaluation of the Quebec component of Canada Business Service Centres (CBSCs) is scheduled for fall 2005. It will provide the Agency with part of the information required on that commitment. As of March 31, 2005, more than 850,000 information requests had been processed in person or electronically under the CBSC initiative administered in Quebec by the Agency. 	N/A ¹
Establishment of strategic enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Three new incubators will have been established to guide young technological enterprises in their pre-startup and startup. ■ Some 350 enterprises deemed strategic will have been created or will have expanded in the different regions of Quebec. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Funding awarded by the Agency in 2004-2005 did not contribute to the establishment of a new technology incubator. ■ As of March 31, 2005, 232 enterprises were in pre-startup, startup or expansion phase as a result of the services provided by organizations funded to that end by the Agency. 	 ❖ ✓
New business practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some 400 enterprises will have introduced new business practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ As of March 31, 2005, 769 SMEs had adopted a new business practice through the services provided by organizations funded to that end by the Agency. 	✓✓✓
Innovation (processes, equipment and products)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some 250 enterprises will have carried out innovation projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Specifically under this program sub-activity, as of March 31, 2005, the Agency had signed 186 new contribution agreements with SMEs for the completion of innovation projects for total financial assistance of \$23.8 million. 	✓

Continued on page 34

Note:

1 N/A: Information not available

Legend: ✓✓✓ Target surpassed
 ✓✓ Target achieved
 ✓ Target being achieved
 ❖ Progress to be made
 + Target revised during fiscal year

PROGRAM SUB-ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF TARGETS AS TO PLANNED RESULTS 2004-2007	RESULTS OBSERVED AS OF MARCH 31, 2005	EXTENT OF ACHIEVEMENT
Commercialization and exports	■ Some 200 enterprises will have made sales on new markets.	■ As of March 31, 2005, some 203 SMEs had made sales on new markets. For some of these (n = 65), the value of these sales stood at \$81 million.	✓✓
	■ Some 300 enterprises will have commercialized innovative products.	■ Commercialization of new products had been carried out by 55 SMEs as of March 31, 2005 as a result of services provided by organizations funded to that end by the Agency.	❖
Development and reinforcement of knowledge-based competitive advantages	■ \$250 million invested (total value of projects supported) by various economic development agents to reinforce knowledge-based competitive advantages.	■ As of March 31, 2005, the total value of new contribution agreements signed by the Agency (n = 24; total cost) was \$56.4 million.	❖
	■ Regional focuses of excellence (biotechnology, aluminum, aerospace, marine technology) reinforced through enhancement of products of research.	■ The Agency contributed to the reinforcement of regional focuses of excellence by investing, for instance: \$3 million in the establishment of the <i>Technocentre Eolien inc</i> in Murdochville, in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region; and \$1.5 million for the acquisition of equipment for Maritime Innovation's prototyping workshop in the Bas-Saint-Laurent.	✓

Legend: ✓✓✓ Target surpassed
 ✓✓ Target achieved
 ✓ Target being achieved
 ❖ Progress to be made
 + Target revised during fiscal year

Strategic outcome #2: *Vitality of communities*

PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT OF REGIONS

PROGRAM SUB-ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF TARGETS AS TO PLANNED RESULTS 2004-2007	RESULTS OBSERVED AS OF MARCH 31, 2005	EXTENT OF ACHIEVEMENT
Local capability to take charge of local development	■ Some 500 initiatives (strategy, plans) stemming from the local and regional milieu.	■ As of March 31, 2005, 118 initiatives have been listed as stemming from the local and regional milieu as a result of the efforts of development organizations supported financially by the Agency.	❖
	■ Some one million foreign tourists drawn to the regions of Quebec.	■ Specifically under this program sub-activity, as of March 31, 2005, more than 4.7 million tourists had been drawn to the regions of Quebec. ¹	✓✓✓
Economic enhancement of regional development potential	■ Some 500,000 foreign visitors take part in events supported or visit regional tourist attractions enhanced with Agency assistance.	■ As of March 31, 2005, more than 1.7 million visitors had participated in events or visited regional tourist attractions supported by the Agency.	✓✓✓
	■ Some \$250 million invested (total value of projects approved) by various economic development agents to enhance regional assets.	■ As of March 31, 2005, the total value of new contribution agreements signed by the Agency (n = 62; total cost) was \$93.8 million.	✓
Development of small enterprises	■ Some 2,500 small enterprises of local or regional scope will have been created or will have expanded in the different regions of Quebec.	■ Some 2,690 enterprises were in pre-startup, startup or expansion phase as of March 31, 2005, in the different regions of Quebec.	✓✓

Note:

- 1 The information gathered on this indicator comes from organizations which conduct international promotion of Quebec regions. It is cumulative, that is, if a project of this type has been in progress for several years, the foreign visitors and tourists drawn since the project began are counted and included in the report, as well as the total expenditures incurred.

Legend: ✓✓✓ Target surpassed
 ✓✓ Target achieved
 ✓ Target being achieved
 ❖ Progress to be made
 + Target revised during fiscal year

**PROGRAM ACTIVITY:
IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE¹**

PROGRAM SUB-ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF TARGETS AS TO PLANNED RESULTS 2004-2007	RESULTS OBSERVED AS OF MARCH 31, 2005	EXTENT OF ACHIEVEMENT
Water quality	■ Some 440 projects carried out to enable municipalities to comply with the new drinking water quality regulations and upgrade wastewater treatment so as to reduce pollution.	■ As of March 31, 2005, 411 projects were registered under this program sub-activity targeting improvement in water quality.	✓
Highways and public transit	■ Some 350 projects carried out to improve the safety of highways, bridges and other municipal engineering structures.	■ To improve highway safety and the safety of bridges and other municipal engineering structures, as of March 31, 2005, 360 projects were registered under this program sub-activity.	✓✓
Assets with economic, urban and regional impact	■ Some 120 projects carried out to support economic growth and enhance community assets with an economic role.	■ As of March 31, 2005, some 122 projects were registered under this component of the ICP.	✓✓

Note:

- 1 Since approval of projects under the Infrastructure Canada Program was initially to terminate on March 31, 2005, the examples of targets as to planned results selected by the Agency had to be spread over a single fiscal year.

**PROGRAM ACTIVITY:
PROVISION OF SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT MEASURES**

PROGRAM SUB-ACTIVITY	EXAMPLE OF TARGETS AS TO PLANNED RESULTS 2004-2007	RESULTS OBSERVED AS OF MARCH 31, 2005	EXTENT OF ACHIEVEMENT
Communities' adjustment to economic shocks	■ Continuation until March 31, 2005, of the Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities.	<p>■ In 2004-2005, the Agency signed 105 new contribution agreements under the Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities. Financial assistance approved stood at \$8.1 million.</p> <p>■ The evaluation report on this initiative, ending as of March 31, 2005, is available on the Agency's Web site.</p>	✓✓

Legend: ✓✓✓ Target surpassed
 ✓✓ Target achieved
 ✓ Target being achieved
 ✧ Progress to be made
 + Target revised during fiscal year

With regard to the *New business practices* program sub-activity, the Agency had underestimated its anticipated results. This underestimation is attributable to the gradual evolution in approval of projects under this program sub-activity. A few years back, when this new activity was launched, few projects were approved under it. But the results observed reveal that the Agency is reaping a greater harvest from its efforts to promote advanced business practices (benchmarking, strategic planning, e-business, etc.) than it had forecast. The 769 enterprises which have adopted new business practices are likely to be more competitive on their markets.

IMPACT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPENDITURE REVIEW ON THE AGENCY'S LEVEL OF ACTIVITY AND PERFORMANCE

During FY 2004-2005, being called upon to contribute to the reallocation exercise as part of the government's expenditure review, the Agency had to implement the following measures, whose impact will be spread over several years:

- reduction in capital funding (buildings) (main program sub-activity concerned: *Economic enhancement of regional development potential*)
- consolidation of funding of tourism promotion activities and organizations (main program sub-activity concerned: *Local capability to take charge of local development*).

These choices will likely have a medium-term impact on the tourist attraction capability of Quebec's regions. The Agency will be in a position to evaluate the impact of these choices more accurately in a few years.

Program activity: *Improvement of the economic environment of regions*

Agency performance with respect to this program sub-activity is more than satisfactory. Additional effort will have to be made to achieve one of the objectives established under the *Local capability to take charge of local development* program sub-activity. Moving beyond that program sub-activity, the results for the number of initiatives originating in the local milieu are higher when they are compiled for all projects in progress in 2004-2005. The results observed rise to 395 initiatives originating in the local milieu as a result of services provided by development organizations.

The Agency underestimated the expected results for most program sub-activities making up this program activity. It will have to adjust accordingly in order to establish realistic targets as to anticipated results that can be monitored.

Program activity: *Improvement of community infrastructure*

In early FY 2005-2006, approval of projects under the Infrastructure Canada Program was extended to December 2005. This extension will enable the Agency, in conjunction with the Government of Quebec, to approve the implementation of projects for the total amount of the budget envelope dedicated to the program.

Program activity: *Provision of special adjustment measures*

The Agency fulfilled its commitment to continue the Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities until March 31, 2005.

Link with *Canada's performance*

Information on performance and results contained in this report contributes to that found in the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat paper entitled *Canada's Performance*, under the headings "Canada's Economy," "Society, Culture and Democracy" and "Aboriginal Peoples." To the extent that the Agency works with many local and regional development agents in the regions of Quebec, and with several levels of government, the results achieved by the Agency constitute only one of the many factors contributing to regional development in Quebec and to variations in the major socio-economic indicators identified in *Canada's Performance*, such as employment, gross domestic product or gross domestic expenditures on research and development.

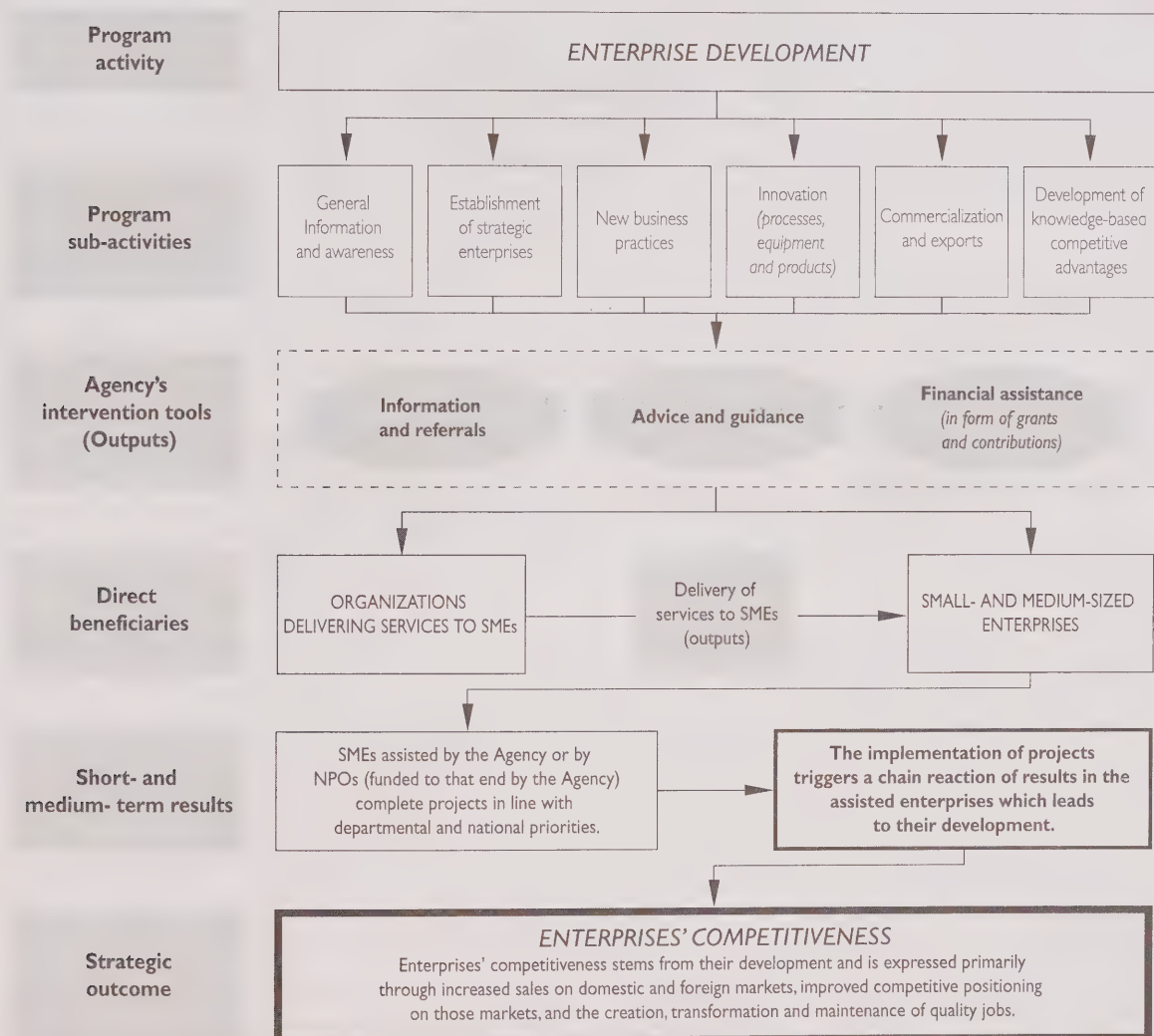
Section 2

ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME

2.1 Strategic outcome #1: Enterprises' competitiveness

The first strategic outcome targeted by the Agency is *Enterprises' competitiveness*, and the Agency focusses on *Enterprise development* to achieve it.

2.1.1 Program activity: Enterprise development



To make Quebec enterprises more competitive, Canada Economic Development fosters innovation and productivity enhancement, among other things.

To maintain their competitiveness and grow in a context of economic globalization and accelerating technological progress, enterprises have to obtain strategic intelligence and incorporate it in their decision-making. They have to be flexible and innovate rapidly and constantly in line with ever-shorter product development and commercialization cycles. It is also in their interest to adopt advanced technology, innovative production processes, new methods of organization and new business management processes, such as strategic alliances, subcontracting, e-business and so on. And they have to keep up to date on the products of pre-commercial research so as to be able to seize new business opportunities.

Canada Economic Development contributes to the development of enterprises by helping them carry out projects involving innovation, exporting, adoption of new business practices, and more besides. The previous diagram presents the Agency's areas of intervention (program sub-activities). To do so, the Agency uses its range of intervention tools, as described in Appendix 1. The Agency uses financial assistance as an incentive, when it has solid grounds to believe that certain projects would not be carried out without such assistance or would not be carried out on the same scale or within the same timeframe. The Agency also contributes to the financing of organizations which offer enterprises a continuum of general or specialized services. Furthermore, to work toward the objectives of the Government of Canada, which recently acknowledged the growing contribution of social economy enterprises to the social and economic vitality of Quebec's communities, the Agency facilitates access to funding for entrepreneurs and social economy enterprises and furthers the development of their competencies and capabilities.

In intervening for *Enterprise development*, the Agency fosters *Innovation—Knowledge economy* and pays special attention to *Regions experiencing adjustment difficulties*, its two intervention priorities.

The Agency's efforts for enterprise development should generate as a result more dynamic, more competitive enterprises capable of generating greater prosperity and more jobs in their home regions. In the context of market globalization, it is clear that export growth contributes strongly to increasing the prosperity of a region's residents and their employment income. Consequently, in terms of results, the Agency sets special store by increases in enterprises' sales and exports.

Main results observed for *Enterprise development*

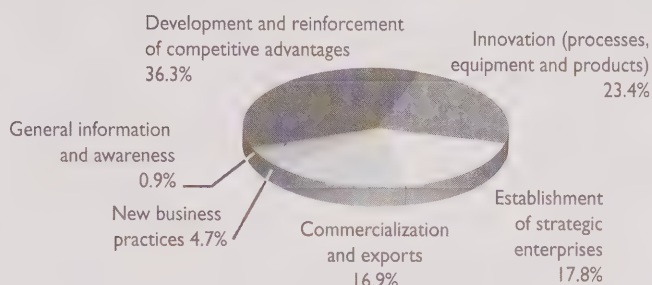
The following table presents the resources invested as well as the main results observed in the context of the *Enterprise development* program activity. The results are presented by type of beneficiary supported by the Agency, that is, enterprises and business service organizations.

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Resources invested to generate the results shown below

	2004-2005
■ number of projects in progress	897
■ actual expenditures (for targeted fiscal year only)	\$106.8 million
■ total expenditures incurred (including spending from prior years)	\$189.9 million
■ total value of financial assistance approved by the Agency	\$356.2 million
■ total cost of projects in progress, irrespective of funding source.	\$1.5 billion

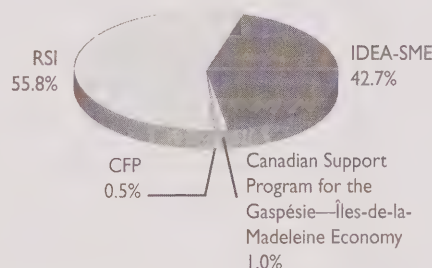
TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED
BY PROGRAM SUB-ACTIVITY



TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED BY
TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION PROVIDED



TOTAL EXPENDITURES
INCURRED BY PROGRAM



Main results observed through Agency beneficiaries¹

2004-2005

Indicators of impacts through business service organizations' clients

■ enterprises in pre-startup phase, startup or expansion	420
■ enterprises having adopted or integrated a new business practice	1,044
■ enterprises having developed an innovation action plan	703
■ enterprises having developed a new or improved product	422
■ new exporters	214
■ enterprises having commercialized a new or improved product	85
■ enterprises having made sales on new markets.	179

Employment indicator

■ jobs created, transformed or maintained.	4,640
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ORGANIZATIONS

Continued on page 42

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	
ENTERPRISES	Indicators of the impact of enterprise projects
	Commercialization and exports
	■ new exporters ² 67
	■ proportion of respondent enterprises stating that the assistance received enabled them to make sales on new markets ³ 69.8%
	■ total sales on new markets. \$93.0 million
	Innovation and productivity ⁴
	■ proportion of respondent enterprises stating that the main result of their project was:
	□ reduction in production costs 26.6%
	□ improvement in corporate business processes 29.4%
	□ a patent 2.7%
	□ commercialization of new products or services 21.7%
	□ enhancement of productivity 7.6%
	□ other results. 12.0%
	Establishment of enterprises, capital projects or expansion ⁵
	■ proportion of respondent enterprises stating that the main result of their project was:
	□ increase in production capacity 29.2%
	□ enhancement of productivity 12.5%
	□ modernization or technology upgrade 33.3%
	□ enterprise startup 12.5%
	□ other results. 12.5%
	Business growth indicators ⁶
	■ proportion of respondent enterprises stating increased sales 50.6%
	■ average sales increase. \$665,000
	Employment indicator ⁷
	■ jobs created, transformed or maintained. 2,722

Notes:

- 1 The results are presented in line with the type of beneficiaries supported by the Agency. Information on results for business service organizations is compiled by the Agency's business office advisors in the context of an annual collection of information on results. The information on results concerning enterprises comes from an annual telephone poll conducted by an independent firm. It is important to specify that the results presented concerning enterprises refer to projects that were completed in 2004-2005. So the total resources invested include expenditures for business projects that are still in progress for which no information on results is presented in this table. Using the data in this table to generate effectiveness ratios may lead to erroneous conclusions.
- 2 Enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose commercialization and export project is completed** stating that they did not export before they received assistance from the Agency (67 respondents out of 117; 57.3%).
- 3 Enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose commercialization and export project is completed** stating that the assistance received enabled them to make sales on new markets (81 respondents out of 116; 69.8%).
- 4 Enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose innovation and productivity project is completed** stating that the main result of the project was: (1) reduction in production costs (49 respondents out of 184; 26.6%), (2) improvement in corporate business processes (54 respondents out of 184; 29.4%), (3) grant of patent (5 respondents out of 184; 2.7%), (4) commercialization of new products or services (40 respondents out of 184; 21.7%), (5) enhancement of productivity (14 respondents out of 184; 7.6%) and (6) other results (22 respondents out of 184; 12.0%).
- 5 Enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose enterprise establishment, capital or equipment acquisition project is completed** stating that the main result of the project was: (1) increase in production capacity (7 respondents out of 24; 29.2%), (2) enhancement of productivity (3 respondents out of 24; 12.5%), (3) corporate modernization or technology upgrade (8 respondents out of 24; 33.3 %), (4) startup of a new enterprise (3 respondents out of 24; 12.5%), and (5) other results (3 respondents out of 24; 12.5%).
- 6 Enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose enterprise development project is completed** stating increased sales (165 respondents out of 326; 50.6%). The average sales increase was calculated using a trimmed mean of 5%, eliminating extreme values.
- 7 Enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose enterprise development project is completed** stating that they created (n= 167, total = 1,024), maintained (n = 178, total = 1,231) or transformed (n = 98, total = 467) jobs.

The total value of the 897 projects being undertaken in 2004-2005 for *Enterprise development* was close to \$1.5 billion, including investment from other funding providers. The Agency's actual expenditures during this fiscal year amounted to \$106.8 million, while total expenditures incurred as at March 31, 2005 for projects in progress in 2004-2005 stood at more than \$185 million.

Main results – business service organizations

A substantial number of the development agents receiving a financial contribution from the Agency under the first strategic outcome are non-profit organizations. The services delivered by these organizations are of two kinds: general services (information or referral, for instance) or specialized services to enterprises in the regions of Quebec (e.g., technology transfer, exports). As identified in the table above, one of the first results of Agency interventions with business service organizations is to enable them, by means of financial and non-financial support, to offer a broad range of products and services to enterprises in such areas of expertise as advanced business practices, innovation, exports and commercialization. Indeed, in a yearly survey conducted by an independent firm, business service organizations were asked to talk about the impact of the products and services provided to them by the Agency. The table below presents the survey findings.

Business service organizations' perception of the Agency ¹	Agree (Percentage)
Canada Economic Development	
■ helped enhance the organization's service offering	95.7
■ helped reach a larger number of clients	86.6
■ had an effect on financial participation by other funders	80.3
■ is an essential partner in fulfilling the organization's mandate	92.5
■ contributed significantly to development of the sector of activity	92.5
■ constitutes a gateway to other federal partners	58.0
■ helped establish co-operation or linkages with other local organizations.	64.5

Note:

1 Annual survey 2005, n = 424

The Agency's collaborators offer services to enterprises throughout Quebec. On an ongoing basis, the Agency pays special attention to the timeliness, accessibility and helpfulness of the services delivered to enterprises via its network of collaborators. By funding the projects of organizations offering services to enterprises, the Agency ensures, among other things, that it extends its reach and the effectiveness of its interventions with enterprises in Quebec, is always attuned to their needs and fosters their development fully.

As presented in the table on results for *Enterprise development*, as of March 31, 2005, business service organizations' activities in support of enterprises led to the pre-startup, startup and expansion of more than 400 enterprises in the regions of Quebec. They also contributed to the adoption of new business practices (e-business, benchmarking practices, etc.) by more than 1,000 enterprises and the implementation of innovation action plans by more than 700 SMEs.

Business service organizations also provide services associated with commercialization of products and services and with exports. As of March 31, 2005, these services helped 214 SMEs export their products and services for the first time and 85 enterprises to commercialize a new or improved product.

Furthermore, the numerous products and services provided by business service organizations contributed to the creation, maintenance or transformation of more than 4,640 jobs in the different regions of Quebec.

Main results – enterprises

The Agency's direct interventions with enterprises in the regions of Quebec for the implementation of projects generates results with respect to their development, growth and competitiveness.

As presented in the table of results for *Enterprise development*, in the annual survey, 69.8% of enterprises whose commercialization or export project has been completed stated that the assistance received from the Agency enabled them to make sales on new markets. The total value of these sales was \$93.0 million. As to the beneficiaries whose innovation and productivity projects were completed, 29.4% stated that the main result of their project was improvement in corporate business processes, while 26.6% stated instead that their production costs had been reduced.

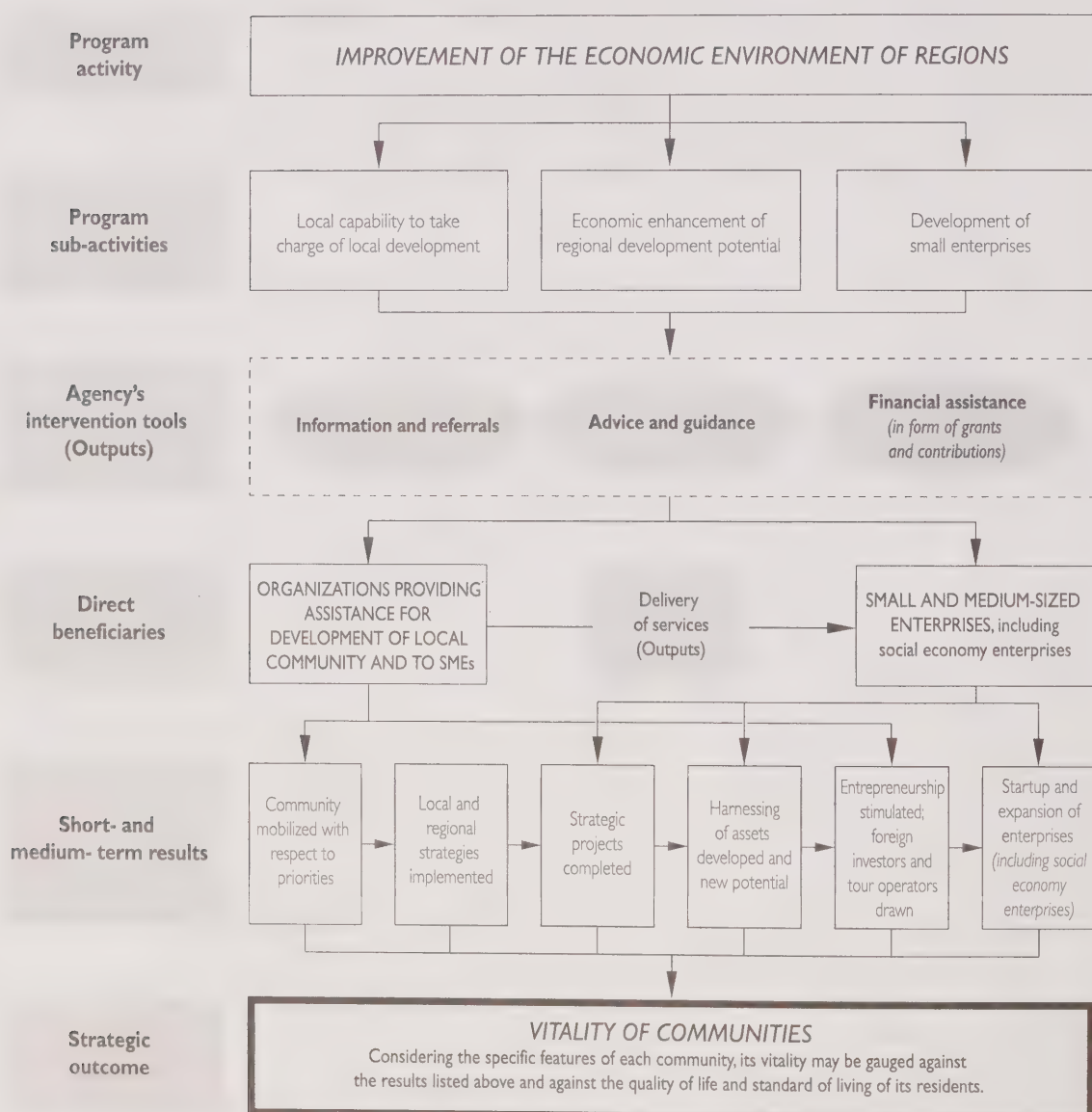
Some 50.6% of enterprises receiving assistance whose projects have been completed stated in the annual survey that they had increased their sales figures as a result of the financial assistance provided by the Agency. The average increase in sales was approximately \$665,000.

Finally, the Agency's direct support to enterprises contributed to the creation, maintenance and transformation of 2,722 jobs in the different regions of Quebec.

2.2 Strategic outcome #2: Vitality of communities

The second strategic outcome targeted by the Agency is *Vitality of communities*. To achieve this strategic outcome, the Agency focusses on *Improvement of the economic environment of regions*, *Improvement of community infrastructure* and *Provision of special adjustment measures*.

2.2.1 Program activity: Improvement of the economic environment of regions



In the context of the first strategic outcome, the Agency emphasizes the development of enterprises and their competitiveness. But it is hard for enterprises to meet the competitiveness challenge alone. Their ability to deal with international competition largely depends on an economic environment conducive to development. That is why the Agency contributes to improving the economic environment of regions.

To contribute to improvement of the economic environment, the Agency supports non-profit organizations providing services on a local or regional basis. These comprise local, regional and sectoral bodies acting in concert with and mobilizing the local community so that it takes charge of its own development. These organizations:

- disseminate information on their region's economic development issues
- produce analyses on development opportunities
- raise local awareness of new trends and challenges
- help economic development agents upgrade their competencies.

The Agency also supports not-for-profit organizations which stimulate entrepreneurship as well as the startup and expansion of small enterprises of local or regional scope.

In keeping with the goal to create an environment conducive to development, the Agency also supports non-profit organizations and enterprises to enable them to carry out growth-generating projects for their regions. These projects consist among other things in enhancing development potential, including tourist attractions. In several regions, they are the pride of residents as well as being major engines of regional economic development. These projects contribute to:

- strengthen social cohesion
- stimulate entrepreneurship in the regions
- reinforce their entrepreneurship
- extend their national and international outreach
- attract foreign investors, tourists and travellers.

By intervening for *Improvement of the economic environment of regions*, the Agency also fosters *Innovation—Knowledge economy* and pays special attention to *Regions experiencing adjustment difficulties*, its two intervention priorities.

Through financial assistance to organizations implementing growth-generating projects in their region, the Agency's goal is for enterprises to take advantage of these projects and that their growth leads to an increase in economic activity, employment and earned income.

Main results observed for *Improvement of the economic environment of regions*

The following table presents the resources invested and the main results observed as of March 31, 2005 with respect to *Improvement of the economic environment of regions*. The results presented stem primarily from development organizations operating in the different regions of Quebec.

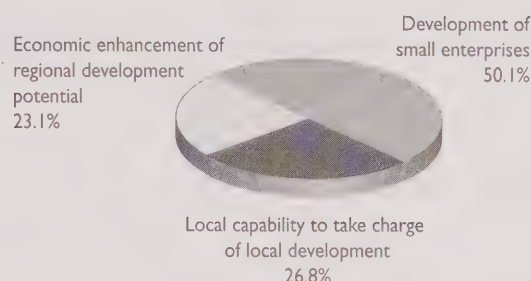
IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT OF REGIONS

Resources invested to generate the results shown below

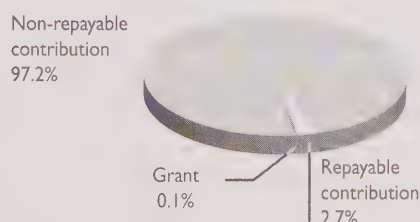
2004-2005

■ number of projects in progress	723
■ actual expenditures (for targeted fiscal year only)	\$82.8 million
■ total expenditures incurred (including spending from prior years)	\$218.4 million
■ total value of financial assistance approved by the Agency	\$333.4 million
■ total cost of projects in progress, irrespective of funding source.	\$1.4 billion

TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED
BY PROGRAM SUB-ACTIVITY



TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED BY TYPE
OF CONTRIBUTION OR GRANT PROVIDED



TOTAL EXPENDITURES
INCURRED BY PROGRAM



Main results observed through Agency beneficiaries¹

2004-2005

ORGANIZATIONS	Entrepreneurship impact indicator	
	■ enterprises in pre-startup phase, startup or expansion.	3,493
	Local empowerment indicator	
	■ initiatives originating locally as a result of services offered by development organizations funded by the Agency.	145
	Indicator of effects of international promotion of Quebec regions	
	■ foreign visitors and tourists drawn ² .	6.5 million
	Employment indicator	
	■ jobs created, transformed or maintained.	6,439

Notes:

- 1 The results are presented in line with the type of beneficiaries supported by the Agency. Information on results for development organizations is compiled by the Agency's business office advisors in the context of an annual collection of information on results.
- 2 The information gathered on this indicator comes from organizations which conduct international promotion of Quebec regions. It is cumulative, that is, if a project of this type has been in progress for several years, the foreign visitors and tourists drawn since the project began are counted and included in the report, as well as the total expenditures incurred.

The total value of the 723 projects being undertaken in 2004-2005 for improvement of the economic environment of regions was \$1.4 billion, including investment from other funding sources. The Agency's actual expenditures under this program sub-activity amounted to \$82.8 million, while total expenditures incurred under these 723 projects stood at \$218.4 million.

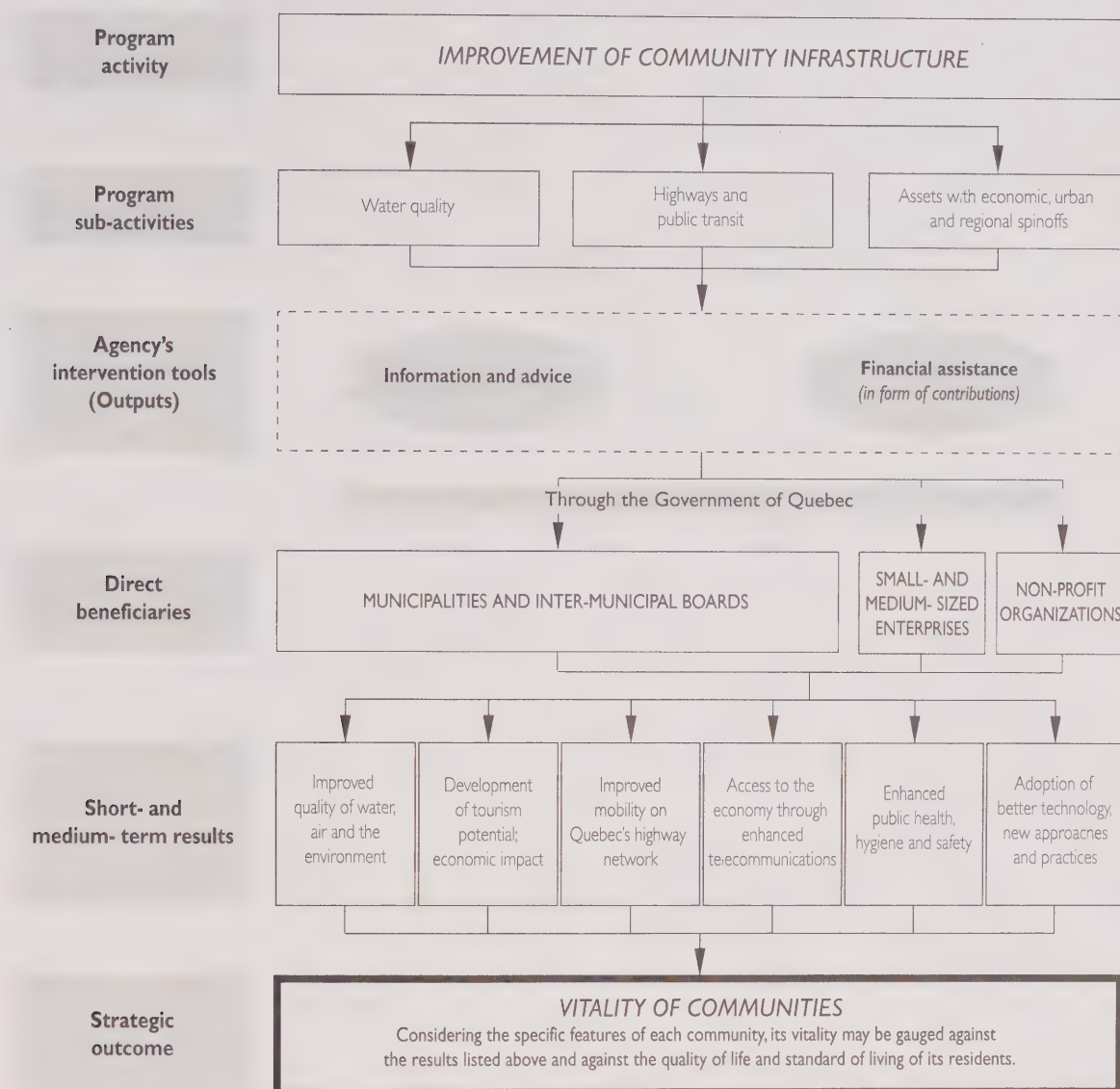
Development organizations

By supporting local and regional development organizations, such as the Community Futures Development Corporations, Business Development Centres, Community Economic Development Corporations or regional tourism associations, the Agency contributes to ensuring that the local community takes charge of local development, and to the creation and development of small enterprises and the international enhancement and promotion of the regions of Quebec.

As of March 31, 2005, the Agency had contributed to the pre-startup, startup and expansion of some 3,500 SMEs, leading in the short and medium term to the creation of employment and wealth in the regions of Quebec. The efforts of development organizations with communities and residents encouraged the latter to develop and put forward 145 development initiatives which are currently under way or will be carried out over the next few years.

With respect to the international enhancement and promotion of the regions of Quebec, as of March 31, 2005, under projects in progress, Agency interventions had played a great part in drawing to Quebec more than 6.5 million foreign visitors and tourists, who stayed an average of four days. Their stays in the regions of Quebec generated economic impacts contributing directly to the dynamism and *Vitality of communities*.

2.2.2 Program activity: *Improvement of community infrastructure*



Sound infrastructure is closely linked to the quality of life of those who use it. Quality infrastructure allows communities to attract and retain organizations and individuals that will secure their economic and social future. It also allows for more efficient, safer movement of people and goods.

In that spirit, the Government of Canada set up an infrastructure support program in 2000 and signed an agreement with the Government of Quebec for its implementation. The Agency was given the special mandate to manage this program in Quebec.

The Infrastructure Canada Program is the sole program through which the Agency intervenes with respect to this program activity, which aims to facilitate the development and renewal of community infrastructure.

The ICP targets the renovation, replacement or construction of infrastructure. Its purpose is thus to improve Quebecers' quality of life through investment that guarantees the quality of the environment, sustains long-term economic growth, upgrades community infrastructure and contributes to putting in place 21st century infrastructure through the adoption both of best technologies and practices and of new approaches. The program has three components, corresponding to three of the Agency's program sub-activities, as follows:

Component 1: Water quality

Component 2: Highways and public transit

Component 3: Assets with economic, urban or regional impact.

Funding of the ICP is tripartite: the Government of Canada (through the Agency), the Government of Quebec and applicants (municipalities, inter-municipal boards, non-profit organizations and enterprises) are required to contribute for the implementation of projects. The text box opposite provides an example of projects approved under the program.

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF \$3,128,894 TO CITY OF LONGUEUIL
FOR IMPROVING RAIN RUNOFF MANAGEMENT
AND AVOIDING SEWER BACKFLOW**

The City of Longueuil has received \$3,128,894 in government financial assistance under the Canada-Quebec Infrastructure Works Program, to improve rain runoff management and thus resolve sewer backflow issues that are likely to lead to public health or safety problems, and above all to enable the city to meet a requirement of the *Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs* with respect to maximum flow from rain runoff. The new infrastructure means more than 13,200 households now enjoy reduced risk of flooding.

The project saw construction of a 1,000-cubic metre retention basin with flow measurement and control structures, in order to ensure better management of rain runoff from the Daigneault drainage trench toward Brossard.

Of total eligible costs of \$4,693,340, the City of Longueuil covered one third, or \$1,564,447. Under the Canada-Quebec Agreement with respect to the Infrastructure Program, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec each provided a contribution corresponding to one third of eligible costs. Each of the two senior levels of government therefore contributed \$1,564,447, for a total of \$3,128,894 in government assistance.

Financial assistance from the Government of Canada paid during FY 2004-2005 totalled \$1,564,447.

As illustrated in the previous diagram, financial assistance provided under the program should contribute, in the short term, to improving community infrastructure and the Quebec highway network, development of new technology and enhanced management of drinking water, wastewater and solid waste. These different achievements should contribute in the medium term to an improvement in water quality and environmental quality, consolidation of Canadian culture and heritage in Quebec, and an improvement in public health, hygiene and safety. Ultimately, the ICP aims to contribute to raising Canadians' standard of living and quality of life.

Activities carried out to date under the ICP are summarized in the following table:

PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE
(Infrastructure Canada Program - Quebec Region)

Total planned funding for the initiative in Quebec (irrespective of funding source)	<i>\$1.5 billion</i>
Total planned federal funding for the initiative in Quebec ¹	<i>\$515.5 million</i>
Number of projects approved from start of program to March 31, 2005	893
Component 1: Water quality	411
Component 2: Highways and public transit	360
Component 3: Assets with economic, urban and regional impact	122
Federal contribution approved from start of program to March 31, 2005 ²	<i>\$483.2 million</i>
Total federal expenditures from start of program to March 31, 2005 ²	<i>\$210.8 million</i>

Notes:

1 Including management expenses associated with the program.

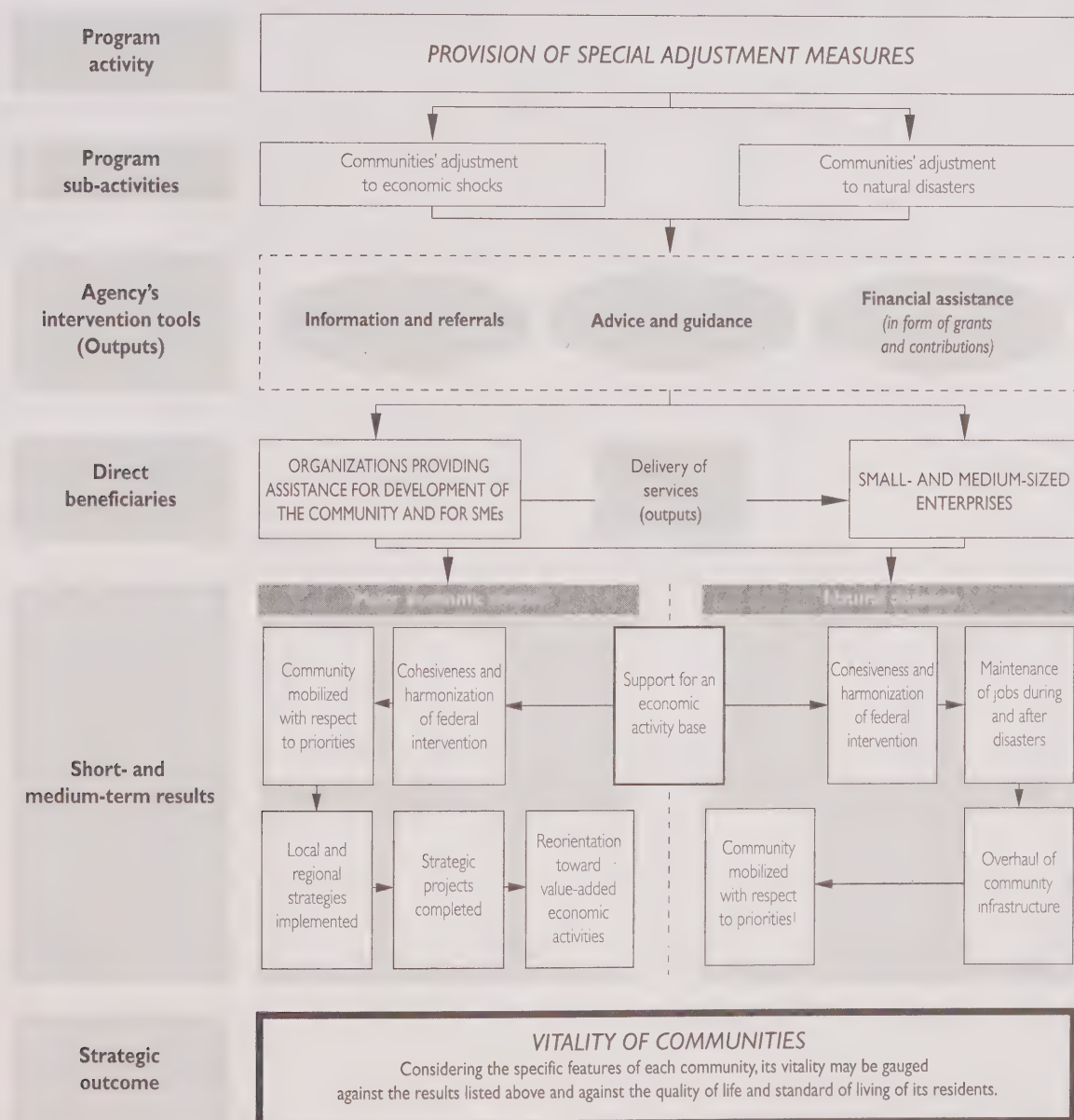
2 Including management expenses disbursed for the program to date.

Projects approved from the start of the program to March 31, 2005, will generate the following benefits:

- 495,677 households have or will have access to a municipal water supply providing better quality drinking water
- 848,637 households have or will have access to an effective municipal wastewater collection and treatment system
- 263 communities will benefit from the establishment or upgrading of transportation infrastructure
- 83 communities will benefit from the establishment or upgrading of sports, recreational or cultural facilities
- 992 permanent jobs will be created directly by the projects.

These benefits are described by the promoters of infrastructure projects in their applications for funding under the ICP and validated by the advisors responsible for the program with the Government of Quebec and the Government of Canada. The summative evaluation report on the program will provide further information on the results achieved through the funding of infrastructure projects. It will then be possible to gauge more accurately the extent to which the planned results and associated commitments under the program were achieved.

2.2.3 Program activity: *Provision of special adjustment measures*



Note:

- I The short- and medium-term results generated following mobilization of the local economic milieu with regard to certain priorities in the case of communities struggling with natural disasters are similar to the results stated for communities struggling with major economic shocks.

The Agency comes to the assistance of communities or regions facing significant economic shocks, such as plant closures in an industry (e.g., textiles, lumber) or natural disasters (e.g., Saguenay floods, Montréal and Montérégie ice storm).

In such situations, in the event additional dedicated funding is provided by the Government of Canada, the Agency temporarily institutes special adjustment measures enabling communities to sustain their economic activity and initiate action to help them find a new balance or regain economic stability.

For instance, in April 2003, following the announcement of the moratorium on the cod fishery and restrictions on crab, the Agency drew up support measures geared to the situation in the regions affected. It therefore instituted a special short-term initiative, the Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities, which was in effect until March 31, 2005 in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region and on the Basse-Côte-Nord. In addition, in conjunction with other Government of Canada departments, and so as to encourage the regional economic milieu to participate in the future development of their regions, the Agency conducted public consultations, which highlighted issues and put forward possible solutions that will be supported through longer-term measures.

Canada Economic Development's interventions in regions undergoing economic shocks or natural disasters is primarily of a short-term nature, and takes tangible form in the allocation of special funds from the Government of Canada. It is geared to the nature of the problems being experienced and the specific features of the regions and communities assisted. The diagram above presents one way of intervening in these situations, along with the associated planned results. Nonetheless, depending on the situation, the Agency's interventions and the targeted results may vary. The fact remains, however, that this type of intervention contributes to *Vitality of communities* throughout Quebec.

Main results observed with respect to *Provision of special adjustment measures*

The following table presents the resources invested and some results observed under the *Provision of special adjustment measures* program activity. The Agency's interventions under this program activity took place primarily through the Canadian Apparel and Textile Industries Program and the Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities.

The total value of the 227 projects in progress in 2004-2005 under the *Provision of special adjustment measures* program activity, including funds from other funding sources, stood at \$34.4 million. The Agency's actual expenditures in 2004-2005 came to \$11.4 million for projects where the total amount of financial assistance approved by Agency was \$15.8 million.

Several projects in progress were approved under the CATIP, and that explains why, as of March 31, 2005, some of the results observed were associated with innovation and productivity. Thus, in the annual survey, 36.9% of respondent enterprises whose innovation and productivity projects have been completed stated that the main result of their project was the commercialization of new products or services, while 26.1% stated that a reduction in production costs was their main result.

Notwithstanding a difficult economic situation requiring the establishment of adjustment programs, some 50% of enterprises receiving assistance under the CATIP whose projects have been completed stated that their sales had increased as a result of the financial assistance received from the Agency.

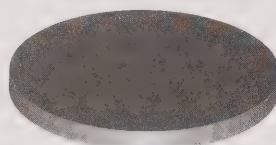
Confirming the Agency's role in fostering communities' adjustment to economic shocks, in the annual survey, 94.7% of respondent enterprises whose projects came under the *Provision of special adjustment measures* program activity stated that Canada Economic Development is an essential player in their region's economic development.

The Agency's programs of adjustment to economic shocks have contributed to the creation, maintenance and transformation of more than 580 jobs in the affected communities.

PROVISION OF SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT MEASURES

Resources invested to generate the results shown below	2004-2005
■ number of projects in progress	227
■ actual expenditures	\$11.4 million
■ total expenditures incurred (including spending from prior years)	\$11.6 million
■ total value of financial assistance approved by the Agency	\$15.8 million
■ total cost of projects in progress, irrespective of funding source	\$34.4 million

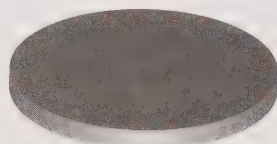
TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED
BY PROGRAM SUB-ACTIVITY



Communities' adjustment
to economic shocks
100.0%

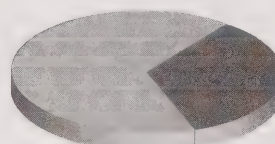
TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED BY TYPE
OF CONTRIBUTION PROVIDED

Non-repayable
contributions
100.0%



TOTAL EXPENDITURES
INCURRED BY PROGRAM

Adjustment
Measures for
Quebec Fishing
Communities
66.0%



CATIP (including
CANTex
component)
34.0%

Main results observed through Agency beneficiaries¹

2004-2005

Indicators of the impact of enterprise projects

Innovation and productivity-related projects²

■ proportion of respondent enterprises stating that the main result of their project was:	
□ reduction in production costs	26.1%
□ improvement in corporate business processes	15.2%
□ commercialization of new products or services	36.9%
□ productivity enhancement	10.9%
□ other results.	10.9%

Business maintenance and growth indicators³

■ proportion of respondent enterprises stating increased sales	48.0%
■ average sales increase.	\$1.7 million

Employment indicator⁴

■ jobs created, transformed or maintained	582
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ENTERPRISES

Notes:

- 1 The results are presented in line with the type of beneficiaries supported by the Agency. The information on results concerning enterprises comes from an annual telephone poll conducted by an independent firm. It is important to specify that the results presented concerning enterprises refer to projects that were completed in 2004-2005. The total resources invested include expenditures for corporate projects that are still in progress for which no information on results is presented in this table. Using the data in this table to generate effectiveness ratios may lead to erroneous conclusions.
- 2 Several projects under the CATIP. The goal of that program is to encourage Canadian textile-sector enterprises to choose higher value-added products, serve new niches and increase their productivity. The results presented are those of enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose innovation and productivity projects have been completed** which stated that the main result of the project was: (1) a reduction in production costs (12 respondents out of 46; 26.1 %), (2) improvement in corporate business processes (7 respondents out of 46; 15.2 %), (3) commercialization of new products or services (17 respondents out of 46; 36.9 %), (4) enhancement of productivity (5 respondents out of 46; 10.9 %) and (5) other results (5 respondents out of 46; 10.9 %).
- 3 Enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose enterprise development projects have been completed** that stated having increased their sales (24 respondents out of 50; 48.0 %).
- 4 Enterprises contacted for the Agency's annual survey **whose enterprise development projects have been completed** that stated having created (n= 14, total = 44), maintained (n = 33, total = 294) or transformed (n = 26, total = 244) jobs.

Section 3

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

3.1 Information on the organization

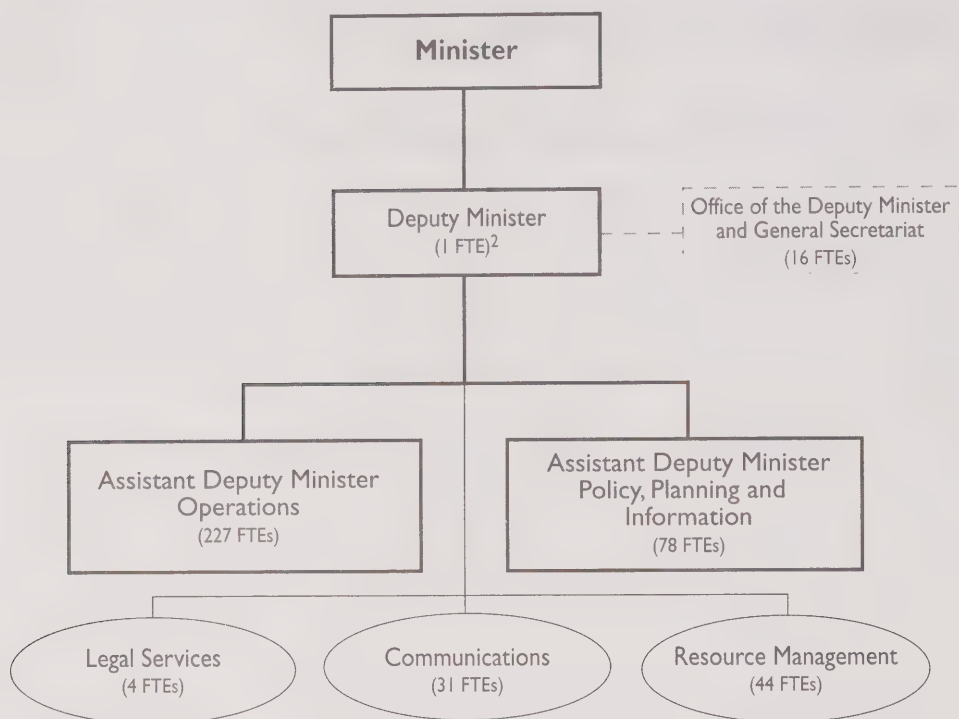
The Honourable Jacques Saada is the Minister responsible for the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec; the Deputy Minister handles the day-to-day management of Agency activities. She acts as deputy head for the purposes of application of the *Financial Administration Act*, the *Public Service Employment Act* and the *Public Service Labour Relations Act*. She also acts as senior policy advisor to the Minister and the Government.

The Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy, Planning and Information, is responsible for the departmental planning cycle, definition of strategic policy and objectives for Agency interventions, production of the socio-economic studies required for the development of policy, management of the quality system, performance measurement and monitoring, and evaluation and audit of programs and initiatives. She also ensures that the Agency's position is put forward in the development of national policy and programs and promotes Quebec's regional interests to other departments and agencies of the Government of Canada. She is also responsible for relations with the Government of Quebec.

The Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, has the mandate to implement the Agency's strategic policy and deliver all its programs and services, primarily through a network of 14 business offices across Quebec. She also handles negotiation and management of partnership agreements with other Government of Canada departments and agencies and with outside organizations, in particular the Community Futures Development Corporations, Community Economic Development Corporations and Business Development Centres. She is responsible for implementation of agreements reached with the Government of Quebec, such as the Infrastructure Canada Program.

The Act to establish the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec officially came into force on October 5, 2005. With the coming into effect of this Act, the Deputy Minister becomes President of the Agency and the Assistant Deputy Ministers become its Vice-Presidents. However, past titles are used in this report since it covers the period ending March 31, 2005.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF CANADA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT¹



Notes:

- 1 A more complete version of the organization chart is available at:
<http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/APropos/Organigramme.asp?LANG=EN>
- 2 FTE = Full-time equivalent employee.

The Agency in 2004-2005 had the equivalent of 401 full-time employees in its business offices across Quebec, its office in Gatineau ensuring liaison with the federal government and its Head Office in Montréal.

3.2 Financial performance

The following tables present the Agency's financial performance for FY 2004-2005. For purposes of comparison, the revenue and expenditures shown in the tables for the 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 fiscal years do not take into account programs associated with application of the *Small Business Loans Act* and the *Canada Small Business Financing Act*. These programs have been under the responsibility of Industry Canada since April 1, 2004. It is important to bear in mind that the totals in the financial tables may not correspond exactly to the sum of the underlying items, since the individual amounts have been rounded out.

3.2.1 Comparison of planned spending with actual expenditures

This table presents the net cost of the Agency, as well as an historical overview. To calculate what the organization costs Canadians, services received without charge have to be added to the Agency's expenditures, such as accommodation supplied by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) and services provided free of charge by Justice Canada. Then non-respendable revenue, that is, repayments to be made by beneficiaries of repayable contributions provided by the Agency, is subtracted from the expenditure total.

Program activities (in millions of dollars)	Actual expenditures		2004-2005			
	2002-2003	2003-2004	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Expenditures
Enterprise development	151.6	148.7	143.1	143.0	118.7	131.7
Improvement of the economic environment of regions	132.9	121.0	115.2	115.2	115.1	100.6
Improvement of community infrastructure	40.7	72.8	157.9	157.9	184.9	87.0
Provision of special adjustment measures	0.2	9.5	11.9	11.9	13.0	13.8
Total	325.4	352.0	428.1	428.0	431.7	333.1
Less: Non-respendable revenue ¹	(30.0)	(33.3)	(31.5)	(31.5)	(31.5)	(38.5)
Plus: Cost of services received without charge	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5
Net cost for the Agency	299.8	323.8	401.8	401.7	405.4	300.1
Full-time equivalent (FTE)	409	408	371	371	375	401

Note:

- 1 In the *Report on Plans and Priorities 2004-2005*, these data appear on a revenue basis. The data are now presented on a receipts basis, for consistency with the information in the Public Accounts. The breakdown of non-respendable revenue is presented in the table in subsection 3.2.5.

With respect to net cost, the \$101.6 million difference between total planned spending and actual expenditures is primarily attributable to an increase in non-respendable revenue and a deferment of funds to FY 2005-2006 in order to ensure funding for the Infrastructure Canada Program under the *Improvement of community infrastructure* program activity. As to the difference of 26 FTEs between total authorities for full-time equivalents and actual expenditures, this is attributable to the resources hired to meet the regions' demand and their needs with respect to regional development.

3.2.2 Program activities

This table presents information from the *Main Estimates* and appropriations voted by Parliament, by program activity, for resources provided for in the *Report on Plans and Priorities 2004-2005*, changes made to resources following Supplementary Estimates, and the use of funds.

Expenditures by program activity (in millions of dollars)		2004-2005	
	Operations	Grants and contributions	TOTAL
<i>Enterprise development</i>			
■ main Estimates	25.5	117.6	143.1
■ planned spending	25.5	117.5	143.0
■ total authorities	25.2	93.5	118.7
■ actual expenditures	24.9	106.8	131.7
<i>Improvement of the economic environment of regions</i>			
■ main Estimates	18.9	96.3	115.2
■ planned spending	18.9	96.3	115.2
■ total authorities	18.7	96.4	115.1
■ actual expenditures	17.8	82.8	100.6
<i>Improvement of community infrastructure</i>			
■ main Estimates	1.9	156.0	157.9
■ planned spending	1.9	156.0	157.9
■ total authorities	1.9	183.0	184.9
■ actual expenditures	1.6	85.4	87.0
<i>Provision of special adjustment measures</i>			
■ main Estimates	1.2	10.7	11.9
■ planned spending	1.2	10.7	11.9
■ total authorities	1.6	11.4	13.0
■ actual expenditures	2.4	11.4	13.8
Total			
■ main Estimates	47.5	380.6	428.1
■ planned spending	47.5	380.5	428.0
■ total authorities	47.4	384.3	431.7
■ actual expenditures	46.7	286.4	333.1

3.2.3 Summary of voted and statutory appropriations

This table repeats the summary table from the *Main Estimates* and shows appropriations voted by Parliament for resources provided for in the *Report on Plans and Priorities 2004-2005*, changes made to resources following Supplementary Estimates, other authorities, and the use of funds.

Vote or statutory item	Vote or statutory item wording (in millions of dollars)	2004-2005			
		Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Authorities	Actual expenditures
2	Operating expenditures	42.2	42.2	42.4	41.7
6	Grants and contributions	380.6	380.5	384.3	286.4
(S)	Minister of the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec and Minister responsible for the Francophonie - Car allowance	-	-	0.05	0.05
(S)	Contribution to employee benefit plans	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0
(S)	Spending of proceeds from disposal of surplus Crown assets	-	-	0.03	0.01
	Total for the Agency	428.1	428.0	431.7	333.1

A \$94.1-million decrease is observed in actual expenditures compared with planned spending in the grant and contribution vote. The explanations provided for the financial table in subsection 3.2.6 also apply to the financial table above.

3.2.4 Net cost for the Agency during Fiscal Year 2004-2005

This table, like the financial table in subsection 3.2.1., indicates the Agency's net cost. Details concerning services received free of charge are also provided.

Net cost	(in millions of dollars)	2004-2005
Actual expenditures		333.1
Plus: Services received free of charge		
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada		2.9
Employer's contribution to employees' insurance plans and expenditures paid by the Treasury Board Secretariat (from renewable funds)		2.3
Salaries and associated expenditures for legal services provided by Justice Canada		0.3
Total services received free of charge		5.5
Less: Non-respendable revenue ¹		(38.5)
Net cost for the Department in 2004-2005		300.1

Note:

1 Details concerning non-respendable revenue are presented in the financial table in subsection 3.2.5.

3.2.5 Sources of non-respondable revenue by program activity

This table presents the Agency's revenue, along with an historical perspective. The revenue consists primarily of repayments from beneficiaries of the repayable contributions awarded by the Agency.

Non-respondable revenue (in millions of dollars)	Revenue 2002-2003	Revenue 2003-2004	2004-2005	
			Planned revenue ¹	Actual revenue ²
Promotion of the economic development of the regions of Quebec				
Enterprise development	28.5	31.6	30.0	36.6
Improvement of the economic environment of the regions	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9
Improvement of community infrastructure	-	-	-	-
Provision of special adjustment measures	-	-	-	-
Total non-respondable revenue	30.0	33.3	31.5	38.5

Notes:

- 1 In the *Report on Plans and Priorities 2004-2005*, the data were presented on the basis of receipts (amounts cashed) rather than revenue (amounts billed). At that point, forecast receipts stood at \$20.5 million.
- 2 Non-respondable revenue excludes the amount of \$50.7 million billed to *Papiers Gaspésia inc.*, which has placed itself under the protection of the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*.

3.2.6 Information on Transfer Payment Programs (TPPs)

This table presents the resources for each of the Agency's programs, their background, information from the *Main Estimates* and appropriations voted by Parliament for resources provided for in the *Report on Plans and Priorities 2004-2005*, changes made to resources following Supplementary Estimates, as well as the use of funds.

Promotion of the economic development of the regions of Quebec Programs <i>(in millions of dollars)</i>	Actual expenditures		2004-2005			
	2002-2003	2003-2004	Planned spending	Total authorities	Actual expenditures	Variance
Grants						
Innovation, development of entrepreneurship and access program for SMEs	0.06	0.06	0.3	0.3	0.07	(0.2)
Other ²	3.3	6.0	-	-	-	0.0
Total grants	3.4	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	(0.2)
Contributions						
Innovation, development of entrepreneurship and access program for SMEs	59.1	72.2	79.3	72.8	72.8	(6.5)
Regional Strategic Initiatives program	122.5	98.5	109.4	94.3	94.2	(15.2)
Community Futures Program	25.7	26.6	24.0	31.1	31.1	7.1
Canadian Support Program for the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine Economy	27.0	30.9	11.5	2.8	2.8	(8.7)
Infrastructure Canada Program Canada-Quebec Agreement 1994	0.2	0.06	-	2.0	0.04	0.04
Infrastructure Canada Program Canada-Quebec Agreement 2000	37.9	70.7	156.0	181.0	85.3	(70.7)
Special Coastal Quebec Fund	2.1	0.4	-	-	-	0.0
Total contributions	274.5	299.4	380.2	384.0	286.3	(93.9)
Total	277.9	305.4	380.5	384.3	286.4	(94.1)

Notes :

- 1 The Agency has a single TPP: *Promotion of the economic development of the regions of Quebec*. It does, however, have several grant and contribution programs. Additional information is available on the Agency's Web site.
- 2 In 2002-2003, \$3.3 million was paid in grants to the Quebec Port Authority for development of a cruise terminal and enhancement of Pointe-à-Carcy, while in 2003-2004, \$6 million was paid to *Grand Prix F1 du Canada inc.*

The total difference between actual expenditures and planned spending is \$94.1 million. Most of this difference, \$70.7 million, is attributable to the Infrastructure Canada Program and is the result of a deferral of funding to FY 2005-2006. In the RSI program, a difference of \$15.2 million is attributable to the deferral of funds for the Integrated Pulp and Paper Centre project in Trois-Rivières and the reallocation effort pursuant to the government's expenditure review. Of the total difference observed, \$8.7 million is attributable to the Canadian Support Program for the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine Economy, more specifically to a deferral of funds for a large-scale project that was not carried out; and the *Papiers Gaspésia inc* project in Chandler. *Papiers Gaspésia inc* has placed itself under the protection of the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*. Finally, concerning the IDEA-SME and CFP programs, only the choice of projects with respect to each program explains the variations between planned spending and actual expenditures.

3.3 Response to Parliamentary Committees, audits and evaluations for FY 2004-2005



The reports listed below are available on the Agency Web site or upon request.

RESPONSE TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

- No recommendations were issued by any Parliamentary Committees concerning the Agency during FY 2004-2005.

RESPONSE TO REPORTS FROM THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA (OAG)

- The Agency was involved in only one OAG audit during FY 2004-2005, concerning Chapter 7 (November 2004) and entitled: *Process for Responding to Parliamentary Order Paper Questions*. The OAG issued no specific recommendations intended for the Agency.



The report is available on the Auditor General of Canada's Web site at:
www.oag-bvg.gc.ca

INTERNAL AUDITS

Infrastructure Canada Program

- Two audit reports on this program were conducted and approved in 2004-2005. Both audits concluded that the systems and procedures put in place by the Agency are appropriate and that the payments comply with government standards. The auditors (two different accounting firms) made no recommendations intended for the Agency.

Regional Strategic Initiatives program

- The independent accounting firm which conducted this audit concluded that the RSI program was managed in accordance with its authorities and its policy framework. The firm made recommendations concerning certain aspects of the following processes:
 - performance measurement
 - analysis of projects submitted in the context of an application for financial assistance
 - contract terms and conditions
 - monitoring
 - audit of agreements.

The Agency has determined the action to be taken in response to the recommendations and established a calendar accordingly. The internal audit team will monitor implementation.

Management and program information system

The operational computer system used by employees to manage grants and contributions as well as finances was audited by an independent accounting firm. Upon completion of the exercise, having examined only part of the existing controls in the system, the auditor made recommendations on system security and automatic data validation. The Agency has already implemented the recommendations concerning security. As to the other recommendations, they were submitted to the committee responsible for the system, which accepted or discarded them, depending on their relevance and the resources available to the Agency. Reinforcement of system security will shorten the data validation time usually required. It will enable the Agency to have at its disposal more accurate management information for decision-making.

Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities

In the view of the independent firm conducting the audit, the systems, procedures, resources and measures implemented by the Agency, for the period audited, were appropriate for fulfilment of the objectives associated with the contribution agreements concluded in the two business offices responsible for managing the Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities (Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Côte-Nord). The Agency fulfilled its obligations under the *Privacy Act* and the Treasury Board Secretariat's *Policy on Transfer Payments*. These conclusions were highly positive in view of the short deadline for implementing the measures. The auditor made recommendations with respect to communication with other federal departments and administrative controls concerning participants (eligibility, attendance, salaries). The Agency implemented several of the auditor's recommendations before the measures terminated on March 31, 2005.

Innovation, development of entrepreneurship and access program for SMEs

- The audit emphasized that the IDEA-SME program management processes are adequate, operational practices are consistent with established policy and processes, and sound control mechanisms are in place.

Continued on page 71

INTERNAL AUDITS (continued)

The independent audit firm made recommendations on the following topics:

- ❑ annual planning and results measurement
- ❑ management of repayments and collections
- ❑ project analysis
- ❑ protection of records
- ❑ the financial and non-financial controls integrated into contribution agreements.

The Agency has determined the action to be taken in response to the recommendations and established a schedule accordingly. Development of a mechanism for measuring results attained by the business offices will lead to consistent observation of Agency intervention in regional development.

Canadian Support Program for the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine Economy

- The auditors consider that the program management processes are adequate, operational practices are consistent with established policy and processes, and sound control mechanisms are in place. The auditors from the independent firm made recommendations concerning:

- ❑ supervision of personnel
- ❑ risk management
- ❑ controls
- ❑ financial and program management system
- ❑ performance measurement
- ❑ promotion of information.

The Agency has taken the recommendations into consideration and determined the action to be taken as well as a schedule for implementation.

EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION IN INNOVATION AND KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY (IDEA-SME AND RSI)

- The observations made in the evaluation indicate that the Agency's general approach is appropriate with regard to needs and the economic context. The different case studies conducted by independent firms show that Canada Economic Development's business offices have successfully guided regional enterprises in their technological development and furthered the establishment of knowledge economy-related infrastructure. The international experts consulted consider that regional economic development intervention based on innovation is always timely, among other things for fostering adoption of an innovative mindset in an enterprise. The telephone survey conducted by an independent firm revealed that the Agency's interventions with enterprises has had a tangible impact on job creation and maintenance and on enterprises' competitiveness. Also, a significant proportion of them would not have been able to carry out their projects without Agency assistance or would have carried them out over a longer timeframe or on a smaller scale. In terms of both the number of projects and the financial assistance provided by the Agency, its intervention has intensified significantly since it received the balance of funds from the Canada Jobs Fund, thus meeting one of the Treasury Board's objectives. Finally, different possible improvements have also been identified, particularly with respect to the implementation of interventions.

3.4 Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)

The Agency continued to implement its 2003-2006 *Sustainable Development Strategy* during FY 2004-2005. The table below presents the results achieved to date with respect to the objectives pursued and the Department's expenditures concerning sustainable development projects funded by the Agency in 2004-2005, and the internal component of its strategy.

Under its Sustainable Development Strategy, the Agency raises SMEs' awareness and encourages them to adopt new business practices which translate into the establishment of tangible pollution prevention and eco-efficiency (greening) measures, in order to help them maintain and reinforce their competitiveness. The Agency helps SMEs optimize production processes in order, among other things, to increase recycling and enhancement (re-use) of residues, and reduce wasted raw materials, energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and production of waste. In that way, SMEs bring down their production costs and increase their profitability.

External targets

To play a strategic role in advancing understanding and taking ownership of the principles of sustainable development within SMEs in the regions of Quebec and with the different economic agents, both private and public, in a perspective of financial, economic and social viability.

Objectives for 2003-2006	Objectives	Results	Expenditures
Encourage and help SMEs to adopt sustainable development practices in their operations			
■ establishment of Enviroclubs	10 clubs	7 clubs	
■ raising of SMEs' awareness of new business practices associated with sustainable development	500 SMEs	400 SMEs	\$0.9 million
■ completion of productivity projects through pollution prevention	120 projects	90 projects	
■ direct assistance to SMEs for completion of productivity projects through pollution prevention.	30 projects	27 projects	\$4.2 million
Foster development and commercialization of innovations in sustainable development			
■ experimentation, demonstration and development of innovative products, technologies and services in sustainable development	40 SME projects	64 projects	\$12.7 million
■ commercialization of innovations in sustainable development on international markets.	25 SME projects	25 projects	\$2.2 million
Foster development, dissemination and sharing of knowledge with respect to sustainable development to contribute to development and reinforcement of knowledge-based competitive advantages			
■ financial support for research centres, institutions and university chairs.	15 projects	30 projects	\$19.9 million

Internal targets

To make the Sustainable Development Strategy a tool for change within the organization to further integrate sustainable development concerns in day-to-day operations.

Objectives for 2003-2006	Objectives	Results	Expenditures
Empower staff			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ development and dissemination of a definition of sustainable development■ training for Agency managers and advisors■ development of an integrated tool■ development of mentoring.	<i>Activity completed</i> <i>Activity to be performed</i> <i>Activity completed</i> <i>Activity to be performed</i>		
Promote sustainable development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ promotion of best practices■ establishment of ad-hoc initiatives.	Article in Agency in-house newspaper Activity to be continued		
Continue greening			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ multi-product recycling■ agency vehicles equipped with hybrid engines or an electromagnetic module ECONOPRO®.	12 20	5 15	N/A ¹ N/A
Promote good sustainable development practices, for instance, duplex printing and car pooling			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ promotion of telework■ maintenance and update of a sustainable development component in the handbook for new employees.	Activity to be continued Activity to be continued		
Ensure better environmental reporting			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ document environmental results attained.	Training on performance measurement and adjustment of tools		

Note:

1 N/A: not available

The Agency also encourages innovation in sustainable development by contributing, on the one hand, to the development of the capabilities of research centres, institutions or university chairs and, on the other hand, by providing direct assistance to SMEs for experimentation, demonstration and commercialization of innovative products, technologies and services in sustainable development.

The Agency has initiated the process of evaluating its third SDS with a view to preparing its next version which will be tabled in Parliament in December 2006. As part of this work, a broad consultation of federal partners and private organizations is planned.

3.4.1 Long-term contribution of goals, objectives and targets to attainment of the Agency's strategic outcomes

The Agency's Sustainable Development Strategy ties in with the two strategic outcomes of its intervention framework:

- *Enterprises' competitiveness*
- *Vitality of communities.*

Under its Sustainable Development Strategy, the Agency helps SMEs adopt pollution prevention practices in two ways. In conjunction with Environment Canada and the National Research Council Canada - Industrial Research Assistance Program (NRC-IRAP), it sets up Enviroclubs fostering the implementation of sound pollution prevention and environmental management practices within SMEs. The Agency also contributes to the completion of productivity projects through greening in SMEs. These projects generally aim to optimize the use of raw materials and reduce energy consumption, pollutant releases and residues that are often harmful to the environment. Pollution prevention projects show that sustainable development prompts SMEs to make productivity gains and increase their market competitiveness.

3.4.2 Adjustments made as a result of lessons learnt

External targets

When the Agency's second SDS was evaluated, it was evident that advisors lacked expertise to identify sustainable development projects, analyse them and monitor results. In order to correct this problem:

- a definition of sustainable development was drawn up and integrated in the Agency's third Sustainable Development Strategy
- an analysis and monitoring tool was developed during FY 2004-2005 and will be implemented during FY 2005-2006.

In-house targets

In its 2003-2006 SDS, the Agency reiterated its commitment to empowering its employees with respect to sustainable development. Indeed, it planned to put in place measures that will enable it to attain this objective. Adapted management and training tools will be developed and placed at employees' disposal.

3.5 Service Improvement Initiative

In its concern for excellence and with a view to delivering quality services to its beneficiaries, the Agency has since 1997 imposed on itself the requirements of the ISO international standard in the context of its programs. Thus, when the government launched the *Service Improvement Initiative* in 2000, the Agency, through its quality management system, already had at its disposal the mechanisms necessary for delivering quality services and ensuring their continuous improvement. In 2003, the Agency renewed its commitment to quality service and successfully moved to the ISO 9001:2000 standard.

To fulfil its mission, the Agency undertakes to deliver adapted, professional, courteous, accessible and confidential service while following the principles of results-based management and sound management of public resources. It also undertakes to promote the continuous improvement of its programs, services and ways of doing things.

3.5.1 Programs and services targeted by an improvement plan

All the Agency's intervention tools are part of the corporate service improvement plan. Of course, the emphasis is placed on the Agency's two main programs, IDEA-SME and RSI. To ensure the continuous improvement of its programs and services and properly understand the needs and expectations of the beneficiaries targeted, the Agency uses several information sources.

Since 1996 the Agency has measured its beneficiaries' satisfaction, and it received recognition in that regard in 2001 from the Secretariat of the Treasury Board of Canada as a Service Improvement Pioneer. As well as measuring its beneficiaries' satisfaction, the Agency measures the satisfaction of enterprises and economic agents whose financial assistance applications were not accepted. The Agency also uses the findings of program evaluations or studies. The information in the evaluation reports enables the Agency to highlight opportunities for improvement in program implementation and service delivery.

A quality circle on service improvement was set up in order to put forward objectives and plans for improvement to meet Agency beneficiaries' expectations more closely. Under its quality management system, the Agency each year presents to senior management the results of comments and suggestions from beneficiaries. Action plans are drawn up where necessary, and follow-up is carried out within the framework of internal and external quality audits. In this way, the Agency is still pursuing its approach: *Targeting excellence*.

3.5.2 Establishment of base levels with respect to beneficiary satisfaction and progress accomplished with a view to attaining satisfaction-related objectives

Objectives concerning beneficiaries' satisfaction are established by means of historical data, revised yearly and approved by senior management. In view of the high levels of satisfaction obtained over the past few years, the Agency set itself the objective of maintaining them while pursuing its continuous improvement efforts. The table below presents the Agency's results with respect to its beneficiaries' satisfaction for the past five years.

Over the past five years, for all aspects of services except deadlines, beneficiaries' levels of satisfaction have risen or held steady. On the deadline front, the levels observed in 2003-2004 may have been caused at that time by the hiring of large numbers of new employees, budgetary uncertainty early in the year, or the deployment of a new automated financial and program management system. As to the other satisfaction results, for each of the past five years, they exceed the established satisfaction objectives.

Beneficiary satisfaction

Main aspects of service ¹	Objectives	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Quality of services in general	90%	91.1%	92.0%	93.0%	94.5%	96.0%
■ access to services	85%	88.0%	87.7%	90.9%	91.4%	92.8%
■ ability to meet beneficiaries' needs	85%	83.3%	87.3%	85.3%	88.6%	90.0%
■ fairness and impartiality of services	N/A ²	N/A	N/A	91.4%	92.5%	93.5%
■ financial assistance application response time	80%	N/A	86.0%	75.5%	78.2%	81.1%
■ claim response time	80%	N/A	82.0%	81.0%	84.6%	86.7%
■ clarity of administrative documents received	N/A ³	88.5%	88.2%	85.2%	86.5%	90.7%
■ courtesy of staff	95%	99.6%	97.3%	97.6%	98.4%	98.4%
■ competence of staff	90%	91.2%	91.2%	93.0%	93.9%	96.2%
■ guidance through procedure	85%	87.8%	90.5%	89.9%	89.1%	91.7%

Notes:

1 Percentage of beneficiaries stating that they are very satisfied or satisfied with the services received. The Agency uses the satisfaction scale from the *Government of Canada's Common Measuring Tool*, namely: very satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied.

2 N/A = Not applicable

3 While it has no specific objective for this aspect of service, in a concern for continuous improvement, the Agency follows its beneficiaries' satisfaction in this regard.

3.5.3 Service standards for all key public services: establishment of standards and associated performance

The Agency established its service standards in September 2000, thus underscoring its commitment to quality service. These standards are published on the Agency Web site and enclosed with correspondence addressed to beneficiaries following a request for service. The Agency measures all aspects of its standards on an ongoing basis.

3.5.4 Main achievements with respect to citizen-oriented service improvement

Over the past five years, in the Agency's pursuit of its quality approach, several achievements have contributed to improved services and increased beneficiary satisfaction, in particular:

- Development and dissemination of a beneficiary handbook, adapted to the type of project, to guide beneficiaries in documenting their application properly and help them compile a comprehensive file more quickly when applying for financial assistance (2002-2003).
- Development and dissemination of a handbook for beneficiaries to facilitate preparation of claims and reduce corrections and processing times.
- Development of tools, employee training and improvement of the approval process for applications for more than \$100,000 led to an almost 40% reduction in approval times for contributions between \$100,001 and \$200,000 and a 25% reduction for those of more than \$200,000 compared with 2000-2001.
- A pilot project to integrate risk management with the management of contributions was conducted in 2004-2005. Its implementation across all financial services will lead to a simplification of documentation for the recommendation, thus reducing processing time for low-risk projects.
- A *CED on-line* service was set up in order to centralize reception of requests received via the Agency's Web site and provide faster front-line service.

Section 4

INITIATIVES LINKED WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

In its *Report on Plans and Priorities 2004-2005*, the Agency undertook to carry out activities within the framework of the government's management initiatives, many of them directly linked with the *Modernization of Management Practices*. That initiative took a new course during FY 2004-2005 to give its place to the government's *Management Accountability Framework* (MAF). The MAF is intended to translate the vision of modern public service management, as established in *Results for Canadians*, into a set of management expectations. It reflects the many management-focussed initiatives currently under way and the vision they share. It brings together the principal elements of management frameworks like those on Modern Comptrollership, Human Resources Modernization, Service Improvement and Government On-Line.

The Agency's action plan for modernization of management practices had identified four priorities for which improvements were sought, with respect to information management, risk management, people management and optimization of the planning process. The Agency had also made commitments with respect to Government On-Line (GOL) and Official Languages, and on the basis of its Sustainable Development Strategy. Most of the commitments made by the Agency are to be found in the new MAF, corresponding to the following headings:

- governance and strategic policy
- risk management
- learning, innovation and change management
- public service values
- people
- citizen-focussed services.

Thus, the subsections below present Agency achievements with respect to management commitments made in the *Report on Plans and Priorities 2004-2005* in the perspective and in line with the headings of the Government of Canada's *Management Accountability Framework*.

4.1 Governance and strategic policy

The Agency made the commitment in its 2004-2005 RPP to aim for better integration of planning and performance evaluation. This commitment translated into stronger links between the main elements of planning and evaluation and performance measurement, as may be seen from the strategic framework, business plans, RPP and departmental performance report. For instance, the commitments with respect to performance contained in the *Report on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006* were established on the basis of historical information on results from the latest performance reports and annual surveys, and from evaluation reports. The responsibility centres' business plans were used to validate the organization's ability to meet the commitments established.

In order to facilitate implementation of the Government of Canada's *Management Accountability Framework*, the Agency now aims to set up an integrated planning process that harmonizes the strategic, operational, financial and human resources dimensions. This will lead to an alignment of resources and plans on the basis of the strategic outcomes and effective management of the changes the Agency will be undergoing in the next few years.

4.2 Risk management

During FY 2004-2005, the Agency undertook to integrate risk management in the analysis, processing and monitoring of the development projects considered under its financial programs.

As the first phase in introducing risk management in advisors' practices and ways of doing things, the Agency conducted a pilot project from late November 2004 to mid-February 2005. This enabled seven Agency advisors to adjust their action to the level of risk specific to each development project requiring financial assistance. The approach advocated involved integrating a project risk analysis with each of the three key stages in its usual life cycle.

Risk analysis is guided by three distinct charts, each containing a series of questions relating to the beneficiary's context and organization. The total points assigned to each of the elements are used to rank each project according to a level of risk, which then guides the advisor in his subsequent action within the framework of the project.

The evaluation of the pilot project conducted in March 2005 aimed to:

- validate the intelligence and consistency of the approach
- test the effectiveness of the tools developed (risk charts)
- ensure a sound approach in the processing of claims
- ensure enhanced efficiency in the processing and monitoring of development projects of a financial nature.

This evaluation led to the conclusion that the four objectives were met and the approach could be extended to the entire Agency.

The advisors involved in this project were behind more than 30 recommendations for enhancing the model and the computer tool used for risk charts. As of March 31, 2005, most of the recommendations from the evaluation had already been implemented, and preparations for a training tour in the Agency's 14 offices were well under way. The implementation provides for close monitoring of the ownership and use of the model and tool over the first few months, as well as a more formal evaluation after one year's use.

4.3 Learning, innovation and change management

Application of government policy on information management primarily involves guaranteeing that the information generated and used by the Government of Canada is managed efficiently and effectively throughout its life cycle. In the first phase of policy implementation, partly carried out in 2004-2005, the Agency seeks to manage the information at its disposal which it is in a position to produce, and to understand how it circulates in its decision-making processes. The approach adopted to optimize its information management is results-based management. Moreover, to implement new ways of doing things with respect to information management, the corporate quality management system is the tool of choice.

In the next phase, following the analysis of its information management, the Agency plans to put in place a specialized information management function during FY 2005-2006. This function will enable it to consider the financial and non-financial information contributing to performance and decision-making as resources to be managed.

4.4 Public Service and people values

The Agency has drawn up and disseminated a human resources management framework for 2004-2007. This framework sets out five major organizational priorities which are closely linked to those of the federal Public Service.

A code of values and ethics known, shared and integrated with all Agency activities

A great deal of energy was invested over the past year in training and supporting managers and employees in the understanding and ownership of the *Values and Ethics Code for the Public Service*. To that end, all managers and more than 80% of employees took part in a workshop on the subject. Guidelines were issued, and several consultations led to discussions and to our procedures being challenged. Furthermore, human resource management policy was revised in order to include the values and ethics dimension.

The efforts devoted to raising managers' and employees' awareness of the values and ethics code will, in the short and medium term, guide their behaviour in the workplace and have a positive impact on the organizational climate.

Employees with the competencies and necessary training to ensure the relevance of the organization

The Agency conducted an exercise to identify the main competencies for all employees. The competencies selected are closely linked to the corporate results targeted and will be used to guide employees along their career paths.

Over the past year, close to 70% of employees have drafted learning plans, and most of them are participating in the activities set out in their plans. The equivalent of 4% of payroll was allocated to learning activities; this is comparable to many private sector firms and other federal departments. Managers invested primarily in the staging of activities set out in the training curriculum with respect to modernization.

Work organization and assignment facilitating innovation, decision-making and optimization of productivity

The Agency has revised the classification of certain positions in order to comply with current directives, standards and policy. Managers have received training in classification and work organization. A review process was undertaken in different directorates, in order to define roles and responsibilities more clearly, optimize decision-making and enhance work organization

Organization which integrates human resources needs with strategic and operational planning

The workforce profile produced in 2005 will support the development of the 2006-2007 departmental human resources plan. The Agency's planning cycle is currently under review, with a view, among other things, to integrating human resources planning with departmental results-based planning. Guidelines and the departmental staffing plan are currently being drafted, and these will guide staffing decisions over the coming year.

A work environment conducive to wellness, health, safety and professional growth and a balance between employees' personal and professional lives

The labour-management advisory committee set up in December 2004 fosters co-operation and understanding between the Agency and the various organizations representing employees in order to enhance organizational wellness jointly.

In 2004-2005, the committee contributed to setting up a dispute management system. In effect since April 1, 2005, this will offer employees additional access to means conducive to healthy communication, harmonious interpersonal relations and settlement of disagreements.

A one-day workshop on dispute settlement was developed and will be offered to all employees over the coming year, with a view to equipping them to manage their disagreements and maintain harmonious relations in their workplace.

The Agency was successful in maintaining the level of representativity of members of designated groups over the past year and in providing opportunities for acting secondments to 17 of them. A new employment equity plan for 2005-2008 was approved by the Departmental Management Committee. The plan primarily targets the inclusion in the organization of members of designated groups and raising awareness of differences.

4.5 Citizen-centred services

The Agency contributed in many ways to improving this aspect of the MAF, in particular through the Service Improvement Initiative presented in Section 3, the Government On-Line initiative, and the Agency's application of the *Official Languages Act*.

4.5.1 Government On-Line (GOL)

Over the past year, the Agency put significant effort into the GOL initiative and service transformation. In that regard, different studies were conducted to develop this new vision, and a business model was developed to bring about multimode service delivery, with revised, simplified processes, in line with the Government of Canada's continuum of services model.

The *CED on-line* service centralizes reception of applications from the Agency's Web site and allows the Agency to provide front-line service more rapidly and more personally. Since the client's profile can be determined through the Agency Web site, it is now easier to forward requests to the business offices, service centres or collaborators best placed to respond to the requests received. Information requests are processed by *CED on-line* within a maximum of four hours during working hours. In addition, service agreements have been signed with a number of our collaborators in order to ensure the quality of the service.

The Agency will begin in fall 2005 paying contributions by direct deposit for beneficiaries wishing to use that service. The Agency thus plans to reduce processing times for claims and thus meet clients' expectations.

The Agency is also working to improve the information available on-line on programs and services. A major revamping project is under way, but Canadians can already appreciate the accessibility of detailed information on policy concerning the Agency's areas of intervention, such as the social economy, and festivals and sporting events.



The Agency's GOL 2005 report is available on the Agency Web site at: www.dec-ced.gc.ca, under *Publications*.

4.5.2 Official languages - Part VII - Section 41 of the *Official Languages Act*

The Agency has drawn up a new action plan for the period covering fiscal years 2004-2005 to 2007-2008 and has carried out varied activities in order to meet the objectives of Part VII of the *Official Languages Act* aimed at the development of Official Language Minority Communities (OLMCs). These activities tie in with the different categories of intervention set out in the government's new *Horizontal Results-based Management and Accountability Framework* with respect to official languages.

Within the organization, the Agency has taken steps to improve staff awareness of Part VII, and has seen to the operation of its OLMC support network, which comprises 10 or so advisors in the business offices serving English-speaking clients.

The Agency contributed to consultations, to information sharing with OLMCs and to information dissemination of its programs and services in order to foster their use by English-speaking clients. The Agency has also been actively involved in reinforcing partnerships, in particular through its involvement in the review of the initiative funded under Human Resources and Skills Development Canada's Support Fund and through its active participation on the different committees arising from it, particularly with respect to economic diversification. It has also attended all the Section 41 co-ordinator meetings co-ordinated by the Department of Canadian Heritage and produced an article for that department's *Bulletin 41-42* publication.

The English-speaking clients also benefited from more than 100 economic development projects, complemented by facilitation initiatives and guidance from the different development agents. Financial assistance exceeded \$18 million. In addition, a contribution of over \$9 million was awarded for construction of the Language Technologies Research Centre in the Outaouais.

The Agency signed a new three-year memorandum of understanding with PCH for Interdepartmental Partnership with the Official-Language Communities under which four new projects were put forward. Also, implementation of the economic component of the *Government's Action Plan for Official Languages* continued, in co-operation with Industry Canada, through the implementation of two pilot projects in entrepreneurship-oriented tele-learning and 24 internships in fields related to the Agency's mandate.

Appendix I

THE AGENCY'S REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION TOOLS

As presented in the first section, Canada Economic Development uses and places at its beneficiaries' disposal a broad range of tools in support of regional development in Quebec. This range of intervention tools consists of guidance and advice, information and referrals, and financial support.

These tools, used alone or in combination by the Agency, contribute in particular to:

- empowering regional development agents; in other words, the Agency provides development agents with means and opportunities (studies, workshops, seminars) to:
 - become aware of the scope of the issues they face (awareness process)
 - acquire competencies and knowhow in various specialized fields (development of capabilities)
 - strengthen and broaden their business partnership networks (development of business networks and partners).
- initiating growth-generating projects, that is, identifying a development potential and initiating processes aimed at local mobilization and joint action to design and implement a plan, strategy or growth-generating project for a region's development
- facilitating local participation in defining the regional development priorities and strategies of the Agency and the Government of Canada
- helping the local milieu to gather information and put forward regional issues to government decision-makers.

Business Contact is an economic facilitation concept developed by Canada Economic Development in conjunction with the Community Futures Development Corporations and Business Development Centres. This event is aimed at business people and organizations that support SMEs, and aims to:

- contribute to enhancing the economic development of all regions of Quebec
- raise entrepreneurs' awareness and inform and guide them by providing them with timely information with respect to the strategic issues specific to their region in order to foster their enterprises' growth
- raise the profile of Government of Canada programs and services
- encourage dynamic exchanges among the Government of Canada, business support organizations and entrepreneurs.

Since 2003, eight Business Contact events have been held in seven Quebec regions. In 2004-2005, three such events took place in Montréal (April 1, 2004), the Montérégie (November 10, 2004) and the Îles-de-la-Madeleine (March 15, 2005). In addition to the Canada-wide themes of business startup, growth, exports, productivity and innovation, topics targeted by and for each of the regions visited were covered through conferences and on the Business Floor, where departmental booths were located.

The topics targeted in Montréal were: bio-food, nanotechnology, environment and plastics; those covered in the Montérégie were: agri-food, nanotechnology, environment, tourism and transportation; and in the Îles-de-la-Madeleine: innovation and environment, fishing and aquiculture, tourism and culture, new information technology, and climate change and wind power.

The three events drew 406 entrepreneurs, 256 economic development agents and 29 government departments. Participants' satisfaction rate was as high as 95.6% in Montréal, 85% in the Montérégie and 95.2% in the Îles-de-la-Madeleine, whereas departmental representatives' level of satisfaction stood at 70% in Montréal, 87.5% in the Montérégie and 100% in the Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

The Îles-de-la-Madeleine Business Contact was an innovative event, since visits to enterprises by the departmental representatives preceded the day of conferences. This tour meant real contact with local entrepreneurs, and this led to business links and greatly influenced the following day's event. For government departments and agencies, this Business Contact was a chance to raise the profile of their programs, services and expertise, and to enhance customer loyalty in the region. More than 15 follow-ups have since been carried out by departmental representatives with entrepreneurs they met at the event.

Guidance and advice

For the Agency, guidance and advice involve helping a development agent design and develop policy, a strategy, a business plan, an action plan or a project, or helping plan a financial package, identify funding sources, and so on. At Canada Economic Development, advice or guidance provided by a staff member are services delivered to an entrepreneur or a local development agent on an individual basis, geared to his or her specific situation. Provision of advice is done as needed. Guidance constitutes systematic, sustained, prolonged assistance, at various stages along the beneficiary's path toward design and implementation of his or her project.

Information and referrals

The Agency produces timely information so entrepreneurs and local and regional development agents may reach informed decisions, and it makes this information more easily accessible and usable. This also involves referring them to resources likely to provide a timely, appropriate response to their specific needs.

In this regard, the Agency works with the Canada Business Services Centres operating in Quebec, namely, *Info entreprises* in Montréal and *Ressources Entreprises* in Québec City, for Eastern Quebec. These organizations deliver information, referral and reference material services to entrepreneurs and local and regional development agents throughout Quebec.

Financial support

Under its programming, the Agency makes both repayable and non-repayable contributions and, in exceptional cases, grants to beneficiaries. The Agency's programs are divided into the different categories presented in the following table.

CANADA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING

① Regular programming associated with the Agency's core mandate

- Innovation, development of entrepreneurship and access program for SMEs (IDEA-SME)
- Regional Strategic Initiatives program (RSI)
- Community Futures Program (CFP)

② Dedicated programming under the Agency's core mandate

- Canadian Support Program for the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine Economy
- Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities

③ Programming under mandates from the Government of Canada and other federal departments

- Infrastructure Canada Program (2000)
- Canada Infrastructure Works (1994)
- Canadian Apparel and Textile Industries Program (CATIP) – CANtex component
- Softwood Industry and Community Economic Adjustment Initiative contribution program

Regular programming associated with the Agency's core mandate

The Agency's main regular programs of financial assistance are IDEA-SME, RSI and CFP. Completing the programming inherent in the Agency's core mandate are the Canadian Support Program for the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine Economy and the Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities, which have dedicated budget envelopes.

Innovation, development of entrepreneurship
and access program for SMEs

The IDEA-SME program primarily targets enterprise development. Its goal is to foster the growth of business generated by enterprises in all Quebec regions by facilitating, among other things, access to relevant information, awareness of enterprises' development issues, establishment of strategic enterprises, and consolidation of their competitiveness through new business practices, innovation and commercialization. This program seeks to achieve regions' development potential through SMEs, leading in the long term to enhanced prosperity and sustainable employment.

As to planned results, the program should lead to:

- an increase in awareness of innovation, commercialization and entrepreneurship
- an increase in identification and integration of new technology
- an increase in commercialization of products arising out of innovation
- an increase in enterprises' productivity with a view to making them more competitive internationally
- support for testing and experimentation activities in the natural resources sector in regions whose economy is heavily resource-based
- an increase in SMEs' activities on international markets and consolidation of the position of exporting SMEs
- stimulation of initiatives aimed at enterprise startups and improvement in the business climate.



For information:

http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/ProgrammesServices/prg_idee_pme.asp?LANG=EN#1

Regional Strategic Initiatives program

This program involves developing and implementing strategies and action plans fostering the creation of a socio-economic environment conducive to reinforcing the assets and competitive advantages of Quebec regions, with a view to enabling them to realize their regional development potential, leading in the long term to lasting improvement in prosperity and employment. The program supports major initiatives likely to have a growth-generating impact on the regional economy, in response to major regional issues identified through a process of local consultation, dialogue and mobilization. The projects and activities it generates can be extremely flexible and varied in line with the needs of a single region or a given group of regions.

The program first aims to increase the regions' technological capability so as to encourage the use of the most appropriate technologies and their adaptation by SMEs. The program helps develop the regions' tourist attraction potential, too, as well as increasing the attraction capability of international activities. It is also used to support the regions in their efforts to adjust to the new global economic environment, especially in rural areas.

Planned results from the program include:

- an increase in the use of new technology by SMEs
- an increase in the number of foreign tourists in the regions
- an increase in the number of foreign visitors at different international events
- an increase in the number of projects concerning the regions' adjustment to the new global economic environment, notably in rural areas.

Community Futures Program

This Canada-wide program provides support for communities in all parts of the country to help them take charge of their own local economic development. In Quebec, the CFP financially supports 57 Community Futures Development Corporations, as well as providing support for 14 Community Economic Development Corporations and nine Business Development Centres.



For information:

<http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/ProgrammesServices/PDC.asp?LANG=EN>

Dedicated programming under the Agency's core mandate

Canadian Support Program for the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine Economy

This program is a special measure, funded from the Agency's core budgets, to improve the economic situation in the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. It is in addition to the Agency's regular activities and gives priority to the following elements:

- enhancement of federal infrastructure
- development of medium-sized enterprises
- young people
- local empowerment
- emerging initiatives.

This program ends on August 22, 2005.



For information:

http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/ProgrammesServices/PCAEGIM_Gaspesie.asp?LANG=EN

Adjustment Measures for Quebec Fishing Communities

In an approach involving horizontal federal intervention, the Agency has joined with other federal departments and agencies, notably Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, to assist communities affected by the reduction in fishing activity as a result of the cod moratorium and restrictions on the crab fishery. Having received additional funding for this initiative, through the RSI program, the Agency supports projects leading in the short term to the creation of employment in those communities.

This program ends on March 31, 2005.



For information:

http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/NouveauSurSite/Annonce_speciale.asp?LANG=EN

Programming under mandates from the Government of Canada and other federal departments

Infrastructure Canada Program (2000)

Within the framework of the pan-Canadian Infrastructure Program under Treasury Board responsibility, a Canada-Quebec Agreement was signed in October 2000, with the objective of upgrading urban and rural municipal infrastructure in Quebec as well as improving Quebecers' quality of life. The Agency acts on behalf of the Government of Canada as the federal department responsible for implementation of the program in Quebec. The Agency's third strategic outcome solely comprises projects carried out under the Infrastructure Canada Program.



For information:

http://www.infrastructure.gc.ca/icp/partners/qc_ip_e.shtml

Canada Infrastructure Works (1994)

Initiated in 1994-1995 for a three-year period, the Canada Infrastructure Works program was extended by two years in 1997-1998 and superseded by the Infrastructure Canada Program in 2000. A few projects approved under the Canada Infrastructure Works program are still the subject of expenditures by the Agency.

Canadian Apparel and Textile Industries Program

Through the IDEA-SME program, the Agency is implementing part of the new CATIP established by Industry Canada to help those industries adjust to the potential effects of the *Access to markets granted to least developed countries* initiative. Apparel and textile enterprises in Quebec can thus benefit from contributions to carry out projects aimed at diversifying their markets and increasing their competitiveness.



For information:

<http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/ProgrammesServices/PICTV.asp?LANG=EN>

Softwood Industry and Community Economic Adjustment
Initiative contribution program

The Softwood Industry and Community Economic Adjustment Initiative is a special initiative under the responsibility of Industry Canada whose implementation falls to the regional development agencies. Its goal is to generate long-term economic spinoffs in the regions and communities affected by the lumber trade dispute, primarily by supporting projects to reinforce community capabilities, diversify local economies and enhance productivity. The main planned results from the initiative are:

- increased use of new technology
- diversification of the economies of communities dependent on softwood lumber
- enhanced viability and autonomy for the communities
- drafting of community action plans
- development of local leadership with regard to development.

This program ends on March 31, 2005.

Appendix 2

AGENCY PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY

Project reference base

The reference base for this performance report consists of projects in progress in 2004-2005, that is, projects for which an expenditure was made during FY 2004-2005. These projects can include new contribution agreements signed between April 1, 2004 and March 31, 2005 as well as projects prior to April 1, 2004, provided the latter projects were subject to an expenditure by the Agency in 2004-2005.

The reference base for projects used to measure results differs from that used in 2000-2001. In 2000-2001, projects approved during that fiscal year, or more specifically new agreements signed, comprised the project base used to gather information on results. The reference base used in 2004-2005 is similar to that used in 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004. It is representative of the Agency's intervention as it allows for measurement of the results of a larger number of projects which have gone beyond the implementation phase or have been completed. In short, this reference base provides a more accurate picture of the results obtained by the Agency in 2004-2005.

Data collection methods

The results presented in this report were achieved through two service delivery modes: direct assistance to SMEs, administered by Agency advisors, and indirect assistance to SMEs and entrepreneurs through intermediaries whom the Agency supports financially.

As the Agency intervenes in two ways with enterprises, its performance measurement strategy involves two data collection methods. These were used to gather information on results from the chosen reference base:

- yearly client survey
- project follow-up by advisors.

A telephone survey of the Agency's overall clientele yielded information on results for enterprises, organizations which hold ad-hoc activities and some managers of assets with community impacts who organize festivals, for instance.

Project follow-up by advisors from the Agency's different business offices provided the necessary information on results for non-profit organizations which deliver services to enterprises. This involved identifying all the projects as well as the indicators to be documented by the advisors in the regions; one person in each of the Agency's business offices was responsible for the coordination of information gathering. This individual compiled the information from activity reports or by contacting the representatives of the relevant business service or development organizations.

Data gathered by the advisors and consolidated by the individuals responsible in the regions were validated in each of the Agency's business offices and at Head Office by the Quality and Review Directorate, who produce the performance report.

With respect to the results for organizations funded under the CFP, these were gathered from all CFDCs, BDCs and CEDCs. The individuals responsible in the business offices forwarded to the organizations a file specifying the indicators to be documented and asking them to supply the information. Data from organizations were gathered by the regional offices and then sent on to the Quality and Review Directorate, which consolidated them. The Local Entrepreneurship Directorate validated and verified the data received from the business offices.

Job creation and maintenance

The results with respect to job creation and maintenance come from the two information sources listed above, namely, the yearly client survey and the information gathered on results by the business offices.

The methodology for measuring job creation and maintenance under the Community Futures Program was altered in 2001-2002. The new data collection method used is more comprehensive, since it consolidates all the data from each CFDC and BDC. Previously, data were gathered through a telephone poll of clients from a sample of CFDCs (one-third of the Quebec CFDC network each year), and the results were used to make a projection for all CFDCs.

Incentive nature of assistance

This indicator is used to confirm whether projects which received a financial contribution from the Agency would not have been carried out without its assistance or would have been carried out differently. On the one hand, it corresponds to the proportion of respondents to the yearly telephone poll who stated that, without Agency assistance, they would not have been able

to carry out their projects. On the other hand, with regard to respondents who stated that they would have been able to carry out their projects without financial support from the Agency, it corresponds to the proportion of those respondents who said they would not have been able to carry out their projects on the same scale or within the same timeframe.

Methodological limitations with respect to performance measurement

Documenting the results associated with Agency interventions presents some major methodological challenges. First there are the problems associated with the time-specific character of the results, which depends on the nature of the projects. In fact, while it is possible to account for expenditures associated with financial contributions provided for implementation of projects as of March 31, 2005, it is, on the other hand, far harder to isolate and measure their results. For instance, certain projects such as capital projects or projects associated with innovation can be spread over more than one year, so anticipated results do not necessarily arise during the year in which they were approved and in which the contributions were paid. Moreover, other projects may have ended only shortly before, and their main effects, notably in terms of job maintenance or creation, will appear only later and therefore cannot be documented in this report.

Regardless of the information collection method used, the Agency's measurement strategy cannot measure the chain effect which these projects will have on regional economies over time. Performance measurement covers the immediate impact of the interventions rather than the long-term effects. It will be possible to document these longer-term effects through an evaluation process. In short, the results presented in this report constitute only part of the results to which the Agency contributes.

Methodological limitations with respect to job creation and maintenance

Aside from the time-specific character of the results associated with the nature of certain projects, the types of clients supported by the Agency also represent another methodological challenge with regard to performance measurement, in particular the measurement of job creation and maintenance. As was mentioned above, the Agency serves SMEs either directly or indirectly. Through Agency staff, it provides direct support to SMEs by awarding financial contributions. It supports SMEs indirectly when it provides financial assistance for intermediary groups which in turn dispense services directly to SMEs. In short, some of the jobs created or maintained stem directly from the Agency's financial assistance, whereas in the case of services provided by intermediary groups, these jobs are an indirect consequence of Agency intervention. In the context of this report, the Agency counts jobs created or maintained directly or indirectly through its interventions.

The definition used by the CFDCs and BDCs for measuring job creation and maintenance differs from the Agency's. Whereas the Agency measures job creation and maintenance through its financial contributions, the CFDCs and BDCs count jobs maintained or created as a result of financial support and/or following technical assistance.

Attribution of results

Moreover, since the Agency works closely with several departments and agencies of the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec, as well as with many local and regional agents in providing funds for projects, the Agency cannot alone claim responsibility for the results presented. The support provided by the Agency for project implementation *contributes* to the achievement of results.

Appendix 3

MAIN CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEW PROGRAM ACTIVITY ARCHITECTURE

In recent years, the Agency's planning and reporting structure comprised three strategic outcomes and the following intervention components:

Strategic outcome #1: *Enterprise development*

Intervention components:

- general information and awareness
- establishment of strategic enterprises
- competitiveness—new business practices
- competitiveness—innovation in processes, equipment and products
- competitiveness—commercialization
- development of small enterprises.

Strategic outcome #2: *Improvement of the economic environment of regions*

Intervention components:

- local capability to energize development of the local economy
- economic enhancement of regional development assets
- development and reinforcement of knowledge-based competitive advantages.

Strategic outcome #3: *Development and renewal of community infrastructure*

Intervention components:

- drinking water and wastewater infrastructure
- local transportation infrastructure
- projects with economic, urban or regional impact.

The new program activity architecture, as presented below, involves some changes from the Agency's former planning and reporting structure, primarily including the following:

- The Agency moves from three strategic outcomes down to two, *Enterprises' competitiveness* and *Vitality of communities*. The Agency's former second and third strategic outcomes become program activities under the new *Vitality of communities* strategic outcome.
- The Agency has created a new program activity, *Provision of special adjustment measures*, to report on its actions and results concerning communities' adjustment to economic shocks or natural disasters.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME #1: ENTERPRISES' COMPETITIVENESS

Program activity:

Enterprise development

Program sub-activities:

- general information and awareness
- establishment of strategic enterprises
- new business practices
- innovation in products, processes and equipment
- commercialization and exports
- development and reinforcement of knowledge-based competitive advantages.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME #2: VITALITY OF COMMUNITIES

Program activity:

Improvement of the economic environment of regions

Program sub-activities:

- local capability to take charge of local development
- economic enhancement of regional development potential
- development of small enterprises.

Program activity:

Improvement of community infrastructure

Program sub-activities:

- water quality
- highways and public transit
- assets with economic, urban and regional spinoffs.

Program activity:

Provision of special adjustment measures

Program sub-activities:

- community adjustment to economic shocks
- community adjustment to natural disasters.

Appendix 4

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BDC	Business Development Centre
CATIP	Canadian Apparel and Textile Industries Program
CED	Canada Economic Development
CEDC	Community Economic Development Corporation
CFDC	Community Futures Development Corporation
CFP	Community Futures Program
FTE	Full-time equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross domestic product
GOL	Government On-line
ICP	Infrastructure Canada Program
IDEA-SME	Innovation, development of entrepreneurship and access program for SMEs
MAF	<i>Management Accountability Framework</i>
NPO	Non-profit organization
NRC	National Research Council Canada
OLMC	Official Language Minority Communities
PA	Program Activity
PCH	Canadian Heritage
PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
R&D	Research and development
RIS	Regional Intervention Strategy
RPP	Report on Plans and Priorities
RSI	Regional Strategic Initiative
SDS	Sustainable Development Strategy
SME	Small- and medium-sized enterprise

Appendix 5

LIST OF CANADA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS OFFICES

Abitibi-Témiscamingue

906 5th Avenue
Val-d'Or, Quebec J9P 1B9
Tel.: (819) 825-5260 • 1 800 567-6451
Fax: (819) 825-3245

Bas-Saint-Laurent

2 Saint-Germain Street East, Suite 310
Rimouski, Quebec G5L 8T7
Tel.: (418) 722-3282 • 1 800 463-9073
Fax: (418) 722-3285

Centre-du-Québec

Place du Centre
150 Marchand Street, Suite 502
Drummondville, Quebec J2C 4N1
Tel.: (819) 478-4664 • 1 800 567-1418
Fax: (819) 478-4666

Côte-Nord

701 Laure Blvd.
Suite 202B, P.O. Box 698
Sept-Îles, Quebec G4R 4K9
Tel.: (418) 968-3426 • 1 800 463-1707
Fax: (418) 968-0806

Estrie

Place Andrew Paton
65 Belvédère Street North, Suite 240
Sherbrooke, Quebec J1H 4A7
Tel.: (819) 564-5904 • 1 800 567-6084
Fax: (819) 564-5912

Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine

120 De la Reine Street, 3rd Floor
Gaspé, Quebec G4X 2S1
Tel.: (418) 368-5870 • 1 866 368-0044
Fax: (418) 368-6256

Île-de-Montréal

3340 De l'Assomption Blvd.
Montréal, Quebec H1N 3S4
Tel.: (514) 283-2500
Fax: (514) 496-8310

Laval—Laurentides—Lanaudière

Tour Triomphe II
2540 Daniel-Johnson Blvd., Suite 204
Laval, Quebec H7T 2S3
Tel.: (450) 973-6844 • 1 800 430-6844
Fax: (450) 973-6851

Mauricie

Immeuble Bourg du Fleuve
25 des Forges Street, Suite 413
Trois-Rivières, Quebec G9A 2G4
Tel.: (819) 371-5182 • 1 800 567-8637
Fax: (819) 371-5186

Montérégie

Complexe Saint-Charles
1111 Saint-Charles Street West, Suite 411
Longueuil, Quebec J4K 5G4
Tel.: (450) 928-4088 • 1 800 284-0335
Fax: (450) 928-4097

Nord-du-Québec

Tour de la Bourse
800 Square Victoria
Suite 3800, P.O. Box 247
Montréal, Quebec H4Z 1E8
Tel.: (514) 283-8131 • 1 800 561-0633
Fax: (514) 283-3637

Outaouais

259 Saint-Joseph Blvd., Suite 202
Gatineau, Quebec J8Y 6T1
Tel.: (819) 994-7442 • 1 800 561-4353
Fax: (819) 994-7846

Québec—Chaudière-Appalaches

Édifce John-Munn
112 Dalhousie Street, 2nd Floor
Québec, Quebec G1K 4C1
Tel.: (418) 648-4826 • 1 800 463-5204
Fax: (418) 648-7291

Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean

170 Saint-Joseph Street South, Suite 203
Alma, Quebec G8B 3E8
Tel.: (418) 668-3084 • 1 800 463-9808
Fax: (418) 668-7584

CORPORATE SERVICES

Tour de la Bourse
800 Square Victoria
Suite 3800, P.O. Box 247
Montréal, Quebec H4Z 1E8
Tel.: (514) 283-6412
Fax: (514) 283-3302

Place du Portage, Phase II
165 Hôtel-de-Ville Street
P.O. Box 1110, Station B
Gatineau, Quebec J8X 3X5
Tel.: (819) 997-3474
Fax: (819) 997-3340

Appendix 6

RESOURCE-PERSON AND STATUTES ADMINISTERED

Resource-person for further information

Jean Pierre Lavoie
Director General
Quality, Information and Technologies

Canada Economic Development for the Regions of Quebec
Tour de la Bourse, 800 Victoria Square
Suite 3800, P.O. Box 247
Montréal, Quebec H4Z 1E8
Telephone: (514) 283-7982, Fax: (514) 283-0041
Email: jean_pierre.lavoie@dec-ced.gc.ca

Statutes administered (Fiscal Year 2004-2005)

The Minister of Industry has sole responsibility to Parliament for administering the following statute:

Department of Industry Act (S.C. 1995, c. 1)

The Minister of Industry shares responsibility to Parliament for administering the following statutes:

Small Business Loans Act (S.C., 1993, c. 6)

Canada Small Business Financing Act (S.C., 1998, c. 36)

PERSONNE-RESSOURCE ET LOIS APPLIQUÉES

Personne-ressource pour obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires

Jean Pierre Lavoie
 Directeur général
 Qualité, Information et Technologies
 Développement économique Canada pour les régions du Québec
 Tour de la Bourse, 800, square Victoria
 Bureau 3800, case postale 247
 Montréal (Québec) H4Z 1E8
 Téléphone : (514) 283-7982, télécopieur : (514) 283-0041
 Courriel : jean_pierre.lavoie@dec-ced.gc.ca

Lois appliquées (année financière 2004-2005)

Le ministre de l'Industrie assume l'entière responsabilité de l'application de la loi
 suivante devant le Parlement :

Loi sur le ministère de l'Industrie (L.C. 1995, ch. c. 1)

Le ministre de l'Industrie partage la responsabilité de l'application des lois suivantes
 devant le Parlement :

Loi sur les prêts aux petites entreprises
 (L.C. 1993, ch. c. 6)
Loi sur le financement des petites entreprises du Canada
 (L.C. 1998, ch. 36)

Annexe 5 LISTE DES BUREAUX D'AFFAIRES

Abitibi-Témiscamingue
906, 5^e Avenue
Val-d'Or (Québec) J9P 1B9
Tél. : (819) 825-3260 • 1 800 567-6451
Télécopieur : (819) 825-3245

Bas-Saint-Laurent
2, rue Saint-Germain Est, bureau 310
Rimouski (Québec) G5L 8T7
Tél. : (418) 722-3282 • 1 800 463-9073
Télécopieur : (418) 722-3285

Centre-du-Québec
Place du Centre
150, rue Marchand, bureau 502
Drummondville (Québec) J2C 4N1
Tél. : (819) 478-4664 • 1 800 567-1418
Télécopieur : (819) 478-4666

Côte-Nord
701, boul. Laure
Bureau 202B, C. P. 698
Sept-Îles (Québec) G4R 4K9
Tél. : (418) 968-3426 • 1 800 463-1707
Télécopieur : (418) 968-0806

Estrie
Place Andrew Paton
65, rue Belvédère Nord, bureau 240
Sherbrooke (Québec) J1H 4A7
Tél. : (819) 564-5904 • 1 800 567-6084
Télécopieur : (819) 564-5912

Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine
120, rue de la Reine, 3^e étage
Gaspé (Québec) G4X 2S1
Tél. : (418) 368-5870 • 1 866 368-0044
Télécopieur : (418) 368-6256

Île-de-Montréal
3340, boul. de l'Assomption
Montréal (Québec) H1N 3S4
Tél. : (514) 283-2500
Télécopieur : (514) 496-8310

Laval — Laurentides — Lanaudière
Tour Triomphe II
2540, boul. Daniel-Johnson, bureau 204
Laval (Québec) H7T 2S3
Tél. : (450) 973-6844 • 1 800 430-6844
Télécopieur : (450) 973-6851

Mauricie
Immeuble Bourg du Fleuve
25, rue des Forges, bureau 413
Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 2G4
Tél. : (819) 371-5182 • 1 800 567-8637
Télécopieur : (819) 371-5186

Montréal
Complexe Saint-Charles
1111, rue Saint-Charles Ouest, bureau 411
Longueuil (Québec) J4K 5G4
Tél. : (450) 928-4088 • 1 800 284-0335
Télécopieur : (450) 928-4097

Nord-du-Québec
Tour de la Bourse
800, square Victoria
Bureau 3800, C. P. 247
Montréal (Québec) H4Z 1E8
Tél. : (514) 283-8131 • 1 800 561-0633
Télécopieur : (514) 283-3637

Outaouais
259, boul. Saint-Joseph, bureau 202
Gatineau (Québec) J8Y 6T1
Tél. : (819) 994-7442 • 1 800 561-4353
Télécopieur : (819) 994-7846

Québec — Chaudière-Appalaches
Edifice John-Munn
112, rue Dalhousie, 2^e étage
Québec (Québec) G1K 4C1
Tél. : (418) 648-4826 • 1 800 463-5204
Télécopieur : (418) 648-7291

Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean
170, rue Saint-Joseph Sud, bureau 203
Alma (Québec) G8B 3E8
Tél. : (418) 668-3084 • 1 800 463-9808
Télécopieur : (418) 668-7584

SERVICES CORPORATIFS
Tour de la Bourse
800, square Victoria
Bureau 3800, C. P. 247
Montréal (Québec) H4Z 1E8
Tél. : (514) 283-6412
Télécopieur : (514) 283-3302

Place du Portage, phase II
165, rue Hôtel-de-Ville
C. P. 1110, succursale B
Gatineau (Québec) J8X 3X5
Tél. : (819) 997-3474
Télécopieur : (819) 997-3340

Annexe 4

LISTE DES ACRONYMES

AP	Activité de programme
ATR	Association touristique régionale
CAE	Centre d'aide aux entreprises
CDEC	Corporation de développement économique communautaire
CLOSM	Communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire
CNRC	Conseil national de recherches Canada
CRG	<i>Cadre de responsabilisation de gestion</i>
DEC	Développement économique Canada
ÉTP	Équivalent temps plein
FSQC	Fonds spécial de développement et d'adaptation économiques des communautés de pêche du Québec (Québec Côte)
GED	Gouvernement en direct
IDÉE-PMF	Programme innovation, développement de l'entrepreneurs hip et des exportations destiné aux PME
INAEICB	Initiative nationale d'adaptation économique, industrielle et communautaire pour le secteur du bois d'œuvre résineux
IRS	Initiatives régionales stratégiques
MACPQ	Mesures d'adaptation des collectivités de pêche au Québec
OBNL	Organisme à but non lucratif
PCAEIGIM	Programme canadien d'appui à l'économie de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine
PCH	Patrimoine canadien
PDC	Programme de développement des collectivités
PIB	Produit intérieur brut
PIC	Programme infrastructures Canada
PICTV	Programme des industries canadiennes du textile et du vêtement
PME	Petites et moyennes entreprises
R-D	Recherche et développement
RPP	Rapport sur les plans et les priorités
SADC	Société d'aide au développement des collectivités
SDD	Stratégie de développement durable
SRI	Stratégies régionales d'intervention
TPSGC	Travaux publics et services gouvernementaux Canada

RÉSULTAT STRATÉGIQUE N° 1 : COMPÉTITIVITÉ DES ENTREPRISES

<p>Activité de programme :</p> <p><i>Développement des entreprises</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ information et sensibilisation générales ■ établissement d'entreprises stratégiques ■ nouvelles pratiques d'affaires ■ innovation de produits, de procédés et d'équipements ■ commercialisation et exportation ■ développement et renforcement d'avantages compétitifs fondés sur le savoir.
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RÉSULTAT STRATÉGIQUE N° 2 : VITALITÉ DES COLLECTIVITÉS

<p>Activité de programme :</p> <p><i>Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ capacité de prise en charge du développement par le milieu ■ mise en valeur économique du potentiel régional ■ développement des petites entreprises.
<p>Activité de programme :</p> <p><i>Amélioration des infrastructures collectives</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ qualité de l'eau ■ routes et transport collectif ■ actifs ayant des incidences économiques, urbaines et régionales.
<p>Activité de programme :</p> <p><i>Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement</i></p>	<p>Sous-activités de programme :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ajustement des collectivités aux chocs économiques ■ ajustement des collectivités aux désastres naturels.

PRINCIPAUX CHANGEMENTS LIÉS À LA NOUVELLE ARCHITECTURE D'ACTIVITÉS DE PROGRAMME

Annexe 3

Au cours des dernières années, la structure de planification et de reddition de comptes de l'agence était composée de trois résultats stratégiques et des éléments d'intervention suivants :

<p>Résultat stratégique n° 1 : Développement des entreprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ information et sensibilisation générales ■ établissement d'entreprises stratégiques ■ compétitivité — nouvelles pratiques d'affaires ■ compétitivité — innovation de procédés, d'équipements et de produits ■ compétitivité — commercialisation ■ développement des petites entreprises. 	<p>Résultat stratégique n° 2 : Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ capacité du milieu à dynamiser le développement de son économie ■ mise en valeur économique des atouts régionaux ■ développement et renforcement des avantages compétitifs fondés sur le savoir. 	<p>Résultat stratégique n° 3 : Développement et renouvellement des infrastructures collectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ infrastructures pour l'eau potable et les eaux usées ■ infrastructures locales de transport ■ projets ayant des incidences économiques, urbaines ou régionales
<p>Éléments d'intervention :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ capacité du milieu à dynamiser le développement de son économie ■ mise en valeur économique des atouts régionaux ■ développement et renforcement des avantages compétitifs fondés sur le savoir. 	<p>Éléments d'intervention :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ infrastructures pour l'eau potable et les eaux usées ■ infrastructures locales de transport ■ projets ayant des incidences économiques, urbaines ou régionales 	

La nouvelle architecture d'activités de programme, telle que présentée ci-dessous, entraîne quelques changements dans l'ancienne structure de planification et de reddition de comptes de l'agence. Les principaux changements apportés sont les suivants :

- L'agence passe de trois résultats stratégiques à deux, soit la *Compétitivité des entreprises* et la *Vitalité des collectivités*. Le deuxième et le troisième résultat stratégique de l'agence deviennent des activités de programme sous le nouveau résultat stratégique *Vitalité des collectivités*.
- L'agence crée une nouvelle activité de programme, soit la *Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement*, pour rendre compte de son action et de ses résultats en ce qui concerne l'ajustement des collectivités aux chocs économiques ou aux désastres naturels.

offrent directement des services aux PME. Bref, certains des emplois créés ou maintenus résultent directement de l'aide financière de l'agence, alors que dans le cas des services offerts par des groupes intermédiaires, les emplois créés sont une conséquence indirecte de l'intervention de l'agence. Dans le cadre de ce rapport, l'agence compte les emplois créés ou maintenus de façon directe ou indirecte par son intervention.

La définition utilisée par les SADC et les CAF pour mesurer la création et le maintien d'emplois diffère de celle de l'agence. Alors que l'agence mesure la création et le maintien d'emplois par le biais de ses contributions financières, les SADC et les CAF comptent les emplois maintenus ou créés dans le cadre d'un appui financier et à la suite d'une aide technique.

Attribution des résultats

Par ailleurs, comme l'agence travaille en étroite collaboration avec plusieurs ministères et organismes du gouvernement du Canada, du gouvernement du Québec ainsi qu'avec plusieurs acteurs locaux et régionaux lors du montage financier des projets, l'agence ne peut seule s'attribuer les résultats présentés. Les appuis accordés par l'agence pour la réalisation de projets *contribuent* à l'atteinte de résultats.

Caractère incitatif de l'aide

Cet indicateur permet de vérifier si les projets qui ont reçu une contribution financière n'auraient pas été réalisés sans son aide ou bien auraient été réalisés différemment. D'une part, il correspond à la proportion des répondants à l'enquête téléphonique annuelle qui ont déclaré que, sans l'aide de l'agence, ils n'auraient pu réaliser leur projet. D'autre part, auprès des répondants ayant déclaré qu'ils auraient pu réaliser leur projet sans l'appui financier de l'agence, il correspond à la proportion de ces répondants ayant mentionné qu'ils n'auraient pu réaliser leur projet avec la même ampleur ou dans les mêmes délais.

Limites méthodologiques quant à la mesure du rendement

Documenter les résultats liés aux interventions de l'agence présente des défis méthodologiques importants. Il y a d'abord les problèmes liés à la temporalité des résultats qui dépend de la nature des projets. En effet, s'il est possible de comptabiliser les dépenses liées aux contributions financières accordées pour la réalisation de projets au 31 mars 2005, il est, en revanche, beaucoup plus ardu d'en isoler et d'en mesurer les résultats. Ainsi, certains projets, tels que des projets d'immobilisation ou des projets liés à l'innovation, peuvent s'échelonner sur plus d'une année et les résultats attendus ne se produisent donc pas nécessairement pendant l'année où ils ont été approuvés et où les contributions ont été versées. De plus, d'autres projets peuvent être terminés depuis peu de temps seulement et leurs principaux effets, notamment en termes de maintien ou de création d'emplois, n'apparaîtront que plus tard et ne peuvent conséquemment être documentés dans le présent rapport.

Quelle que soit la méthode de collecte des informations, la stratégie de mesure de l'agence ne permet pas de mesurer les effets d'entraînement qu'auront avec le temps ces projets sur les économies régionales. La mesure du rendement porte davantage sur les conséquences immédiates des interventions que sur celles à long terme. Ces effets à plus long terme pourront être documentés dans le cadre d'une démarche d'évaluation. Bref, les résultats présentés dans ce rapport constituent une partie des résultats auxquels l'agence contribue.

Limites méthodologiques quant à la création et au maintien des emplois

Outre la temporalité des résultats liés à la nature de certains projets, les types de clients appuyés par l'agence posent également un autre défi méthodologique quant à la mesure du rendement et notamment la mesure de la création et du maintien des emplois. Ainsi, comme mentionné précédemment, l'agence dessert, soit directement, soit indirectement la PME. Par l'intermédiaire du personnel de l'agence, elle accorde un appui direct à la PME par l'octroi de contributions financières. Elle appuie indirectement la PME dans les cas où elle aide financièrement des groupes intermédiaires qui

La méthodologie pour mesurer la création et le maintien d'emplois dans le cadre du Programme de développement des collectivités a été modifiée en 2001-2002. La nouvelle méthode de cueillette de données utilisée est plus exhaustive car elle consolide l'ensemble des données provenant de chacune des SADC et des CAE. Auparavant, les données étaient recueillies, par le moyen d'une enquête téléphonique, auprès des clients d'un échantillon de SADC (un tiers du Réseau des SADC chaque année) et les résultats faisaient l'objet d'une projection pour l'ensemble des SADC.

Les résultats sur la création et le maintien d'emplois proviennent des deux sources d'information énumérées ci-dessus, soit l'enquête annuelle auprès de la clientèle et la cueillette d'information sur les résultats dans les bureaux d'affaires.

Création et maintien d'emplois

En ce qui a trait aux résultats pour les organismes financés dans le cadre du PDC, ils ont été recueillis auprès de l'ensemble des SADC, des CAE et des CDEC. La personne responsable dans les bureaux d'affaires a acheminé aux organismes un fichier précisant les indicateurs à documenter et leur demandant de fournir l'information. Les données des organismes ont été recueillies par les bureaux d'affaires puis acheminées à la Direction de la qualité et de l'examen qui les a consolidées. La Direction de l'entrepreneuriat local a validé et a vérifié les données reçues des bureaux d'affaires.

Les données recueillies par les conseillers et consolidées par les personnes responsables en région ont fait l'objet d'une procédure de validation dans chacun des bureaux d'affaires ainsi qu'au siège social de l'agence à la Direction de la qualité et de l'examen qui produit le rapport sur le rendement.

Le suivi des projets par les conseillers des différents bureaux d'affaires de l'agence a fourni l'information nécessaire sur les résultats pour les organismes à but non lucratif offrant des services aux entreprises. Cette démarche a consisté à identifier l'ensemble des projets ainsi que les indicateurs à documenter par les conseillers dans les régions pour confier, par la suite, la coordination de la cueillette d'information à une personne responsable dans chaque bureau d'affaires de l'agence. Cette personne a compilé les renseignements à partir des rapports d'activités ou en contactant les représentants des organismes d'aide aux entreprises ou de développement concernés.

MÉTHODOLOGIE LIÉE À LA MESURE DU RENDEMENT DE L'AGENCE

Base de référence des projets

La base de référence pour ce rapport sur le rendement est constituée des projets en cours en 2004-2005, c'est-à-dire des projets ayant fait l'objet d'une dépense au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005. Ces projets peuvent regrouper les nouvelles ententes de contribution conclues entre le 1^{er} avril 2004 et le 31 mars 2005 ainsi que les projets antérieurs au 1^{er} avril 2004, dans la mesure où ceux-ci ont fait l'objet d'une dépense par l'agence en 2004-2005.

La base de référence des projets utilisée pour mesurer les résultats diffère de celle utilisée en 2000-2001. En 2000-2001, ce sont les projets approuvés au cours de cet exercice, plus précisément les nouvelles ententes conclues, qui constituaient la base de projets utilisée pour recueillir de l'information sur les résultats. La base de référence utilisée en 2004-2005 est similaire à celle utilisée en 2001-2002, en 2002-2003 et en 2003-2004. Elle est représentative de l'intervention de l'agence, car elle permet de mesurer les résultats d'un plus grand nombre de projets ayant dépassé l'étape de la mise en œuvre ou qui sont complétés. Bref, cette base de référence permet de donner une image plus fidèle des résultats obtenus par l'agence en 2004-2005.

Méthodes de cueillette de données

Les résultats présentés dans ce rapport ont été atteints par le biais de deux modes de prestation de services, soit l'aide directe à la PME, administrée par les conseillers de l'agence et l'aide indirecte apportée aux PME et aux entrepreneurs par l'intermédiaire de collaborateurs que l'agence appuie financièrement.

Intervenant de deux façons auprès des entreprises, la stratégie de mesure du rendement de l'agence comprend deux méthodes de collecte de données. Celles-ci ont été utilisées pour recueillir de l'information sur les résultats à partir de la base de référence choisie :

- enquête annuelle auprès de la clientèle
- suivi de projets des conseillers.

Une enquête téléphonique auprès de l'ensemble de la clientèle de l'agence a permis de recueillir de l'information sur les résultats pour les entreprises, les organismes qui tiennent des activités ponctuelles et quelques gestionnaires d'actifs aux retombées collectives organisant des festivals, par exemple.

Programme de contribution pour l'initiative nationale d'adaptation économique, industrielle et communautaire pour le secteur du bois d'œuvre résineux

L'INAEICB est une initiative spéciale sous la responsabilité d'Industrie Canada et dont la mise en œuvre incombe aux agences responsables du développement régional. Elle a pour objectif de créer des retombées économiques à long terme dans les régions et les collectivités touchées par le différend commercial sur le bois d'œuvre, en appuyant principalement des projets de renforcement des capacités communautaires, de diversification des économies locales et d'amélioration de la productivité. Les principaux résultats attendus de l'initiative sont :

- l'utilisation accrue des nouvelles technologies
- la diversification de l'économie des collectivités qui dépendent du bois d'œuvre résineux
- l'amélioration de la viabilité et de l'autonomie des collectivités
- l'élaboration de plans d'action communautaire
- le développement d'un leadership local en matière de développement.

Ce programme prend fin le 31 mars 2005.

Programmes mandatés par le gouvernement du Canada et d'autres ministères fédéraux

Programme infrastructures Canada (2000)

Dans le cadre du programme pancanadien d'infrastructures sous la responsabilité du Conseil du Trésor, une entente Canada-Québec a été signée en octobre 2000 avec l'objectif d'améliorer les infrastructures municipales au Québec aussi bien urbaines que rurales et la qualité de vie de ses citoyens. L'agence agit, pour le compte du gouvernement du Canada, à titre de ministre fédéral responsable de la mise en œuvre au Québec. Le troisième résultat stratégique de l'agence inclut uniquement les projets réalisés dans le cadre du Programme infrastructures Canada.



Renseignements :

http://www.infrastructure.gc.ca/icp/partners/qc_ip_f.shtml

Travaux d'infrastructures Canada (1994)

Amorcé en 1994-1995 pour une période initiale de trois ans, le Programme Travaux d'infrastructures Canada a été prolongé de deux ans en 1997-1998. Le Programme Infrastructures Canada a remplacé ce programme en 2000. Quelques projets approuvés dans le cadre du Programme Travaux d'infrastructures Canada font toujours l'objet de dépenses par l'agence.

Programme des industries canadiennes du textile et du vêtement

C'est par l'entremise du programme IDÉB-PMÉ que l'agence met en application une partie du nouveau PICTV, établi par Industrie Canada, pour aider ces industries à s'adapter aux effets qui pourraient découler de l'initiative *Accès aux marchés accordé aux pays les moins développés*. Les entreprises du vêtement et du textile au Québec peuvent ainsi bénéficier de contributions pour réaliser des projets visant à diversifier leurs marchés et à accroître leur compétitivité.



Renseignements :

<http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/ProgrammesServices/PICTV.asp?LANG=FR>



Renseignements : http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/NouveauSite/Annonce_speciale.asp?LANG=FR

Ce programme prend fin le 31 mars 2005.

Mesures d'adaptation des collectivités de pêche au Québec

Dans une approche d'interventions fédérales horizontales, l'agence s'est associée à d'autres ministères et organismes du gouvernement du Canada, notamment Ressources humaines et Développement des compétences Canada et Pêches et Océans Canada, pour aider les collectivités touchées par la réduction des activités de pêche découlant du moratoire sur la morue et les restrictions sur le crabe. Ayant reçu des fonds supplémentaires pour cette initiative, par l'entremise du programme IRS, l'agence appuie des projets permettant la création d'emplois à court terme dans ces collectivités.



Renseignements : http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/ProgrammesServices/PCAFEGIM_Gaspesie.asp?LANG=FR

Ce programme prend fin le 22 août 2005.

Programmes dédiés dans le cadre du mandat de base de l'agence

Programme canadien d'appui à l'économie de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine

Ce programme est une mesure spéciale, financée à même les budgets de base de l'agence, qui vise à améliorer la situation économique de la région gaspésienne. Il est complémentaire des activités régulières de l'agence et donne priorité aux éléments suivants :

- la mise en valeur des infrastructures fédérales
- le développement des moyennes entreprises
- les jeunes
- l'habilitation du milieu
- les initiatives émergentes.

Programme Initiatives régionales stratégiques

Ce programme consiste à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre des stratégies et des plans d'action favorisant l'éclosion d'un environnement socio-économique propice au renforcement des atouts et des avantages compétitifs des régions québécoises dans le but de leur permettre de réaliser leur potentiel de développement régional pour qu'il en résulte, à long terme, une amélioration durable de la prospérité et de l'emploi. Le programme permet d'appuyer des initiatives majeures susceptibles d'avoir un impact structurant sur l'économie régionale, en réponse à des enjeux régionaux majeurs identifiés dans le cadre d'un processus de consultation, de concertation et de mobilisation du milieu. Les projets et les activités qui en découlent permettent une grande flexibilité et peuvent prendre diverses formes selon les besoins d'une seule région ou d'un groupe donné de régions.

Le programme vise d'abord l'accroissement de la capacité technologique des régions pour favoriser l'utilisation des technologies les plus appropriées et leur adaptation par la PME. Le programme permet également la mise en valeur du potentiel d'attraction touristique des régions, en plus d'augmenter la capacité d'attraction d'activités à caractère international. Il permet, en outre, d'appuyer les régions dans leurs efforts d'adaptation au nouvel environnement économiquement mondial, notamment en milieu rural.

Les résultats attendus du programme comprennent, entre autres :

- l'augmentation de l'utilisation de nouvelles technologies par les PME
- l'accroissement du nombre de touristes étrangers dans les régions
- l'augmentation du nombre de visiteurs étrangers à différents événements internationaux
- l'accroissement du nombre de projets touchant l'adaptation des régions au nouvel environnement économiquement mondial, notamment en milieu rural.

Programme de développement des collectivités

Ce programme national permet d'appuyer des collectivités dans toutes les régions du pays pour les aider à prendre en main le développement de leur milieu local. Au Québec, le PDC soutient financièrement 57 Sociétés d'aide au développement des collectivités ; il appuie également 14 Corporations de développement économique communautaire et neuf Centres d'aide aux entreprises.



Renseignements : <http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/ProgrammesServices/PDC.asp?LANG=FR>

Programmes réguliers liés au mandat de base de l'agence

Les principaux programmes réguliers d'aide financière de l'agence sont IDÉE-PME, IRS et PDC. Possédant des enveloppes budgétaires dédiées, les programmes PCAEGIM et MACPQ complètent les programmes inhérents au mandat de base de l'agence.

Programme innovation, développement de l'entrepreneuriat et exportations destiné aux PME

Le programme IDÉE-PME vise principalement le développement des entreprises. Son but consiste à favoriser la croissance des affaires générées par les entreprises dans toutes les régions du Québec en facilitant, entre autres, l'accès aux renseignements pertinents, la sensibilisation aux enjeux de développement des entreprises, l'établissement d'entreprises stratégiques, le raffermissement de leur compétitivité grâce aux nouvelles pratiques d'affaires, à l'innovation et à la commercialisation. Ainsi, ce programme favorise la réalisation du potentiel de développement régional par les PME afin qu'il en résulte, à long terme, une amélioration de la prospérité et de l'emploi durable.

Quant aux résultats attendus, le programme devrait permettre :

- d'accroître la sensibilisation à l'innovation, à la commercialisation et à l'entrepreneuriat
- d'accroître le repérage et l'intégration de nouvelles technologies
- d'accroître la commercialisation de produits issus de l'innovation
- d'accroître la productivité des entreprises en vue de rendre celles-ci plus concurrentielles sur le plan international
- de soutenir les activités d'essai et d'expérimentation dans le secteur des ressources naturelles dans les régions dont l'économie repose fortement sur ces ressources
- d'accroître les activités des PME sur les marchés internationaux et de consolider la position des PME exportatrices
- de stimuler les initiatives visant le démarrage d'entreprises et d'améliorer le climat des affaires.



Renseignements :

http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/ProgrammesServices/prg_idée_pme.asp?LANG=FR#1

Accompagnement et avis

Il s'agit pour l'agence d'aider un acteur du développement à concevoir et à mettre au point des orientations, une stratégie, un plan d'affaires, un plan d'action ou un projet, ou l'aider à planifier un montage financier, à identifier des sources de financement, etc. À Développement économique Canada, la prestation d'avis par un membre de son personnel ou l'accompagnement sont des services rendus à un entrepreneur ou un intervenant local sur une base individuelle et de façon adaptée à sa situation. La prestation d'avis est une aide ponctuelle. Une démarche d'accompagnement est une aide systématique, soutenue et prolongée, à diverses étapes du cheminement du bénéficiaire dans la conception et la réalisation de son projet.

Renseignements et références

L'agence produit des renseignements pertinents pour la prise de décisions éclairées par les entrepreneurs et les intervenants locaux et régionaux et elle les rend plus accessibles et utilisables. Il s'agit également de les référer aux ressources susceptibles de répondre adéquatement à leurs besoins spécifiques en temps opportun.

À cet effet, l'agence collabore avec les Centres de services aux entreprises du Canada œuvrant au Québec, soit Info entreprises à Montréal et Ressources Entreprises à Québec, pour l'est du Québec. Ces organismes fournissent des services de renseignement, de référence ainsi que de la documentation aux entrepreneurs et aux intervenants locaux et régionaux partout au Québec.

Appuis financiers

C'est dans le cadre de ses programmes que l'agence accorde des contributions (remboursables et non remboursables) et, de façon exceptionnelle, des subventions à des bénéficiaires. Les programmes de l'agence se retrouvent dans les différentes catégories présentées dans le tableau suivant.

PROGRAMMES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE CANADA

1 Programmes réguliers liés au mandat de base de l'agence

- Programme innovation, développement de l'entrepreneuriat et exportations destiné aux PME (IDEE-PME)
- Programme Initiatives régionales stratégiques (IRS)
- Programme de développement des collectivités (PDC)

2 Programmes dédiés dans le cadre du mandat de base de l'agence

- Programme canadien d'appui à l'économie de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine (PCEGIM)
- Mesures d'adaptation des collectivités de pêche au Québec (MACPQ)

3 Programmes mandatés par le gouvernement du Canada et d'autres ministères fédéraux

- Programme infrastructures Canada (2000)
- Travaux d'infrastructures Canada (1994)
- Programme des industries canadiennes du textile et du vêtement (PCTV) – volet CANtex
- Programme de contribution pour l'Initiative nationale d'adaptation économique, industrielle et communautaire pour le secteur du bois d'œuvre résineux (INAEICB)

Contact Affaires est un concept d'animation économique élaboré par Développement économique Canada en collaboration avec les Sociétés d'aide au développement des collectivités et les Centres d'aide aux entreprises. Cet événement s'adresse aux gens d'affaires et aux organismes en appui aux PME et vise

- à contribuer à l'amélioration du développement économique de toutes les régions du Québec
- à sensibiliser, à informer et à accompagner les entrepreneurs en leur fournissant des renseignements pertinents liés aux enjeux stratégiques propres à leur région afin de favoriser la croissance de leur entreprise
- à mieux faire connaître les programmes et les services du gouvernement du Canada
- à encourager une dimension participative entre le gouvernement du Canada, les organismes de soutien aux entreprises et les entrepreneurs.

Depuis 2003, huit Contact Affaires se sont déroulés dans sept régions du Québec. En 2004-2005, trois événements Contact Affaires ont eu lieu : à Montréal (1^{er} avril 2004), en Montérégie (10 novembre 2004) et aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine (15 mars 2005). En plus des thèmes nationaux que sont le démarrage, la croissance, l'exportation, la productivité et l'innovation, des thèmes ciblés par et pour chacune des régions visitées sont développés aux cours de conférences ainsi qu'au Parquet des affaires (site des stands ministériels).

Les thèmes qui ont été ciblés à Montréal sont : le bioalimentaire, les nanotechnologies, l'environnement et la plasturgie ; ceux traités en Montérégie : l'agroalimentaire, les nanotechnologies, l'environnement, le tourisme et le transport ; et aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine : l'innovation et l'environnement, la pêche et l'aquaculture, le tourisme et la culture, les nouvelles technologies de l'information ainsi que les changements climatiques et l'énergie éolienne.

Les trois événements ont attiré 406 entrepreneurs, 256 intervenants économiques et 29 ministères. Le taux de satisfaction des participants a atteint 95,6 % à Montréal, 85 % en Montérégie et 95,2 % aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine, alors que celui des représentants ministériels était de 70 % à Montréal, 87,5 % en Montérégie et 100 % aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Le Contact Affaires Îles-de-la-Madeleine a été un événement novateur puisque des visites en entreprises par les représentants ministériels ont précédé la journée de conférences. Cette tournée a favorisé d'excellents contacts avec les entrepreneurs locaux, permettant d'établir des liens d'affaires et d'influencer grandement l'événement du jour suivant. Pour les ministères et les organismes gouvernementaux, ce Contact Affaires a été l'occasion de mieux faire connaître leurs programmes, leurs services et leur expertise et de fidéliser la clientèle de la région. Depuis, plus d'une quinzaine de suivis ont été effectués par les représentants ministériels auprès d'entrepreneurs rencontrés dans le cadre de l'événement.

OUTILS D'INTERVENTION DE L'AGENCE EN DÉVELOPPEMENT RÉGIONAL

Tel que présentée dans la première section, Développement économique Canada utilise et met à la disposition de ses bénéficiaires une vaste gamme d'outils qui lui permet d'intervenir en développement régional au Québec. Cette gamme d'outils d'intervention de l'agence est composée d'accompagnement-ment et d'avis, de renseignements et de références ainsi que d'appuis financiers.

Ces outils, utilisés seuls ou de façon complémentaire par l'agence, concourent notamment à :

- outiller des acteurs du développement régional, en d'autres mots, l'agence fournit des moyens et des occasions (études, ateliers, séminaires) aux acteurs du développement pour :
 - prendre conscience de l'importance d'enjeux qui les interpellent (démarche de sensibilisation)
 - acquérir des compétences et des savoir-faire dans divers domaines spécialisés (développement des capacités)
 - renforcer et élargir leurs réseaux de partenaires d'affaires (développement de réseaux et de partenaires d'affaires)
- amorcer des projets structurants, c'est-à-dire l'identification d'un potentiel de développement et l'initiation de démarches visant à mobiliser et à concevoir le milieu pour concevoir et mettre en œuvre un plan, une stratégie ou un projet structurant pour le développement d'une région
- faciliter la participation du milieu à la définition des priorités et des stratégies de développement régional de l'agence et du gouvernement du Canada
- aider le milieu à se documenter et à faire valoir des enjeux régionaux auprès des décideurs gouvernementaux.

4.5.2 Langues officielles - Partie VII - Article 41 de la Loi sur les langues officielles

L'agence a élaboré un nouveau plan d'action pour la période couvrant les exercices 2004-2005 à 2007-2008 et a réalisé des activités variées afin de répondre aux objectifs de la partie VII de la *Loi sur les langues officielles* visant l'épanouissement des communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire (CLOSM). Ces activités s'inscrivent dans les différentes catégories d'intervention prévues au nouveau *Cadre horizontal de gestion et de responsabilisation axé sur les résultats* du gouvernement en matière de langues officielles.

À l'intérieur, l'agence a pris action afin d'améliorer la sensibilisation du personnel quant aux objectifs de la partie VII et a assuré le fonctionnement de son réseau d'appui aux CLOSM qui compte une dizaine de conseillers répartis dans les bureaux d'affaires desservant une clientèle anglophone.

L'agence a contribué aux consultations, au partage d'information avec les CLOSM et à la transmission de renseignements sur ses programmes et services afin de favoriser leur utilisation par la clientèle anglophone. L'agence s'est de plus impliquée activement dans le renforcement de partenariats, notamment par sa collaboration à la révision de l'initiative financée dans le cadre du Fonds d'appui de Ressources humaines et développement des compétences Canada et par sa participation active aux différents comités qui en découlent, notamment en matière de diversification économique. Elle a également été présente à toutes les rencontres des coordonnateurs de l'article 41, coordonnées par Patrimoine canadien, et a produit un article publié dans le *Bulletin 41-42* coordonné par ce ministère.

La clientèle anglophone a bénéficié de plus d'une centaine de projets de développement régional, complétés par des initiatives d'animation et des démarches d'accompagnement des différents acteurs du développement. L'aide financière a dépassé 18 millions de dollars. De plus, une contribution dépassant neuf millions de dollars a été accordée pour la construction du Centre de recherche en technologies langagières en Outaouais.

L'agence a conclu avec PCH un nouveau protocole triennal de Partenariat interministériel pour les communautés de langue officielle dans le cadre duquel quatre nouveaux projets ont été mis de l'avant. De plus, la réalisation du volet économique du *Plan d'action du gouvernement sur les langues officielles* s'est poursuivie, en collaboration avec Industrie Canada, par la mise en œuvre de deux projets-pilotes en téléapprentissage liés à l'entrepreneuriat et de 24 stages dans des domaines liés au mandat de l'agence.

L'Agence a contribué de plusieurs façons à l'amélioration de cet aspect du CRG, notamment par l'Initiative d'amélioration des services présentée à la section 3, par l'Initiative Gouvernement en direct et par ses actions pour l'application de la *Loi sur les langues officielles*.

4.5.1 Gouvernement en direct

Au cours de la dernière année, l'Agence a fourni des efforts importants dans le cadre de l'Initiative GED et de la transformation des services. À cet égard, différentes études ont été réalisées pour élaborer cette nouvelle vision et un modèle d'affaires a été développé pour permettre la réalisation de la prestation de services multimode, avec des processus revus et simplifiés, et selon le modèle de continuum de services du gouvernement du Canada.

Le service *DEC en direct* permet de centraliser la réception des demandes en provenance du site Internet de l'Agence et d'offrir un service de première ligne plus rapide et personnalisé. Le site Internet de l'Agence permettant de déterminer le profil du client, il est désormais plus facile de transmettre les demandes vers les bureaux d'affaires, les centres de service ou les collaborateurs les mieux habilités pour répondre aux demandes reçues. Les demandes d'information sont traitées par *DEC en direct* dans un délai maximum de quatre heures durant les heures ouvrables. De plus, des ententes de service ont été conclues avec certains de nos collaborateurs afin de s'assurer de la qualité du service.

L'Agence procédera, à compter de l'automne 2005, au versement des contributions par dépôt direct pour les clients qui voudront profiter de ce service. L'Agence prévoit ainsi réduire les délais de traitement des réclamations et, de cette façon, répondre aux attentes des clients. L'Agence travaille également à améliorer l'information disponible en direct quant aux programmes et aux services. Un important projet de refonte est en cours, mais déjà les citoyens peuvent apprécier l'accessibilité à une information détaillée sur les politiques entourant des secteurs d'intervention de l'Agence, tels que l'économie sociale et les festivals et événements sportifs.



Le rapport GED 2005 de l'Agence est disponible dans son site Internet à l'adresse www.dec-ced.gc.ca, dans la rubrique *Publications*.

Une organisation qui intègre les besoins en matière de ressources humaines aux planifications stratégiques et opérationnelles

Le portrait de l'effectif produit en 2005 appuiera l'élaboration du plan ministériel des ressources humaines 2006-2007. Le cycle de planification de l'agence est actuellement en révision dans la perspective, entre autres, d'intégrer la planification des ressources humaines à la planification ministérielle axée sur les résultats. Les lignes directrices et le plan ministériel de dotation sont présentement en élaboration et ils guideront les décisions en matière de dotation au cours de la prochaine année.

Un milieu de travail propice au bien-être, à la santé, à la sécurité, à l'épanouissement professionnel et un équilibre entre la vie personnelle et professionnelle des employés

Le comité consultatif patronal-syndical, créé en décembre 2004, favorise la collaboration et la compréhension entre l'agence et les diverses organisations représentant les employés afin d'améliorer ensemble le mieux-être organisationnel.

En 2004-2005, le comité a contribué à mettre en place un système de gestion des différends. En vigueur depuis le 1^{er} avril 2005, il offrira aux employés un accès additionnel à des moyens favorisant la saine communication, les relations interpersonnelles harmonieuses et le règlement des différends.

Un atelier d'une journée sur le règlement des différends a été développé et sera offert à tous les employés au cours de la prochaine année dans le but de les outiller à gérer leurs différends et à entretenir des relations harmonieuses dans leur milieu de travail.

L'agence a réussi à maintenir le niveau de représentativité des membres de groupes désignés au cours de la dernière année et à fournir une occasion d'affectation interimaire à 17 d'entre eux. Un nouveau plan d'équité en matière d'emploi, pour la période 2005-2008, a été approuvé par le comité de gestion ministérielle. Il vise principalement l'inclusion des membres de groupes désignés au sein de l'organisation et la sensibilisation à la différence.

4.4 Valeurs de la fonction publique et les personnes

L'agence a élaboré et a diffusé un cadre en matière de gestion des ressources humaines pour la période 2004-2007. Ce cadre énonce cinq grandes priorités organisationnelles qui sont étroitement liées à celles de la fonction publique fédérale.

Un code de valeurs et d'éthique connu, partagé et intégré à toutes les activités de l'agence

Beaucoup d'énergie a été investie au cours de la dernière année afin de former les gestionnaires et les employés à la compréhension et à l'appropriation du *Code de valeurs et d'éthique de la fonction publique* et de les soutenir. À cet effet, tous les gestionnaires et plus de 80 % des employés ont participé à un atelier à ce sujet. Des lignes directrices ont été émises et plusieurs consultations ont donné lieu à des discussions et à des remises en question de nos façons de faire. En outre, les politiques en matière de gestion des ressources humaines ont été revues afin d'inclure la dimension valeur et éthique.

Les efforts fournis pour sensibiliser les gestionnaires et les employés au code des valeurs et d'éthique guideront, à court et à moyen termes, leurs comportements en milieu de travail et auront une incidence positive sur le climat organisationnel.

Des employés ayant des compétences et la formation nécessaires pour assurer la pertinence de l'organisation

L'agence a procédé à un exercice d'identification des principales compétences pour l'ensemble des employés. Les compétences retenues sont étroitement liées aux résultats corporatifs recherchés et serviront à guider les employés dans leur cheminement professionnel.

Au cours de la dernière année, près de 70 % des employés ont élaboré un plan d'apprentissage et la majorité d'entre eux participe aux activités prévues à leur plan. L'équivalent de 4 % de la masse salariale a été attribuée à des activités d'apprentissage, ce qui est comparable à plusieurs entreprises du secteur privé et à d'autres ministères fédéraux. Les gestionnaires ont investi principalement dans la réalisation des activités prévues au programme de formation lié à la modernisation.

Une organisation et une affectation de travail facilitant l'innovation, la prise de décisions et l'optimisation de la productivité

L'agence a procédé à la révision de la classification de certains postes afin de se conformer aux directives, aux normes et aux politiques en vigueur. Les gestionnaires ont reçu une formation en classification et en organisation de travail. Un processus de révision a été entrepris auprès de différentes directions afin de mieux définir les rôles et les responsabilités, optimiser la prise de décisions et améliorer l'organisation du travail.

4.3 Apprentissage, innovation et gestion du changement

Les conseillers impliqués dans ce projet-pilote ont été à l'origine de plus de 30 recommandations d'amélioration du modèle et de l'outil informatique utilisés pour les grilles de risques. Au 31 mars 2005, la majorité des recommandations de l'évaluation était déjà en place et les préparatifs en vue de procéder à une tournée de formation dans les 14 bureaux de l'agence étaient bien engagés. La mise en œuvre prévoit un suivi rapproché de l'appropriation et l'utilisation du modèle et de l'outil au cours des premiers mois, en plus d'une évaluation plus formelle après un an d'utilisation.

Cette évaluation a permis de conclure que les quatre objectifs étaient atteints et que l'approche pouvait être étendue à toute l'agence.

L'évaluation, du projet-pilote réalisée en mars 2005 visait à :

- valider l'intelligence et la cohérence de l'approche
- mettre à l'épreuve l'efficacité des outils développés (grilles de risques)
- s'assurer d'une approche saine dans le traitement des réclamations
- s'assurer d'un gain d'efficacité dans le traitement et le suivi des projets de développement d'ordre financier.

L'application de la politique gouvernementale en gestion de l'information consiste principalement à garantir que l'information créée et utilisée par le gouvernement du Canada est gérée de façon efficace et efficiente tout au long de son cycle de vie. Dans la première phase de mise en application de la politique, réalisée en partie en 2004-2005, l'agence cherche à gérer l'information dont elle dispose et qu'elle est en mesure de produire, et à comprendre la façon dont elle circule dans ses processus décisionnels. L'approche adoptée pour optimiser sa gestion de l'information est la gestion axée sur les résultats. De plus, pour mettre en œuvre de nouvelles façons de faire en gestion de l'information, le système corporatif de gestion de la qualité est l'outil privilégié.

Dans la prochaine phase, à la suite de l'analyse de sa gestion de l'information, l'agence envisage de mettre en place une fonction spécialisée en gestion de l'information au cours de l'exercice 2005-2006. Cette fonction lui permettra de considérer l'information financière et non financière contribuant au rendement et à la prise de décisions en tant que ressources à gérer.

4.1 Régie et orientations stratégiques

L'agence a pris l'engagement dans son RPP de 2004-2005 de viser une meilleure intégration de la planification et de l'évaluation de la performance. Cet engagement s'est traduit par un raffermissement des liens entre les principaux éléments de la planification et de l'évaluation et de la mesure de la performance comme en témoignent le cadre stratégique, les plans d'affaires, le RPP et le rapport sur le rendement. À titre d'exemple, les engagements en matière de rendement se trouvant dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2005-2006* ont été fixés à partir de renseignements historiques sur les résultats provenant des derniers rapports sur le rendement, des dernières enquêtes annuelles et des rapports d'évaluation. Les plans d'affaires des centres de responsabilité valident la capacité de l'organisation à respecter les engagements fixés.

Afin de faciliter l'implantation du *Cadre de responsabilisation de gestion* du gouvernement fédéral, l'agence vise maintenant à se doter d'un processus de planification intégrée qui arrime les dimensions stratégiques, opérationnelles, financières et de ressources humaines. Cela permettra un alignement des ressources et des plans en fonction des résultats stratégiques et une gestion efficace des changements que l'agence vivra dans les prochaines années.

4.2 Gestion des risques

L'agence entreprenait, au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, l'intégration de la gestion des risques dans l'analyse, le traitement et le suivi des projets de développement considérés dans le cadre de ses programmes financiers. Comme première phase d'introduction de la gestion des risques dans les pratiques et les façons de faire des conseillers, l'agence a réalisé un projet-pilote de la fin novembre à la mi-février 2005. Celui-ci a permis à sept conseillers de l'agence de moduler leurs actions selon le niveau de risque propre à chaque projet de développement nécessitant une aide financière. L'approche préconisée consistait à intégrer une analyse du risque d'un projet à chacune des trois étapes-clés de son cycle de vie habituel. L'analyse du risque est guidée par trois grilles distinctes. Chacune des grilles contient un ensemble de questions reliées à la situation contextuelle et organisationnelle du bénéficiaire. Le total du pointage attribué à chacun des éléments permet de classer chaque projet selon un degré de risque. Ce degré de risque oriente ensuite le conseiller dans ses actions subséquentes dans le cadre du projet.

INITIATIVES LIÉES AU CADRE DE RESPONSABILISATION DE GESTION DU GOUVERNEMENT

Dans son *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2004-2005*, l'agence s'est engagée à réaliser des activités dans le cadre d'initiatives de gestion du gouvernement, dont plusieurs en lien direct avec la *Modernisation des pratiques de gestion*. Cette initiative a pris une nouvelle orientation au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005 pour faire place au *Cadre de responsabilisation de gestion* (CRG) du gouvernement. Le CRG vise à transposer la vision d'une gestion moderne de la fonction publique, énoncée dans le document *Des résultats pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes*, dans une série d'attentes en matière de gestion. Il témoigne des nombreuses initiatives axées sur la gestion qui sont actuellement en cours et de la vision commune dont elles s'inspirent. Il réunit les principaux éléments de différents cadres de gestion, tels que la modernisation de la fonction de contrôle, la modernisation des ressources humaines, l'amélioration des services et le gouvernement en direct.

Le plan d'action de l'agence pour la modernisation des pratiques de gestion avait identifié quatre priorités pour lesquelles des améliorations étaient souhaitées, soit par rapport à la gestion de l'information, la gestion des risques, la gestion des personnes ainsi que l'optimisation du processus de planification. En outre, l'agence avait pris des engagements en matière de Gouvernement en direct (GED), de langues officielles et en fonction de sa stratégie de développement durable. La plupart de ces engagements se retrouvent dans le nouveau CRG et correspondent aux rubriques suivantes :

- régie et orientations stratégiques
- gestion des risques
- apprentissage, innovation et gestion du changement
- valeurs de la fonction publique
- personnes
- services axés sur les citoyens.

Ainsi, les sous-sections qui suivent présentent des réalisations de l'agence par rapport aux engagements en matière de gestion pris dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2004-2005* dans la perspective et selon les rubriques du *Cadre de responsabilisation de gestion* du gouvernement du Canada.

3.5.3 Normes de service pour tous les services publics clés : établissement des normes et rendement afférent

L'agence s'est dotée de normes de service en septembre 2000, précisant ainsi son engagement à offrir un service de qualité. Ces normes sont diffusées dans le site Internet de l'agence et jointes à la correspondance adressée aux bénéficiaires à la suite d'une demande de service. L'agence mesure, en continu, tous les aspects de ses normes.

3.5.4 Principales réalisations au titre de l'amélioration des services du point de vue des citoyens

Au cours des cinq dernières années, poursuivant sa démarche qualité, plusieurs réalisations ont contribué à l'amélioration des services et à l'accroissement de la satisfaction des bénéficiaires, notamment :

- L'élaboration et la diffusion d'aide-mémoire pour le bénéficiaire, adapté au type de projet, afin de le guider à bien documenter sa demande et l'aider à constituer un dossier complet plus rapidement lors d'une demande d'aide financière (2002-2003).
- L'élaboration et la diffusion d'un aide-mémoire à l'intention des bénéficiaires pour faciliter la préparation des réclamations, réduire les corrections et diminuer le délai de traitement.
- Le développement d'outils, la formation donnée aux employés et l'amélioration du processus d'approbation des demandes de plus de 100 000 \$ a permis de réduire les délais d'approbation de près de 40 % pour les contributions entre 100 001 \$ et 200 000 \$ et de 25 % pour celles de plus de 200 000 \$ par rapport à 2000-2001.
- Un projet-pilote d'intégration de la gestion du risque à la gestion des contributions a été mené en 2004-2005. Sa mise en œuvre à l'ensemble des services financiers simplifiera la documentation de la recommandation permettant ainsi de réduire le temps de traitement pour les projets peu risqués.
- Un service *DEC en direct* a été implanté afin de centraliser la réception des demandes reçues par l'entremise du site Internet de l'agence et d'offrir un service de première ligne plus rapide.

3.5.2 Établissement des niveaux de base relatifs à la satisfaction des clients et progrès accomplis en vue d'atteindre les objectifs fixés en matière de satisfaction

Les objectifs quant à la satisfaction des bénéficiaires sont fixés à l'aide de données historiques, révisés chaque année et approuvés par la haute gestion. Compte tenu des hauts taux de satisfaction obtenus au cours des dernières années, l'agence s'est fixée comme objectif de les maintenir tout en poursuivant ses efforts d'amélioration continue. Le tableau suivant présente les résultats de l'agence quant à la satisfaction de ses bénéficiaires pour les cinq dernières années.

Au cours des cinq dernières années, pour tous les aspects de service à l'exception des délais, les taux de satisfaction des bénéficiaires ont augmenté ou sont demeurés stables. En ce qui a trait aux délais, les niveaux observés en 2003-2004 peuvent avoir été causés, à ce moment, par l'embauche importante de nouveaux employés, par une incertitude budgétaire en début d'année ou par le déploiement d'un nouveau système informatique de gestion financière et de programme. Concernant les autres résultats de satisfaction, pour chacune des cinq dernières années, ils dépassent les objectifs de satisfaction fixés.

Satisfaction des bénéficiaires

Principaux aspects du service ¹	Objectifs	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
■ accessibilité des services	85 %	88,0 %	87,7 %	90,9 %	91,4 %	92,8 %
■ capacité de répondre aux besoins des bénéficiaires	85 %	83,3 %	87,3 %	85,3 %	88,6 %	90,0 %
■ équité et impartialité des services	s.o. ²	s.o.	s.o.	91,4 %	92,5 %	93,5 %
■ délai de réponse aux demandes d'aide financière	80 %	s.o.	86,0 %	75,5 %	78,2 %	81,1 %
■ délai de réponse aux réclamations	80 %	s.o.	82,0 %	81,0 %	84,6 %	86,7 %
■ clarté des documents administratifs reçus	s.o. ³	88,5 %	88,2 %	85,2 %	86,5 %	90,7 %
■ courtoisie du personnel	95 %	99,6 %	97,3 %	97,6 %	98,4 %	98,4 %
■ compétence du personnel	90 %	91,2 %	91,2 %	93,0 %	93,9 %	96,2 %
■ accompagnement lors de la démarche	85 %	87,8 %	90,5 %	89,9 %	89,1 %	91,7 %
Qualité des services en général	90 %	91,1 %	92,0 %	93,0 %	94,5 %	96,0 %

Notes :

- 1 Pourcentage des bénéficiaires qui se déclarent très satisfaits et satisfaits au regard des services reçus. L'agence utilise l'échelle de satisfaction de l'*Outil de mesure commune du gouvernement du Canada*, soit très satisfait, satisfait, neutre, insatisfait, très insatisfait.
- 2 S.o. = sans objet
- 3 Sans avoir d'objectif précis pour cet aspect de service, dans un souci d'amélioration continue, l'agence suit la satisfaction de ses bénéficiaires à cet effet.

Dans un souci d'excellence et afin d'offrir des services de qualité à ses bénéficiaires, depuis 1997, l'agence s'impose les exigences de la norme internationale ISO dans le cadre de ses programmes. Ainsi, lorsque le gouvernement a lancé l'*Initiative d'amélioration des services* en 2000, grâce à son système de gestion de la qualité, l'agence disposait déjà des mécanismes nécessaires à la prestation de services de qualité et à leur amélioration continue. En 2003, l'agence a renouvelé son engagement envers un service de qualité et a réussi la transition à la norme ISO 9001 : 2000.

3.5.1 Programmes et services visés par un plan d'amélioration

Tous les outils d'intervention de l'agence font partie du plan corporatif d'amélioration des services. Bien sûr, l'accent est mis sur les deux principaux programmes de l'agence, soit IDEF-PME et IRS. Pour s'assurer de l'amélioration continue de ses programmes et services et bien comprendre les besoins et les attentes des bénéficiaires visés, l'agence utilise plusieurs sources d'information.

Depuis 1996, l'agence mesure la satisfaction de ses bénéficiaires et a reçu en 2001, à cet effet, une reconnaissance du Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor du Canada comme Pionnier en amélioration des services. En plus de mesurer la satisfaction de ses bénéficiaires, l'agence mesure également celle des entreprises et des intervenants dont la demande d'aide financière n'a pas été retenue. L'agence utilise également les résultats des évaluations de programme ou d'études. L'information contenue dans les rapports d'évaluation permet à l'agence de dégager des pistes d'amélioration dans la mise en œuvre des programmes et la prestation des services.

Un cercle qualité sur l'amélioration des services a été mis sur pied afin de proposer des objectifs et des plans d'amélioration pour mieux répondre aux attentes de ses bénéficiaires. Dans le cadre de son système de gestion de la qualité, l'agence présente annuellement à la haute gestion les résultats des commentaires et des suggestions émis par les bénéficiaires. Des plans d'action sont élaborés, lorsque nécessaire, et des suivis sont effectués dans le cadre d'audits qualité internes et externes. Ainsi, l'agence poursuit toujours sa démarche : *Viser l'excellence*.

Pour remplir sa mission, l'agence s'engage à rendre un service adapté, professionnel et courtois, accessible et confidentiel, tout en adhérant aux principes de la gestion axée sur les résultats et de l'administration judicieuse des ressources publiques. Elle s'engage également à promouvoir l'amélioration continue de ses programmes, de ses services et de ses façons de faire.

3.4.1 Contribution à long terme des buts, des objectifs et des cibles à l'atteinte des résultats stratégiques de l'agence

La stratégie de développement durable de l'agence s'inscrit à l'intérieur des deux résultats stratégiques de son cadre d'intervention, soit :

- la *Compétitivité des entreprises*
- la *Vitalité des collectivités*.

Dans le cadre de sa stratégie de développement durable, l'agence aide les PME à adopter des pratiques de prévention de la pollution de deux manières. D'une part, en collaboration avec Environnement Canada et le Conseil national de recherches Canada – Programme d'aide à la recherche industrielle (CNRCPARI), elle met en place des Environoclubs favorisant l'implantation de saines pratiques de prévention de la pollution et de gestion environnementale au sein des PME. D'autre part, l'agence contribue à la réalisation de projets de productivité par l'éco-efficacité dans les PME. Ces projets visent généralement à optimiser l'utilisation des matières premières et à réduire la consommation d'énergie, les rejets polluants et les résidus souvent nuisibles à l'environnement. Les projets de prévention de la pollution démontrent que le développement durable amène les PME à réaliser des gains de productivité et à accroître leur compétitivité sur les marchés.

3.4.2 Ajustements apportés suite aux leçons apprises

Cibles externes

Lors de l'évaluation de la deuxième stratégie, il est apparu que les conseillers manquaient d'expertise afin d'identifier des projets de développement durable, d'en faire l'analyse et d'effectuer le suivi des résultats. Afin de corriger ces problèmes :

- une définition du développement durable a été développée et intégrée dans la troisième stratégie de développement durable de l'agence
- un outil d'analyse et de suivi a été développé au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005 et sera mis en œuvre au cours de l'exercice 2005-2006.

Cibles internes

Dans sa SDD 2003-2006, l'agence a réitéré son engagement d'habilier son personnel au développement durable. Elle a d'ailleurs prévu de mettre en place des mesures qui lui permettront d'atteindre cet objectif. Des outils de gestion et de formation adaptés seront élaborés et mis à la disposition du personnel.

Cibles internes

Faire de la stratégie de développement durable un outil de changement au sein de l'organisation pour intégrer davantage les préoccupations de développement durable dans les opérations quotidiennes.

Objectifs pour la période 2003-2006			
Objectifs	Résultats	Dépenses	

Habiller le personnel

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ développement et diffusion d'une définition du développement durable ■ formation des gestionnaires et des conseillers de l'agence ■ développement d'un outil intégré ■ développement du mentorat. 	Activité réalisée
	Activité à faire
	Activité réalisée
	Activité à faire

Promouvoir le développement durable

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ promotion des bons coups ■ mise en place d'initiatives ponctuelles. 	Article dans le journal interne de l'agence
	Activité à poursuivre

Poursuivre l'écologisation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ recyclage multiproduits ■ véhicules de l'agence équipés de moteurs hybrides ou d'un module électromagnétique — module ECONOPRO®. 	12	5	n.d. ¹
	20	15	n.d.

Promotion des bonnes pratiques en lien avec le développement durable, par exemple les impressions recto verso et le covoiturage

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ promotion du télétravail ■ maintien et mise à jour d'un volet développement durable dans le guide des nouveaux employés. 	Activité à poursuivre
	Activité à poursuivre

Assurer une meilleure reddition de comptes environnementale

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ documenter les résultats environnementaux atteints. 	Formation sur la mesure du rendement et ajustement des outils

Note:

1 n.d. : non disponible

L'agence encourage également l'innovation en développement durable en contribuant, d'une part, au développement des capacités des centres de recherche, des institutions ou des chaires universitaires et, d'autre part, en accordant une aide directe aux PME pour l'expérimentation, la démonstration et la commercialisation de produits, de technologies et de services novateurs en développement durable. L'agence a débuté le processus d'évaluation de sa troisième SDD dans l'optique de préparer la prochaine version de sa SDD qui sera déposée au Parlement canadien en décembre 2006. Dans le cadre de ces travaux, une vaste consultation des partenaires fédéraux et d'organismes privés est prévue.

3.4 Stratégie de développement durable (SDD)

L'agence a poursuivi la mise en œuvre de sa *Stratégie de développement durable* 2003-2006 au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005. Le tableau ci-dessous présente les résultats atteints à ce jour en ce qui a trait aux objectifs poursuivis et aux dépenses du ministère concernant les projets de développement durable appuyés par l'agence en 2004-2005 et au volet interne de sa stratégie.

Dans le cadre de sa stratégie de développement durable, l'agence sensibilise les PME et les incite à adopter de nouvelles pratiques d'affaires se traduisant par la mise en place de mesures concrètes de prévention de la pollution et d'éco-efficacité, ceci afin de les aider à maintenir et à renforcer leur compétitivité. L'agence aide les PME à optimiser les processus de production afin, entre autres, d'accroître le recyclage et la valorisation des résidus, de réduire le gaspillage de matières premières, la consommation d'énergie, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et la production de résidus. De cette façon, les PME réduisent leurs coûts de production, ce qui augmente leur rentabilité.

Cibles externes

Jouer un rôle stratégique dans l'avancement de la compréhension et de l'appropriation des principes du développement durable au sein des PME des régions du Québec et auprès des différents intervenants privés et publics de l'agence, dans une perspective de rentabilité financière, économique et sociale.

Objectifs pour la période 2003-2006			
Objectifs	Résultats	Dépenses	

Inciter et aider les PME à adopter des pratiques de développement durable dans leurs opérations			
■ mise en place d'Environoclubs	10 clubs	7 clubs	
■ sensibilisation des PME aux nouvelles pratiques d'affaires liées au développement durable	500 PME	400 PME	0,9 million \$
■ réalisation de projets de productivité par la prévention de la pollution	120 projets	90 projets	
■ aide directe aux PME pour la réalisation de projets de productivité par la prévention de la pollution.	30 projets	27 projets	4,2 millions \$

Favoriser le développement et la commercialisation d'innovations en développement durable			
■ expérimentation, démonstration et développement de produits, de technologies et de services novateurs en développement durable	40 projets	64 projets	12,7 millions \$
■ commercialisation d'innovations en développement durable sur les marchés internationaux.	25 projets	25 projets	2,2 millions \$
Favoriser le développement, la diffusion et le partage des connaissances en développement durable pour contribuer au développement et au renforcement d'avantages compétitifs fondés sur le savoir			
■ soutien financier aux centres de recherche, aux institutions et aux chaires universitaires.	15 projets	30 projets	19,9 millions \$

VERIFICATIONS INTERNES (suite)

La firme indépendante de vérification a émis des recommandations ayant trait aux sujets suivants :

- la planification annuelle et la mesure des résultats
- la gestion des remboursements et des recouvrements
- l'analyse de projets
- la protection des dossiers
- les contrôles financiers et non financiers intégrés aux ententes de contribution.

L'agence a déterminé les actions à prendre pour répondre aux recommandations et elle a fixé un calendrier en conséquence. Le développement d'un mécanisme de mesure des résultats atteints par les bureaux d'affaires permettra une observation uniforme de l'intervention de l'agence dans le développement régional.

Programme canadien d'appui à l'économie de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine

- Les vérificateurs considèrent que les processus de gestion du programme sont adéquats, que les pratiques opérationnelles sont conformes aux politiques et aux procédures établis et que de bons mécanismes de contrôle sont en place. Les vérificateurs de la firme indépendante ont fait des recommandations concernant :

- l'encadrement du personnel
- la gestion du risque
- les contrôles
- le système de gestion financière et de programme
- la mesure du rendement
- la promotion de l'information.

L'agence a pris en considération les recommandations et a déterminé les actions à prendre de même que le calendrier de réalisation afférent.

EVALUATION DES INTERVENTIONS EN INNOVATION ET EN ÉCONOMIE DU SAVOIR (IDÉE-PME ET IRS)

- Les observations rapportées dans l'évaluation indiquent que l'approche générale de l'agence est appropriée en regard des besoins et du contexte économique. Les différentes études de cas réalisées par des firmes indépendantes démontrent que les bureaux d'affaires de l'agence ont su accompagner les entreprises régionales dans leur développement technologique et ont favorisé la mise en place d'infrastructures liées à l'économie du savoir. Les experts internationaux consultés considèrent que les interventions de développement économique régional basées sur l'innovation sont toujours pertinentes, entre autres, afin de favoriser l'adoption d'un comportement innovant en entreprise. L'enquête téléphonique réalisée par une firme indépendante a permis d'observer que les interventions de l'agence auprès des entreprises ont eu des effets tangibles sur la création et le maintien d'emplois ainsi que sur leur compétitivité. De plus, une proportion significative d'entre elles n'aurait pu réaliser leur projet sans l'aide de l'agence ou l'aurait réalisé sur une plus longue période ou d'une ampleur moins grande. Tant au niveau du nombre de projets que de l'aide financière accordée par l'agence, son intervention s'est intensifiée de manière significative depuis l'obtention du solde du Fonds du Canada pour la création d'emplois répondant ainsi à l'un des objectifs du Conseil du Trésor. Enfin, différentes pistes d'amélioration ont aussi été identifiées, notamment au niveau de la mise en œuvre des interventions.

- Deux rapports de vérification ont été réalisés et approuvés en 2004-2005 concernant ce programme. Les deux vérifications concluent que les systèmes et les procédures mis en place par l'Agence sont appropriés et que les paiements respectent les normes gouvernementales. Les vérificateurs (deux firmes comptables différentes) n'ont pas fait de recommandation à l'intention de l'Agence.

Programme Initiatives régionales stratégiques

- La firme comptable indépendante qui a réalisé cette vérification a conclu que le programme IRS était géré conformément aux décisions qui l'autorisent et aux politiques qui l'encadrent. La firme a émis des recommandations concernant certains aspects des procédés suivants :

- la mesure du rendement

- l'analyse des projets soumis dans le cadre d'une demande d'aide financière

- les modalités des contrats

- le suivi

- la vérification des ententes.

L'Agence a déterminé les actions à prendre pour répondre aux recommandations et a fixé un calendrier en conséquence. L'équipe de vérifications internes suivra l'application de ces actions.

Système d'information de gestion et de programme

Le système informatique opérationnel utilisé par les employés pour gérer les subventions et les contributions ainsi que les finances a fait l'objet d'une vérification par une firme comptable indépendante. Au terme de l'exercice, n'ayant examiné qu'une partie des contrôles existants dans le système, le vérificateur a émis des recommandations sur la sécurité du système et la validation automatique des données. L'Agence a déjà mis en place les recommandations touchant la sécurité. En ce qui concerne les autres recommandations visant d'autres aspects, elles ont été soumises au comité responsable du système qui les a considérées ou écartées selon leur degré de pertinence et selon les ressources dont dispose l'Agence. Le renforcement de la sécurité du système diminuera le temps de validation des données habituellement requis. Il permettra à l'Agence de disposer d'information de gestion plus précise pour la prise de décisions.

Mesures d'adaptation des collectivités de pêche au Québec

Pour la période vérifiée, de l'avis de la firme indépendante ayant réalisé la vérification, les systèmes, les procédures, les ressources et les mesures implantées par l'Agence étaient appropriés pour la réalisation des objectifs liés aux accords de contribution conclus dans les deux bureaux d'affaires responsables de la gestion des MACPQ (Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine et Côte-Nord). L'Agence s'est acquittée de ses obligations en vertu de la *Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels* et de la *Politique sur les paiements de transfert* du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor. Ces conclusions sont fort positives compte tenu du court délai de mise en œuvre des mesures. Le vérificateur a émis des recommandations concernant la communication avec les autres ministères fédéraux et les contrôles administratifs entourant les participants (admissibilité, présences, salaires). L'Agence a mis en œuvre plusieurs recommandations du vérificateur avant la fin des mesures au 31 mars 2005.

- La vérification a fait ressortir que les processus de gestion du programme IDFF-PMF sont adéquats, que les pratiques opérationnelles sont conformes aux politiques et aux procédés établis et que de bons mécanismes de contrôle sont en place.

3.3 Réponses aux comités parlementaires, aux vérifications et aux évaluations pour l'exercice financier 2004-2005


L'écart total entre les dépenses réelles et les dépenses prévues est de 94,1 millions de dollars. La majeure partie de cet écart, soit 70,7 millions de dollars, est attribuable au Programme infrastructures Canada et résulte d'un report de fonds à l'exercice 2005-2006. Dans le programme IRS, il est possible de constater un écart de 15,2 millions de dollars attribuable au report de fonds pour le projet Centre intégré sur les pâtes et papier à Trois-Rivières et à l'effort de réallocation dans le cadre de l'examen gouvernemental des dépenses. Un montant de 8,7 millions de dollars de l'écart total observé est attribuable au programme PCAEIGIM et plus précisément à un report de fonds pour un projet d'envergure non réalisé et au projet Papiers Gaspésia inc à Chandler. La compagnie Papiers Gaspésia inc s'est placée sous la protection de la *Loi sur les arrangements avec les créanciers des compagnies*. Finalement, concernant les programmes IDÉE-PMÉ et PDC, seul le choix de projets eu égard à chaque programme vient expliquer les variations entre les dépenses prévues et les dépenses réelles.

RÉPONSE AUX COMITÉS PARLEMENTAIRES

- Aucune recommandation n'a été émise par un comité parlementaire au sujet de l'agence au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005.

RÉPONSE AUX RAPPORTS DU BUREAU DU VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA (BVG)

- L'agence a été impliquée dans une seule vérification du BVG durant l'exercice 2004-2005 ; il s'agit du chapitre 7 (novembre 2004) intitulé : *Le processus suivi pour répondre aux questions des parlementaires inscrites au Feuilleton*. Le BVG n'a émis aucune recommandation spécifique à l'intention de l'agence.



Le rapport est disponible dans le site Internet du Bureau du vérificateur général du Canada à l'adresse www.oag-bvg.gc.ca

3.2.6 Renseignements sur les programmes de paiements de transfert (PPT)

Ce tableau présente les ressources pour chacun des programmes de l'agence, l'historique de ces ressources, les renseignements du *Budget principal des dépenses* et l'approbation des crédits par le Parlement pour les ressources prévues dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2004-2005*, les changements apportés aux ressources à la suite des budgets supplémentaires de même que l'utilisation des fonds.

Promotion du développement économique des régions du Québec				Écarts entre prévisions et réelles	
Dépenses réelles		Dépenses prévues		Dépenses	
2001-2003		2001-2003		2001-2003	
2004-2005		2004-2005		2004-2005	

Subventions								
Programme innovation, développement de l'entrepreneursip et des exportations	destiné aux PME	0,06	0,06	0,3	0,3	0,07		
		3,3	6,0	-	-	0,0		
Total des subventions		3,4	6,1	0,3	0,3	0,1		
Contributions								
Programme innovation, développement de l'entrepreneursip et des exportations	destiné aux PME	59,1	72,2	79,3	72,8	72,8		
		122,5	98,5	109,4	94,3	94,2		
		Programme de développement des collectivités		25,7	26,6	24,0	31,1	31,1
		Programme canadien d'appui à l'économie de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine		27,0	30,9	11,5	2,8	2,8
		Programme infrastructures Canada		0,2	0,06	-	2,0	0,04
		Entente Canada - Québec 1994		37,9	70,7	156,0	181,0	85,3
		Entente Canada - Québec 2000		2,1	0,4	-	-	-
Fonds spécial Québec Côte		274,5	299,4	380,2	384,0	286,3		
Total des contributions		277,9	305,4	380,5	384,3	286,4		
Total								

Notes :

1 L'agence dispose d'un seul PPT : la *Promotion du développement économique des régions du Québec*. Elle dispose cependant de plusieurs programmes de subvention et de contribution. Des renseignements supplémentaires sont disponibles dans le site Internet de l'agence.

2 En 2002-2003, 3,3 millions de dollars ont été versés en subvention à l'Administration portuaire de Québec pour l'aménagement d'un terminal de croisière et la mise en valeur de la Pointe-à-Carcy, alors qu'en 2003-2004, 6 millions de dollars ont été versés à Grand Prix FI du Canada inc.

3.2.5 Sources des revenus non disponibles par activité de programme

Ce tableau présente les revenus de l'agence. Il fournit également une perspective historique de ceux-ci. Les revenus sont composés essentiellement des remboursements par les bénéficiaires des contributions remboursables accordées par l'agence.

Revenus non disponibles		en millions de dollars		Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu
				2001-2003	2003-2004
				Revenu	Revenu

3.2.4 Coût net pour l'agence au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005

Ce tableau indique, comme le tableau financier de la sous-section 3.2.1, le coût net de l'agence. Le détail des services reçus à titre gracieux y est ajouté.

Coût net		(en millions de dollars)	2004-2005
Depenses réelles			
Plus : Services reçus à titre gracieux			333,1
Locaux fournis par Travaux publics et services gouvernementaux Canada			2,9
Contribution de l'employeur aux primes du régime d'assurance des employés et dépenses payées par le Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor (hors les fonds renouvelables)			2,3
Traitements et dépenses connexes liés aux services juridiques fournis par Justice Canada			0,3
Total des services reçus à titre gracieux			5,5
Moins : Revenus non disponibles¹			(38,5)
Coût net pour le ministère en 2004-2005			300,1

Note :

1 Le détail des revenus non disponibles est présenté dans le tableau financier de la sous-section 3.2.5.

3.2.3 Sommaire des crédits votés et législatifs

Ce tableau reprend le tableau sommaire du *Budget principal des dépenses* et montre l'approbation des crédits par le Parlement pour les ressources prévues dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2004-2005*, les changements apportés aux ressources par suite des budgets supplémentaires des dépenses, les autres autorisations, de même que l'utilisation des fonds.

Credit vote ou législatif	Libelle du crédit voté ou législatif (en millions de dollars)	2004-2005
------------------------------	--	-----------

Budget principal	Dépenses prévues	Autorisations	Dépenses réelles
2	Dépenses de fonctionnement	42,2	41,7
6	Subventions et contributions	380,6	380,5
(L)	Ministre de l'Agence de développement économique du Canada pour les régions du Québec et ministre responsable de la Francophonie - Allocation pour automobile	-	0,05
(L)	Contribution aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés	5,3	5,0
(L)	Dépenses des produits de la vente de biens excédentaires de la Couronne	-	0,01
Total pour l'Agence		428,1	333,1

On constate une diminution de 94,1 millions de dollars des dépenses réelles par rapport aux dépenses prévues dans le crédit lié aux subventions et aux contributions. Les explications du tableau financier de la sous-section 3.2.6 s'appliquent au tableau financier ci-dessus.

Développement des entreprises			
■ budget principal	25,5	117,6	143,1
■ dépenses prévues	25,5	117,5	143,0
■ total des autorisations	25,2	93,5	118,7
■ dépenses réelles	24,9	106,8	131,7
Amélioration de l'environnement			
■ budget principal	18,9	96,3	115,2
■ dépenses prévues	18,9	96,3	115,2
■ total des autorisations	18,7	96,4	115,1
■ dépenses réelles	17,8	82,8	100,6
Amélioration des infrastructures collectives			
■ budget principal	1,9	156,0	157,9
■ dépenses prévues	1,9	156,0	157,9
■ total des autorisations	1,9	183,0	184,9
■ dépenses réelles	1,6	85,4	87,0
Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement			
■ budget principal	1,2	10,7	11,9
■ dépenses prévues	1,2	10,7	11,9
■ total des autorisations	1,6	11,4	13,0
■ dépenses réelles	2,4	11,4	13,8
Total			
■ budget principal	47,5	380,6	428,1
■ dépenses prévues	47,5	380,5	428,0
■ total des autorisations	47,4	384,3	431,7
■ dépenses réelles	46,7	286,4	333,1

3.2.1 Comparaison des dépenses prévues aux dépenses réelles

Ce tableau présente le coût net de l'agence, et fournit un aperçu historique de celui-ci. Pour calculer ce que coûte l'organisation aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes, il faut ajouter, aux dépenses de l'agence, les services reçus à titre gracieux, tels les locaux fournis par Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada (TPSGC) et les services reçus gratuitement de Justice Canada. Par la suite, les revenus non disponibles, c'est-à-dire les remboursements que les bénéficiaires doivent effectuer, quant aux contributions remboursables accordées par l'agence, sont retranchés du total des dépenses.

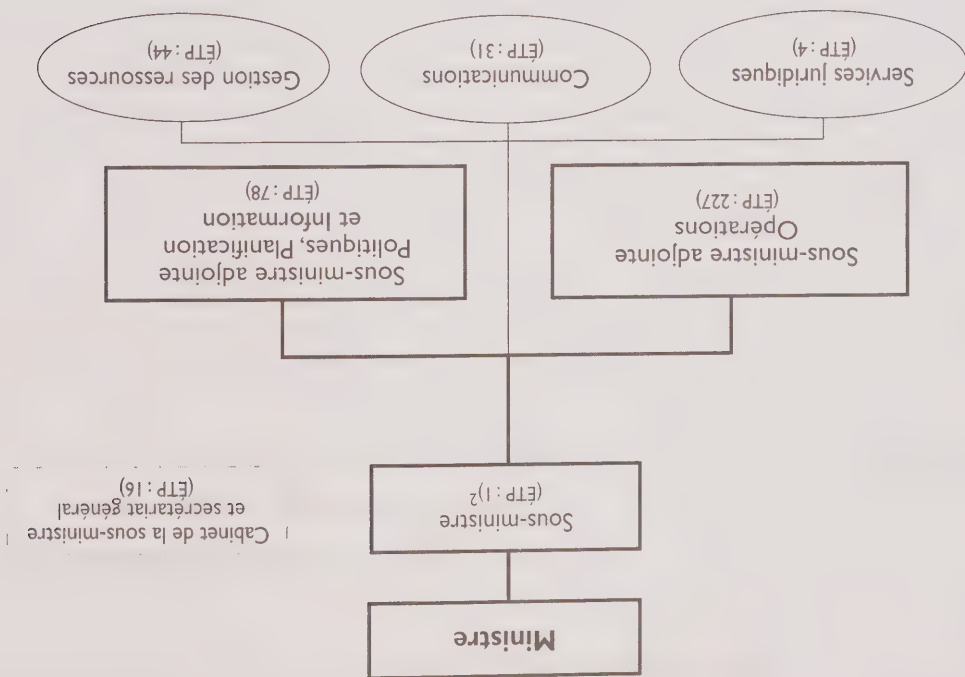
Activités de programme	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005	
	Dépenses réelles	Dépenses prévues	Dépenses réelles	Dépenses prévues	Total des dépenses autorisées	Dépenses réelles

	Budget principal	Dépenses prévues	Total des dépenses autorisées	Dépenses réelles
Développement des entreprises	151,6	148,7	143,0	118,7
Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions	132,9	121,0	115,2	115,1
Amélioration des infrastructures collectives	40,7	72,8	157,9	184,9
Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement	0,2	9,5	11,9	13,0
Total	325,4	352,0	428,0	431,7
Moins : Revenus non disponibles ¹	(30,0)	(33,3)	(31,5)	(31,5)
Plus : Coûts des services reçus à titre gracieux	4,4	5,1	5,2	5,2
Coût net pour l'agence	299,8	323,8	401,7	405,4
Équivalents temps plein (ETP)	409	408	371	375
				401

Note :

1 Dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2004-2005, ces données apparaissaient sur la base des recettes. Les données sont maintenant présentées sur la base des revenus de manière à s'assurer d'avoir une information conforme à celle que l'on retrouve dans les comptes publics. Le détail des revenus non disponibles est présenté dans le tableau de la sous-section 3.2.5.

En ce qui concerne le coût net, l'écart de 101,6 millions de dollars entre le total des dépenses prévues et les dépenses réelles s'explique principalement par une hausse des revenus non disponibles et par un report de fonds à l'exercice 2005-2006 afin d'assurer le financement du Programme infrastructures Canada qui s'inscrit sous l'activité de programme *Amélioration des infrastructures collectives*. En ce qui a trait à l'écart de 26 ETP entre les autorisations totales d'équivalents temps plein et les dépenses réelles, il est attribuable aux ressources embauchées afin de répondre à la demande et aux besoins des régions en matière de développement régional.



Notes :

- 1 Un organigramme plus détaillé est disponible dans le site Internet de l'agence à l'adresse <http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/asp/APropos/Organigramme.asp?LANG=FR>
- 2 ÉTP : Équivalent temps plein

L'agence a disposé, en 2004-2005, de l'équivalent de 401 employés à temps plein répartis sur l'ensemble du territoire québécois dans ses bureaux d'affaires, dans son bureau situé à Gatineau, qui assure la liaison avec l'appareil gouvernemental canadien, et à son siège social à Montréal.

3.2 Rendement financier

Les tableaux suivants présentent le rendement financier de l'agence pour l'exercice financier 2004-2005. Aux fins de comparaison, les revenus et les dépenses inscrits dans les tableaux pour les exercices financiers 2002-2003 et 2003-2004 ne tiennent pas compte des programmes liés à l'application de la *Loi sur les prêts aux petites entreprises* et de la *Loi sur le financement des petites entreprises du Canada*. Ces programmes sont sous la responsabilité d'Industrie Canada depuis le 1^{er} avril 2004. Il est important de considérer que les totaux dans les tableaux financiers peuvent ne pas correspondre précisément à la somme des éléments sous-jacents car les montants, pris individuellement, ont été arrondis.

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES

3.1 Renseignements sur l'organisation

L'honorable Jacques Saada est ministre de l'Agence de développement économique du Canada pour les régions du Québec ; la sous-ministre assure la gestion courante des activités de l'Agence. Elle agit à titre d'administrateur général pour l'application de la *Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques*, de la *Loi sur l'emploi dans la fonction publique* et de la *Loi sur les relations de travail dans la fonction publique*. Elle agit également comme conseillère principale en matière de politiques auprès du ministre et du gouvernement.

La sous-ministre adjointe, Politiques, Planification et Information, est responsable du cycle de planification ministérielle, de la définition des orientations stratégiques et des objectifs de l'intervention de l'Agence, de l'exécution des études socio-économiques requises pour le développement des orientations, de la gestion du système qualité, de la mesure et du suivi du rendement ainsi que de l'évaluation et de la vérification des programmes et des initiatives. Elle veille aussi à faire valoir la position de l'Agence dans l'élaboration de politiques et de programmes nationaux et à promouvoir les intérêts régionaux du Québec auprès des autres ministères et organismes du gouvernement du Canada. Elle est également responsable des relations avec le gouvernement du Québec.

La sous-ministre adjointe, Opérations, a pour mandat de mettre en œuvre les orientations stratégiques et de faire la prestation de tous les programmes et services de l'Agence, principalement par l'entremise d'un réseau de quatorze bureaux d'affaires couvrant l'ensemble du territoire québécois. Elle assure également la négociation et la gestion d'ententes de partenariat avec les autres ministères et organismes du gouvernement du Canada de même qu'avec d'autres organisations externes, notamment les Sociétés d'aide au développement des collectivités, les Corporations de développement économique et communautaire et les Centres d'aide aux entreprises. Elle est responsable de la mise en œuvre d'ententes conclues avec le gouvernement du Québec comme le Programme infrastructures Canada.

La Loi constituant l'Agence de développement économique du Canada pour les régions du Québec est entrée officiellement en vigueur le 5 octobre 2005. Avec l'entrée en vigueur de la Loi, la sous-ministre devient présidente de l'Agence. Les sous-ministres adjointes, quant à elles, deviennent vice-présidentes de l'Agence. Toutefois, les anciens titres sont maintenus dans ce rapport puisqu'il couvre la période se terminant le 31 mars 2005.

- 1 Les résultats sont présentés en fonction des types de bénéficiaires appuyés par l'agence. Quant à l'information sur les résultats concernant les entreprises, elle est issue d'une enquête annuelle par sondage téléphonique effectuée par une firme indépendante. Il est important de préciser que les résultats présentés en ce qui concerne les entreprises sont tirés de projets qui se sont terminés en 2004-2005. Ainsi, le total des ressources investies inclut des dépenses pour des projets d'entreprises toujours en cours pour lesquels aucune information sur les résultats n'est présentée dans ce tableau. L'utilisation des données présentées dans ce tableau pour effectuer des ratios d'efficacité peut mener à des conclusions erronées.
- 2 Plusieurs projets dans le cadre du PICTV. Ce programme a pour objectif d'encourager les entreprises canadiennes du secteur du textile à opter pour des produits à plus grande valeur ajoutée, à exploiter de nouveaux créneaux et à accroître leur productivité. Les résultats présentés sont ceux d'entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet en innovation et productivité est terminé ayant déclaré que le principal résultat du projet était : 1) la réduction des coûts de production (12 répondants sur 46 ; 26,1 %) ; 2) l'amélioration des processus d'affaires de l'entreprise (7 répondants sur 46 ; 15,2 %) ; 3) la commercialisation de nouveaux produits ou services (17 répondants sur 46 ; 36,9 %) ; 4) l'amélioration de la productivité (5 répondants sur 46 ; 10,9 %) ; et 5) autres résultats (5 répondants sur 46 ; 10,9 %).
- 3 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet lié au développement des entreprises est complet ayant déclaré avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires (24 répondants sur 50 ; 48,0 %).
- 4 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet lié au développement des entreprises est complet ayant déclaré avoir créé (n = 14, total = 44), avoir maintenu (n = 33, total = 294) ou avoir transformé (n = 26, total = 244) des emplois.

PRESTATION DE MESURES SPÉCIALES D'AJUSTEMENT

Ressources investies pour engendrer les résultats indiqués ci-dessous

- nombre de projets en cours 227
- dépenses réelles 11,4 millions \$
- dépenses totales encourues (incluant les dépenses des années antérieures) 11,6 millions \$
- valeur totale de l'aide financière approuvée par l'agence 15,8 millions \$
- valeur du coût total des projets en cours, toutes sources de fonds confondues 34,4 millions \$



Principaux résultats observés auprès des bénéficiaires de l'agence¹

2004-2005

ENTREPRISES

- Indicateur d'effets de projets d'entreprises
- proportion des entreprises répondantes ayant déclaré que le principal résultat de leur projet était :
 - la réduction des coûts de production 26,1 %
 - l'amélioration des processus d'affaires de l'entreprise 15,2 %
 - la commercialisation de nouveaux produits ou services 36,9 %
 - l'amélioration de la productivité 10,9 %
 - autres résultats. 10,9 %
- Indicateurs liés au maintien et à la croissance des affaires³
- proportion des entreprises répondantes ayant déclaré avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires 48,0 %
 - augmentation moyenne du chiffre d'affaires. 1,7 million \$
- Indicateur d'emplois⁴
- emplois créés, transformés ou maintenus. 582

Principaux résultats observés quant à la Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement

Le tableau suivant présente les ressources investies de même que certains résultats observés dans le cadre de l'activité de programme *Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement*. L'Agence est intervenue principalement dans le cadre de cette activité de programme au moyen du Programme des industries canadiennes du textile et du vêtement et des Mesures d'adaptation des collectivités de pêche au Québec.

La valeur totale des 227 projets en cours de réalisation en 2004-2005 dans le cadre de l'activité de programme *Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement*, incluant les autres bailleurs de fonds, s'élève à 34,4 millions de dollars. Les dépenses réelles de l'Agence en 2004-2005 se chiffrent à 11,4 millions de dollars pour des projets dont le montant d'aide financière approuvée par l'Agence totalise 15,8 millions de dollars.

Plusieurs projets en cours de réalisation ont été approuvés dans le cadre du PICTV, ce qui explique qu'au 31 mars 2005 certains des résultats observés étaient liés à l'innovation et à la productivité. Ainsi, dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle, 36,9 % des entreprises répondantes dont le projet d'innovation et de productivité était complet ont déclaré que le principal résultat de leur projet était la commercialisation de nouveaux produits ou services, tandis que 26,1 % ont indiqué la réduction des coûts de production comme principal résultat.

Malgré une conjoncture économique difficile nécessitant la mise sur pied de programmes d'ajustement, près de 50 % des entreprises aidées dans le cadre du PICTV dont le projet est complet ont déclaré avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires grâce à l'aide financière reçue par l'Agence.

Confirmant le rôle de l'Agence de favoriser l'adaptation des collectivités aux chocs économiques, dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle, 94,7 % des entreprises répondantes dont le projet s'inscrit sous l'activité de programme *Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement* ont déclaré que Développement économique Canada est un acteur essentiel au développement régional.

Les programmes d'adaptation aux chocs économiques de l'Agence ont contribué à la création, au maintien de même qu'à la transformation de plus de 580 emplois dans les collectivités affectées.

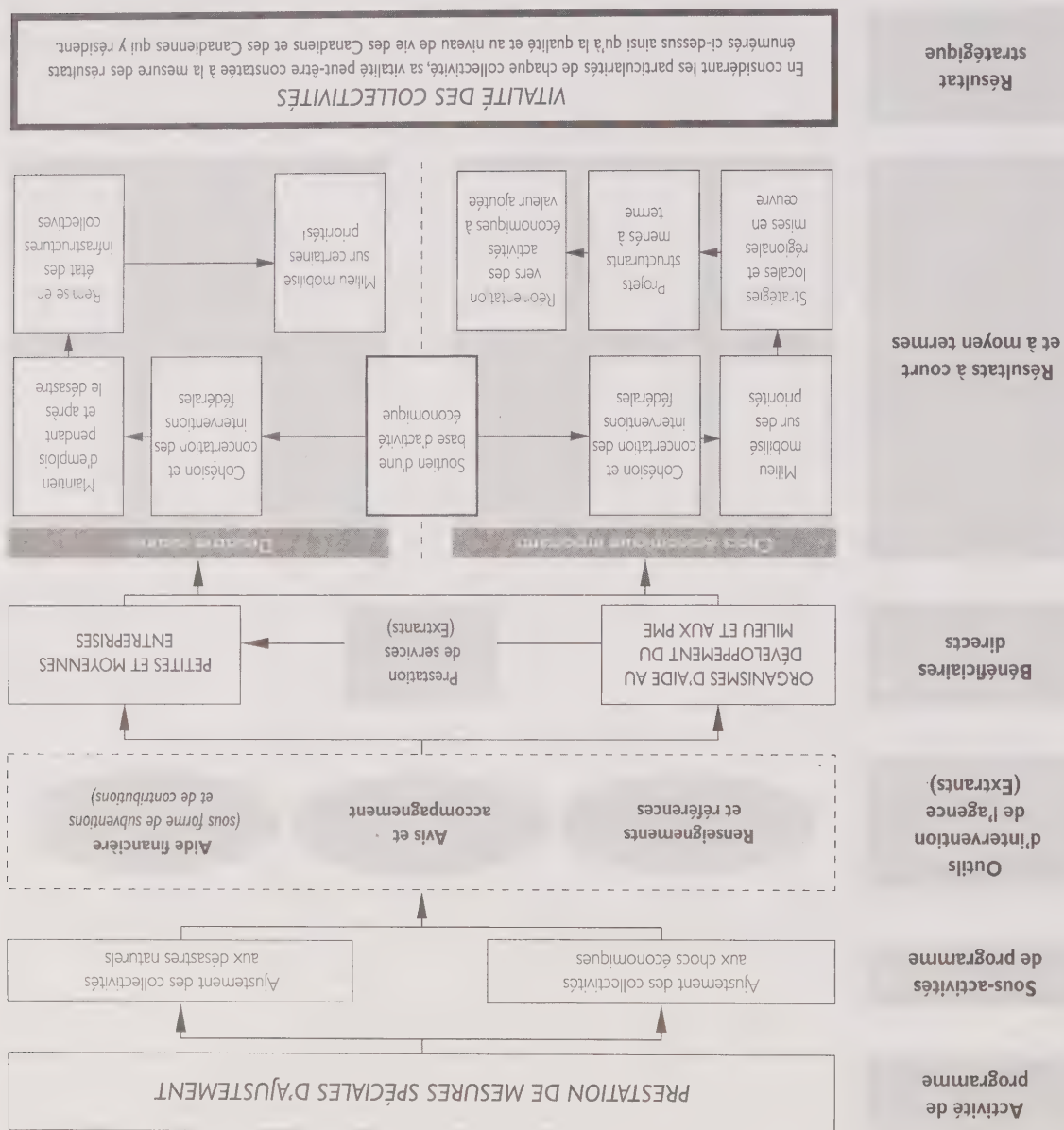
L'agence vient en aide à des collectivités ou à des régions qui font face à des chocs économiques importants, tels que la fermeture d'usines dans un secteur industriel (textile, pêche). Également, elle apporte son secours aux régions subissant des désastres naturels (inondations au Saguenay, verglas à Montréal et en Montérégie).

Dans ces situations, advenant un financement supplémentaire dédié du gouvernement du Canada, l'agence met en place, de façon temporaire, des mesures spéciales d'ajustement permettant aux collectivités de soutenir leur activité économique et d'entreprendre des actions qui leur donneront la possibilité de retrouver un nouvel équilibre ou une stabilité économique.

À titre d'exemple, en avril 2003, à la suite de l'annonce du moratoire sur la pêche à la morue et des restrictions sur le crabe, l'agence a formulé des mesures d'appui adaptées à la réalité des régions touchées. Elle a ainsi mis sur pied une initiative spéciale de courte durée, les Mesures d'adaptation des collectivités de pêche au Québec, en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 2005, dans les régions de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine et de la Basse-Côte-Nord. En outre, en collaboration avec d'autres ministères du gouvernement du Canada et afin de faire participer le milieu au développement futur de sa région, l'agence a tenu des consultations publiques. Ces consultations ont mis en lumière des enjeux et soulevé des pistes de solution qui feront place à des mesures à plus long terme.

L'intervention de l'agence auprès des régions aux prises avec des chocs économiques ou des désastres naturels est principalement de court terme et se concrétise par l'attribution de fonds spéciaux du gouvernement du Canada. Elle est adaptée à la nature des problèmes vécus et aux particularités des régions et des collectivités aidées. Le schéma ci-dessus présente une façon d'intervenir dans ces situations ainsi que les résultats prévus afférents. Toutefois, selon les situations, l'intervention de l'agence de même que les résultats visés peuvent varier. Il n'en demeure pas moins que ce type d'intervention contribue à la *Vitalité des collectivités* partout au Québec.

Note : Les résultats à court et à moyen termes entrainés à la suite de la mobilisation du milieu sur certaines priorités dans le cas des collectivités aux prises avec des désastres naturels sont similaires aux résultats énoncés pour les collectivités aux prises avec des chocs économiques importants.



2.2.3 Activité de programme : Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement

Ces avantages sont décrits par les promoteurs de projets d'infrastructures lors de leur demande de financement dans le cadre du PIC et validés par les conseillers responsables du programme au gouvernement du Québec et au gouvernement du Canada. Le rapport de l'évaluation sommative du programme fournira plus d'information sur les résultats atteints au moyen du financement des projets d'infrastructure. Il permettra ainsi de mieux juger de l'atteinte des résultats escomptés et des engagements afférents dans le cadre du programme.

Les projets approuvés du début du programme au 31 mars 2005 généreront les avantages suivants :

- 495 677 ménages ayant accès à un aqueduc municipal offrant une eau potable de meilleure qualité
- 848 637 ménages ayant accès à un système municipal efficace de collecte et de traitement des eaux usées
- 263 collectivités bénéficieront de la mise sur pied ou de l'amélioration d'infrastructures de transport
- 83 collectivités bénéficieront de la mise sur pied ou de l'amélioration d'installations sportives, récréatives ou culturelles
- 992 emplois permanents seront créés directement par les projets.

Notes :	
1	Incluant les frais de gestion afférents au programme.
2	Incluant les frais de gestion dépensés à ce jour pour le programme.
ACTIVITÉ DE PROGRAMME : AMÉLIORATION DES INFRASTRUCTURES COLLECTIVES (Programme infrastructures Canada - Région du Québec)	
Total du financement prévu pour l'initiative au Québec	1,5 milliard \$
Total du financement fédéral prévu pour l'initiative au Québec ¹	515,5 millions \$
Nombre de projets approuvés du début du programme au 31 mars 2005	893
Volet 1 : Qualité de l'eau	411
Volet 2 : Routes et transport collectif	360
Volet 3 : Actifs à incidences économiques, urbaines ou régionales	122
Contribution fédérale approuvée du début du programme au 31 mars 2005	483,2 millions \$
Total des dépenses fédérales du début du programme au 31 mars 2005 ²	210,8 millions \$

AIDE FINANCIÈRE DE 3 128 894 \$ À LA VILLE DE LONGUEUIL
POUR AMÉLIORER LA GESTION DES EAUX USÉES PLUVIALES ET
POUR ÉVITER LES PROBLÈMES DE REFOULEMENT

La Ville de Longueuil a bénéficié d'une aide financière gouvernementale de 3 128 894 \$, dans le cadre du programme Travaux d'infrastructures Canada-Québec, pour améliorer la gestion des eaux pluviales et solutionner ainsi des problèmes de refoulement qui risquent d'entraîner des problèmes de salubrité ou de sécurité publique et surtout pour lui permettre de se conformer à une exigence du Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs quant au débit maximal de ces eaux. En effet, les nouvelles infrastructures permettent à plus de 13 200 ménages de bénéficier de risques réduits en cas d'inondation.

Le projet a permis la construction d'un bassin de rétention d'une capacité de 1 000 mètres cubes et d'ouvrages de contrôle et de mesure de débit, afin d'assurer une meilleure gestion des eaux pluviales du fossé Daigneault vers la Ville de Brossard.

Les coûts admissibles totalisent 4 693 340 \$. La Ville de Longueuil a assumé le tiers de ces coûts, soit 1 564 447 \$. En vertu de l'Entente Canada-Québec relative au programme d'infrastructures, le gouvernement du Canada et le gouvernement du Québec ont offert chacun une contribution correspondant également au tiers des coûts admissibles. Chacun des gouvernements supérieurs a donc contribué un montant de 1 564 447 \$, ce qui représente l'aide financière gouvernementale de 3 128 894 \$.

L'aide financière du gouvernement du Canada versée au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, totalisent 1 564 447 \$.

Le Programme infrastructures Canada est l'unique programme par lequel l'agence agit sur cette activité de programme qui vise à faciliter le développement et le renouvellement des infrastructures collectives.

Le PIC vise à permettre la réfection, le remplacement ou la construction d'infrastructures. Il a pour but de faire progresser ainsi la qualité de vie des citoyens du Québec, grâce à des investissements qui assurent la qualité de l'environnement, soutiennent la croissance économique à long terme, améliorent les infrastructures collectives et contribuent à mettre en place celles du XXI^e siècle par l'adoption tant des meilleures technologies et pratiques que de nouvelles approches. Le programme comprend trois volets correspondant à trois des sous-activités de programme de l'agence, soit :

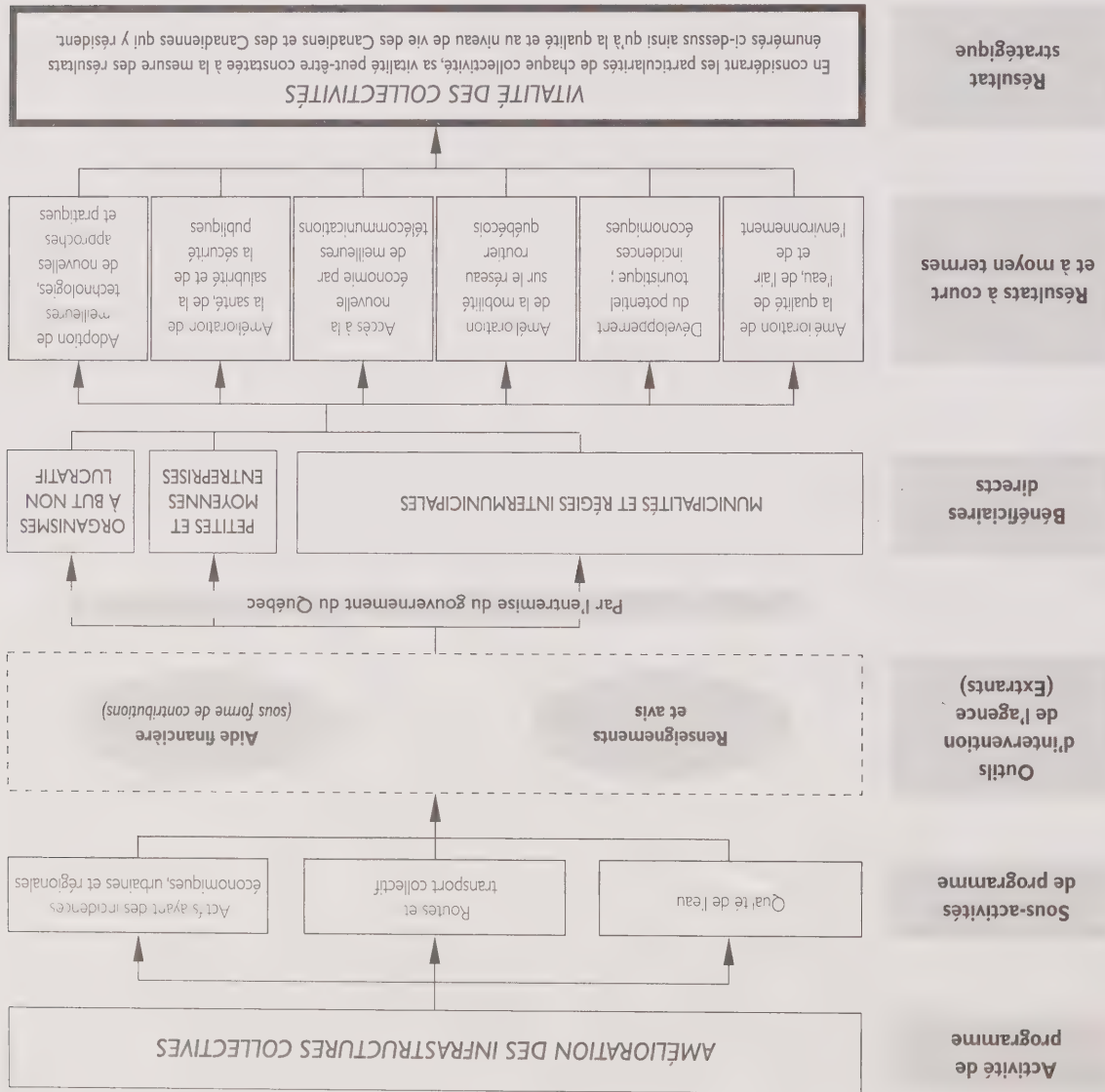
Volet 1 : Qualité de l'eau

Volet 2 : Routes et transport collectif

Volet 3 : Actifs à incidences économiques, urbaines ou régionales.

Le financement du PIC est tripartite. Ainsi, le gouvernement du Canada par l'entremise de l'agence, le gouvernement du Québec et les requérants (municipalités, régies intermunicipales, organismes à but non lucratif et entreprises) sont mis à contribution pour la réalisation des projets. L'encadré suivant donne un exemple de projets approuvés dans le cadre du programme.

2.2.2 Activité de programme : Amélioration des infrastructures collectives



Des infrastructures en bon état sont intimement liées à la qualité de vie de leurs usagers. Des infrastructures de qualité permettent aux collectivités d'attirer et de retenir des organismes et des individus qui assureront leur avenir économique et social. Elles permettent également des déplacements plus efficaces et plus sécuritaires des personnes et des biens.

Dans cet esprit, le gouvernement du Canada a mis sur pied, en l'an 2000, un programme d'appui aux infrastructures et a conclu une entente avec le gouvernement du Québec pour sa mise en œuvre. L'agence s'est vu confier le mandat spécial de gérer ce programme au Québec.

La valeur totale des 723 projets en cours de réalisation en 2004-2005 pour l'amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions s'est élevée à 1,4 milliard de dollars, incluant les investissements des autres bailleurs de fonds. Les dépenses réelles de l'agence dans le cadre de cette sous-activité de programme se sont chiffrées à 82,8 millions de dollars. Quant aux dépenses totales encourues dans le cadre de ces 723 projets, elles totalisent 218,4 millions de dollars.

Organismes de développement

En appuyant des organismes locaux et régionaux de développement, comme les Sociétés d'aide au développement des collectivités, les Centres d'aide aux entreprises, les Corporations de développement économique communautaire ou encore les Associations touristiques régionales (ATR), l'agence contribue à la prise en charge du développement par le milieu, à la création et au développement de petites entreprises ainsi qu'à la mise en valeur et à la promotion des régions du Québec au plan international.

Ainsi, au 31 mars 2005, l'agence avait contribué au pré démarrage, au démarrage et à l'expansion de près de 3 500 PME, ce qui entraîne, à court et à moyen termes, la création d'emplois et de richesse dans les régions du Québec. Les efforts fournis par les organismes de développement auprès des collectivités et des citoyens ont incité ces derniers à développer et à faire émerger 145 initiatives de développement qui sont en cours de réalisation ou qui se réaliseront au cours des prochaines années.

En ce qui concerne la mise en valeur et la promotion des régions du Québec au plan international, au 31 mars 2005, dans le cadre de projets en cours, les interventions de l'agence avaient contribué à attirer plus de 6,5 millions de visiteurs et de touristes étrangers au Québec. La durée moyenne de leur séjour est de quatre jours. Leur séjour dans les régions du Québec entraîne des retombées économiques contribuant directement au dynamisme et à la

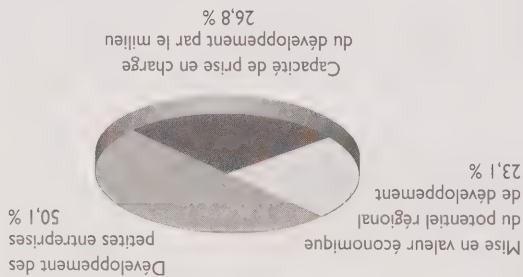
Vitalité des collectivités.

AMÉLIORATION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE DES RÉGIONS

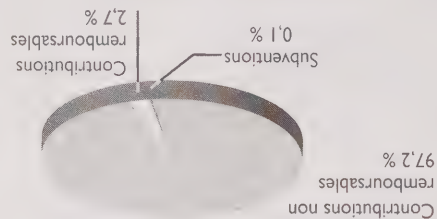
Ressources investies pour engendrer les résultats indiqués ci-dessous

- nombre de projets en cours 723
- dépenses réelles (seulement pour l'exercice visé) 82,8 millions \$
- dépenses totales encourues (incluant les dépenses des années antérieures) 218,4 millions \$
- valeur totale de l'aide financière approuvée par l'agence 333,4 millions \$
- valeur du coût total des projets en cours, toutes sources de fonds confondues 1,4 milliard \$

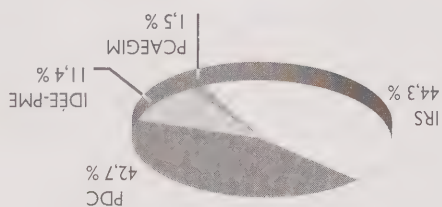
DÉPENSES TOTALES ENCOURUES PAR SOUS-ACTIVITÉ DE PROGRAMME



DÉPENSES TOTALES ENCOURUES PAR TYPE DE CONTRIBUTION OU DE SUBVENTION ACCORDÉE



DÉPENSES TOTALES ENCOURUES PAR PROGRAMME



Principaux résultats observés auprès des bénéficiaires de l'agence¹

ORGANISMES	Indicateur d'effets lié à l'entrepreneuriat	
	■ entreprises en phase de prédémarrage, de démarrage ou d'expansion.	3 493
	Indicateur de prise en charge du milieu	
	■ initiatives issues du milieu grâce aux services offerts par les organismes de développement financés à cet effet par l'agence.	145
	Indicateur d'effets liés à la promotion des régions du Québec au plan international	
	■ visiteurs et touristes étrangers attirés.	6,5 millions
	Indicateur d'emplois	
	■ emplois créés, transformés ou maintenus.	6 439

Notes :

- 1 Les résultats sont présentés en fonction des types de bénéficiaires appuyés par l'agence. L'information sur les résultats à propos des organismes de développement est colligée par les conseillers des bureaux d'affaires de l'agence dans le cadre d'une collecte annuelle d'information sur les résultats.
- 2 L'information recueillie sur cet indicateur provient d'organismes qui font la promotion des régions du Québec au plan international. Elle est cumulative, c'est-à-dire que si un projet de ce type est en cours depuis plusieurs années, ce sont les visiteurs et les touristes étrangers attirés depuis le début de ce projet qui sont comptabilisés et intégrés dans le rapport de même que les dépenses totales encourues.

Principaux résultats observés pour l'Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions

Le tableau suivant présente les ressources investies de même que les principaux résultats observés au 31 mars 2005 quant à l'Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions. Les résultats touchent principalement les organismes de développement œuvrant dans les différentes régions du Québec.

En accordant de l'aide financière à des organismes réalisant des projets structurants dans leurs régions, l'agence vise à ce que des entreprises tirent avantage de ces projets et que leur croissance entraîne un accroissement de l'activité économique, de l'emploi et des revenus gagnés.

Dans le cadre du premier résultat stratégique, l'agence met l'accent sur le développement des entreprises et leur compétitivité. Cependant, les entreprises peuvent difficilement relever seules le défi de la compétitivité. Leur capacité d'affronter la concurrence internationale est largement tributaire d'un environnement économique propice au développement. Par conséquent, l'agence contribue à l'amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions. Pour ce faire, l'agence appuie des organismes à but non lucratif offrant des services au milieu local ou régional. Il s'agit d'organismes locaux, régionaux et sectoriels qui agissent de concert avec leur milieu et le mobilisent pour qu'il prenne en main son développement. Ces organismes :

- diffusent des renseignements sur les enjeux du développement régional
- produisent des analyses sur les possibilités de développement
- sensibilisent leur milieu aux nouvelles tendances et aux nouveaux défis
- aident les intervenants à améliorer leurs compétences.

L'agence appuie aussi des organismes à but non lucratif qui stimulent l'entrepreneuriat ainsi que le démarrage et l'expansion de petites entreprises de rayonnement local ou régional.

Toujours dans l'optique de créer un environnement propice au développement, l'agence appuie également des organismes à but non lucratif ainsi que des entreprises pour leur permettre de réaliser des projets structurants pour leur région. Ces projets consistent, entre autres, à mettre en valeur le potentiel de développement comme des attraits touristiques. Dans plusieurs régions, ils sont la fierté des résidents en plus d'être des moteurs importants du développement régional. Ces projets contribuent :

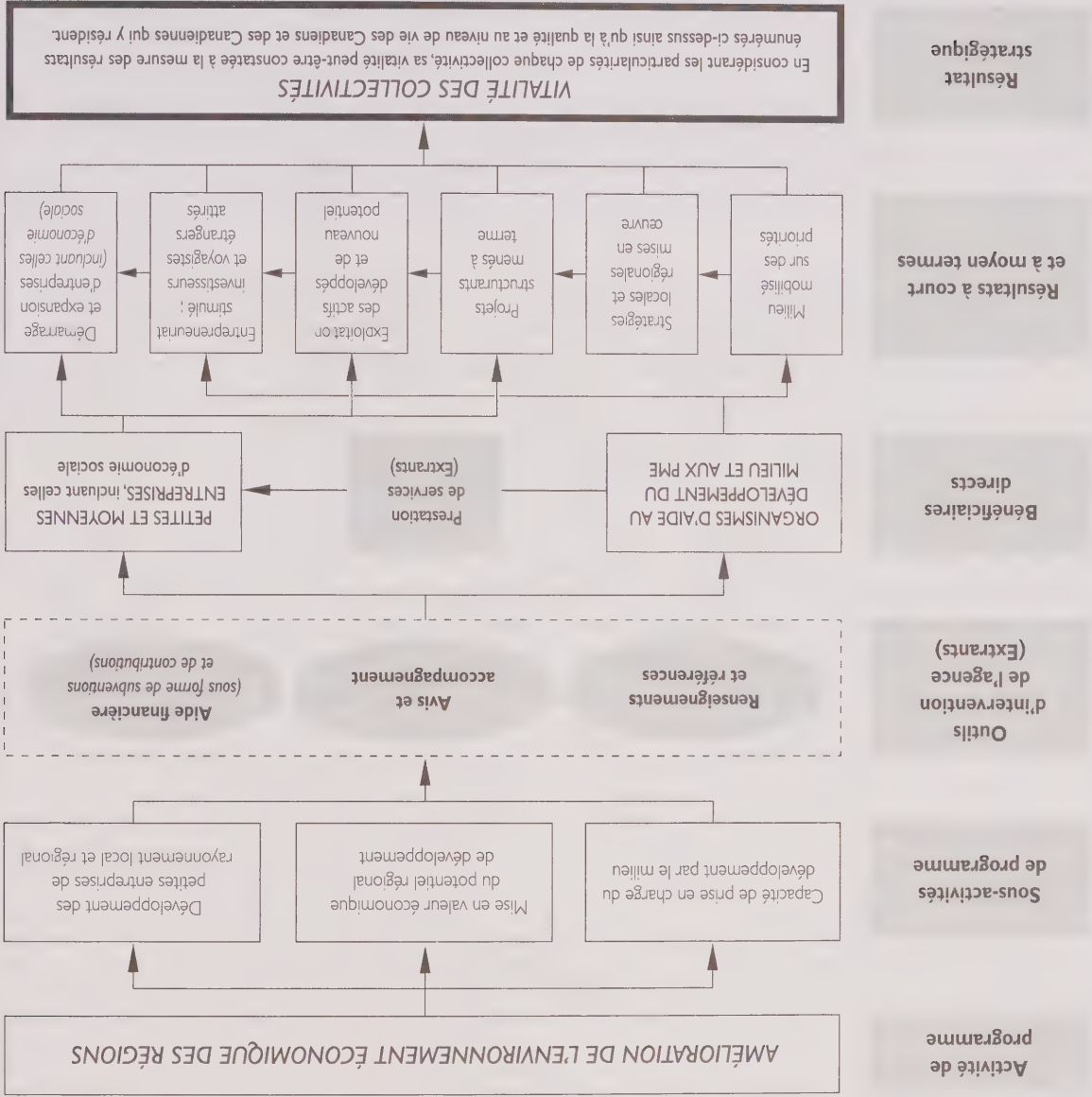
- au renforcement de la cohésion sociale
- à la stimulation de l'esprit d'entreprise des régions
- au renforcement de leur dynamique entrepreneuriale
- à leur rayonnement national et international
- à l'attraction d'investisseurs, de touristes et de voyageurs étrangers.

En intervenant pour l'*Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions*, l'agence favorise également l'*Innovation — Économie du savoir* et porte une attention particulière aux *Régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation*, ses deux priorités d'intervention.

2.2 Résultat stratégique n° 2 : Vitalité des collectivités

Le deuxième résultat stratégique visé par l'agence est la *Vitalité des collectivités*. Pour atteindre ce résultat stratégique, l'agence mise sur l'*Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions*, l'*Amélioration des infrastructures collectives* et la *Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement*.

2.2.1 Activité de programme : Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions



Tel que présenté dans le tableau sur les résultats pour le *Développement des entreprises*, au 31 mars 2005, les efforts des organismes auprès des entreprises ont permis le pré démarrage, le démarrage et l'expansion de plus de 400 entreprises dans les régions du Québec. Ils ont également contribué à l'adoption, par plus de mille entreprises, de nouvelles pratiques d'affaires (affaires électroniques, pratiques d'étalonnage, etc.) et à l'implantation, par plus de 700 PME, de plans d'action en innovation.

Les organismes de services aux entreprises offrent également des services liés à la commercialisation de produits et des services et à l'exportation. Au 31 mars 2005, ces services ont permis à 214 PME d'exporter leurs produits et leurs services pour la première fois et à 85 entreprises de commercialiser un produit nouveau ou amélioré.

En outre, les nombreux produits et services offerts par les organismes de services aux entreprises ont contribué à la création, au maintien ou à la transformation de plus de 4 640 emplois dans les différentes régions du Québec.

Principaux résultats – les entreprises

L'intervention de l'agence directement auprès des entreprises dans les régions du Québec pour la réalisation de projets génère des résultats quant à leur développement, à leur croissance et à leur compétitivité.

Tel que présenté dans le tableau des résultats pour le *Développement des entreprises*, dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle, 69,8 % des entreprises dont le projet de commercialisation ou d'exportation est complété ont déclaré que l'aide reçue de l'agence leur a permis de conclure des ventes sur de nouveaux marchés. La valeur totale de ces ventes se chiffre à 93,0 millions de dollars. En ce qui a trait aux bénéficiaires dont le projet en innovation et productivité est complété, 29,4 % ont indiqué que le principal résultat de leur projet était l'amélioration des processus d'affaires de l'entreprise, alors que 26,6 % ont déclaré plutôt une réduction des coûts de production.

Quelque 50,6 % des entreprises aidées dont le projet est complété ont déclaré, dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle, avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires grâce à l'aide financière accordée par l'agence. L'augmentation moyenne du chiffre d'affaires s'élève à environ 665 000 \$.

Finalement, les efforts de l'agence directement auprès des entreprises ont contribué à la création, au maintien de même qu'à la transformation de 2 722 emplois dans les différentes régions du Québec.

La valeur totale des 897 projets en cours en 2004-2005 pour le Développement des entreprises se chiffre à près de 1,5 milliard de dollars, incluant les investissements des autres bailleurs de fonds. Les dépenses réelles de l'agence pendant cet exercice financier se sont élevées à 106,8 millions de dollars. Quant aux dépenses totales encourues au 31 mars 2005 pour les projets en cours en 2004-2005, elles se chiffrent à plus de 185 millions de dollars.

Principaux résultats – les organismes de services aux entreprises

Une partie importante des acteurs de développement ayant reçu une contribution financière de l'agence dans le cadre du premier résultat stratégique sont des organismes à but non lucratif. Les services offerts par ces OBNL sont de deux niveaux : des services de nature générale (par exemple information ou référence) ou des services spécialisés aux entreprises dans les régions du Québec (par exemple transfert technologique, exportation). Comme identifié dans le tableau précédant, un des premiers résultats de l'intervention de l'agence auprès des organismes de services aux entreprises est de leur permettre, au moyen d'appuis financiers et non financiers, d'offrir une vaste gamme de produits et de services aux entreprises dans des domaines d'expertise, tels que les pratiques d'affaires avancées, l'innovation, l'exportation et la commercialisation. D'ailleurs, dans le cadre d'une enquête annuelle réalisée par une firme indépendante, les organismes de services aux entreprises ont été appelés à se prononcer sur les effets des produits et des services qui leur ont été offerts par l'agence. Le tableau ci-dessous présente ces résultats.

Perception des organismes de services aux entreprises à l'égard de l'agence ¹		En accord (Pourcentage)
Développement économique Canada		
■ a permis d'améliorer l'offre de services de l'organisme	95,7	
■ a permis de rejoindre un plus grand nombre de clients	86,6	
■ a eu un effet sur la participation financière d'autres bailleurs de fonds	80,3	
■ est un partenaire essentiel à la réalisation de la mission de l'organisme	92,5	
■ a contribué de manière importante au développement du secteur d'activités	92,5	
■ constitue une porte d'entrée permettant l'accès à d'autres partenaires fédéraux	58,0	
■ a aidé à établir des collaborations ou des maillages avec d'autres organismes du milieu.	64,5	

Note :
1 Enquête annuelle 2005, n = 424

L'offre de services des collaborateurs de l'agence aux entreprises se répartit sur l'ensemble du territoire québécois. De façon continue, l'agence porte une attention particulière à la pertinence, à l'accessibilité et à l'utilité des services rendus aux entreprises par son réseau de collaborateurs. En finançant des projets d'organismes offrant des services aux entreprises, l'agence s'assure, entre autres, d'étendre la portée de son action ainsi que son efficacité d'intervention auprès des entreprises sur le territoire québécois, d'être toujours à l'écoute de leurs besoins et de favoriser pleinement leur développement.

1 Les résultats sont présentés en fonction des types de bénéficiaires appuyés par l'agence. L'information sur les résultats à propos des organismes de services aux entreprises est colligée par les conseillers des bureaux d'affaires de l'agence dans le cadre d'une collecte annuelle d'information sur les résultats. Quant à l'information sur les résultats concernant les entreprises, elle est issue d'une enquête annuelle par sondage téléphonique effectuée par une firme indépendante. Il est important de préciser que les résultats présentés en ce qui concerne les entreprises sont tirés de projets qui se sont terminés en 2004-2005. Ainsi, le total des ressources investies inclut des dépenses pour des projets d'entreprises toujours en cours pour lesquels aucune information sur les résultats est présentée dans ce tableau. L'utilisation des données présentées dans ce tableau pour effectuer des ratios d'efficacité peut mener à des conclusions erronées.

- 2 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet en commercialisation et en exportation est completé ayant déclaré qu'elles n'exportaient pas avant l'aide reçue par l'agence (67 répondants sur 117 ; 57,3 %).
- 3 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet en commercialisation et en exportation est completé ayant déclaré que l'aide reçue leur a permis de conclure des ventes sur de nouveaux marchés (81 répondants sur 116 ; 69,8 %).
- 4 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet en innovation et en productivité est terminé ayant déclaré que le principal résultat du projet était : 1) la réduction des coûts de production (49 répondants sur 184 ; 26,6 %) ; 2) l'amélioration des processus d'affaires de l'entreprise (54 répondants sur 184 ; 29,4 %) ; 3) l'obtention d'un brevet (5 répondants sur 184 ; 2,7 %) ; 4) la commercialisation de nouveaux produits ou services (40 répondants sur 184 ; 21,7 %) ; 5) l'amélioration de la productivité (14 répondants sur 184 ; 7,6 %) ; et 6) autres résultats (22 répondants sur 184 ; 12,0 %).
- 5 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet d'implantation d'entreprises, d'immobilisation ou d'acquisition d'un équipement est terminé ayant déclaré que le principal résultat du projet était : 1) l'accroissement de la capacité de production (7 répondants sur 24 ; 29,2 %) ; 2) l'amélioration de la productivité (3 répondants sur 24 ; 12,5 %) ; 3) la modernisation ou la mise à niveau technologique de l'entreprise (8 répondants sur 24 ; 33,3 %) ; 4) le démarrage d'une nouvelle entreprise (3 répondants sur 24 ; 12,5 %) ; et 5) autres résultats (3 répondants sur 24 ; 12,5 %).
- 6 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet lié au développement des entreprises est completé ayant déclaré avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires (165 répondants sur 326 ; 50,6 %). La moyenne d'augmentation du chiffre d'affaires a été calculée en éliminant les valeurs extrêmes ; il s'agit d'une moyenne tronquée de 5 %.
- 7 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet lié au développement des entreprises est completé ayant déclaré avoir créé (n=167, total = 1 024), avoir maintenu (n = 178, total = 1 231) ou avoir transformé (n = 98, total = 467) des emplois.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DES ENTREPRISES (suite)	
Indicateurs d'effets de projets d'entreprise	Commercialisation et exportation
	■ nouveaux exportateurs ²
	■ proportion des entreprises répondantes ayant déclaré que l'aide reçue leur a permis de conclure des ventes sur de nouveaux marchés ³
	■ total des ventes sur de nouveaux marchés.
93,0 millions \$	
69,8 %	
67	
Innovation et productivité ⁴	■ proportion des entreprises répondantes ayant déclaré que le principal résultat de leur projet était :
	□ la réduction des coûts de production
	□ l'amélioration des processus d'affaires de l'entreprise
	□ l'obtention d'un brevet
26,6 %	
29,4 %	
2,7 %	
21,7 %	
7,6 %	
12,0 %	
Implantation d'entreprises, immobilisation ou agrandissement ⁵	■ proportion des entreprises répondantes ayant déclaré que le principal résultat de leur projet était :
	□ l'accroissement de la capacité de production
	□ l'amélioration de la productivité
	□ la modernisation ou la mise à niveau technologique
29,2 %	
12,5 %	
33,3 %	
12,5 %	
12,5 %	
Indicateurs liés à la croissance des affaires ⁶	□ autres résultats.
	■ proportion des entreprises répondantes ayant déclaré avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires
	■ augmentation moyenne du chiffre d'affaires.
	Indicateur d'emplois ⁷
■ emplois créés, transformés ou maintenus.	
2 722	

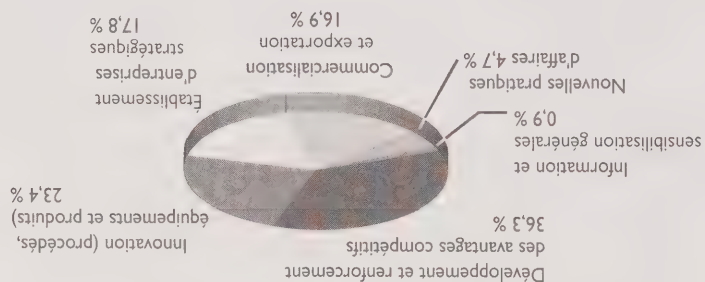
DÉVELOPPEMENT DES ENTREPRISES

Ressources investies pour engendrer les résultats indiqués ci-dessous

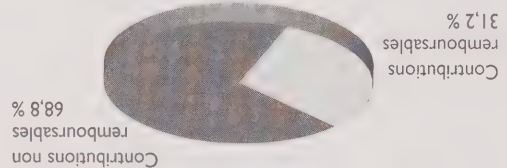
- nombre de projets en cours
- dépenses réelles (pour l'exercice visé seulement)
- dépenses totales encourues (incluant les dépenses des années antérieures)
- valeur totale de l'aide financière approuvée par l'agence
- valeur du coût total des projets en cours, toutes sources de fonds confondues

2004-2005
897
106,8 millions \$
189,9 millions \$
356,2 millions \$
1,5 milliard \$

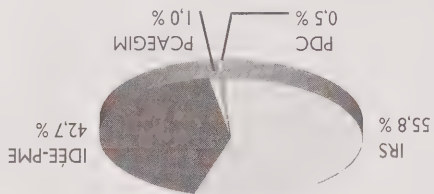
DÉPENSES TOTALES ENCOURUES
PAR SOUS-ACTIVITÉ DE PROGRAMME



DÉPENSES TOTALES ENCOURUES
PAR TYPE DE CONTRIBUTION ACCORDÉE



DÉPENSES TOTALES ENCOURUES
PAR PROGRAMME



Principaux résultats observés auprès des bénéficiaires de l'agence¹

Indicateurs d'effets auprès de la clientèle des organismes de service aux entreprises

ORGANISMES

- entreprises en phase de prédémarrage, de démarrage ou d'expansion
- entreprises ayant adopté ou intégré une nouvelle pratique d'affaires
- entreprises ayant développé un plan d'action en innovation
- entreprises ayant développé un produit nouveau ou amélioré
- nouveaux exportateurs
- entreprises ayant commercialisé un produit nouveau ou amélioré
- entreprises ayant conclu des ventes sur de nouveaux marchés.

Indicateur d'emplois

420
1 044
703
422
214
85
179
4 640

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Pour maintenir leur compétitivité et progresser dans le contexte de la mondialisation de l'économie et de l'accélération du progrès technologique, les entreprises doivent obtenir des renseignements stratégiques et les intégrer à leur prise de décision. Elles doivent être flexibles et innover rapidement et constamment selon des cycles toujours plus courts de développement et de commercialisation de produits. Elles ont également avantage à adopter des technologies de pointe, des processus de production novateurs, de nouveaux modes d'organisation et de nouveaux processus de gestion des affaires, tels que les alliances stratégiques, la sous-traitance, les affaires électroniques, etc. Elles doivent aussi être informées des résultats de la recherche précommerciale afin de pouvoir saisir de nouvelles occasions d'affaires.

Développement économique Canada contribue au développement des entreprises en les aidant à réaliser des projets d'innovation, d'exportation et ceux liés à l'adoption de nouvelles pratiques d'affaires, etc. Le schéma précédent présente les champs d'intervention de l'agence (sous-activités de programme). Pour ce faire, l'agence a recours à sa gamme d'outils d'intervention, telle que décrite à l'Annexe 1. L'agence utilise l'aide financière de façon incitative, lorsqu'elle a de bonnes raisons de croire que certains projets ne se réaliseraient pas sans cette aide ou ne se réaliseraient pas avec la même ampleur ou selon le même échéancier. D'autre part, elle contribue au financement d'organismes qui offrent aux entreprises un continuum de services d'ordre général ou spécialisé. En outre, pour contribuer aux objectifs du gouvernement du Canada qui reconnaissait dernièrement la contribution croissante des entreprises d'économie sociale au dynamisme social et économique des collectivités du Québec, l'agence facilite l'accès des entrepreneurs et des intervenants des entreprises d'économie sociale au financement et favorise le développement de leurs compétences et de leurs capacités.

En intervenant pour le Développement des entreprises, l'agence favorise l'Innovation — Économie du savoir et porte une attention particulière aux Régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation, ses deux priorités d'intervention. Les efforts de l'agence pour le développement des entreprises devaient engendrer, comme résultat, des entreprises plus dynamiques, plus concurrentielles, capables de créer plus de prospérité et d'emplois dans leur région. Dans le contexte de la mondialisation des marchés, il est clair que la croissance des exportations contribue de façon marquée à l'augmentation de la prospérité des résidents d'une région et de leurs revenus gagnés au travail. Conséquemment, en matière de résultats, l'agence attache un intérêt particulier à l'augmentation des ventes des entreprises et de leurs exportations.

Principaux résultats observés pour le Développement des entreprises

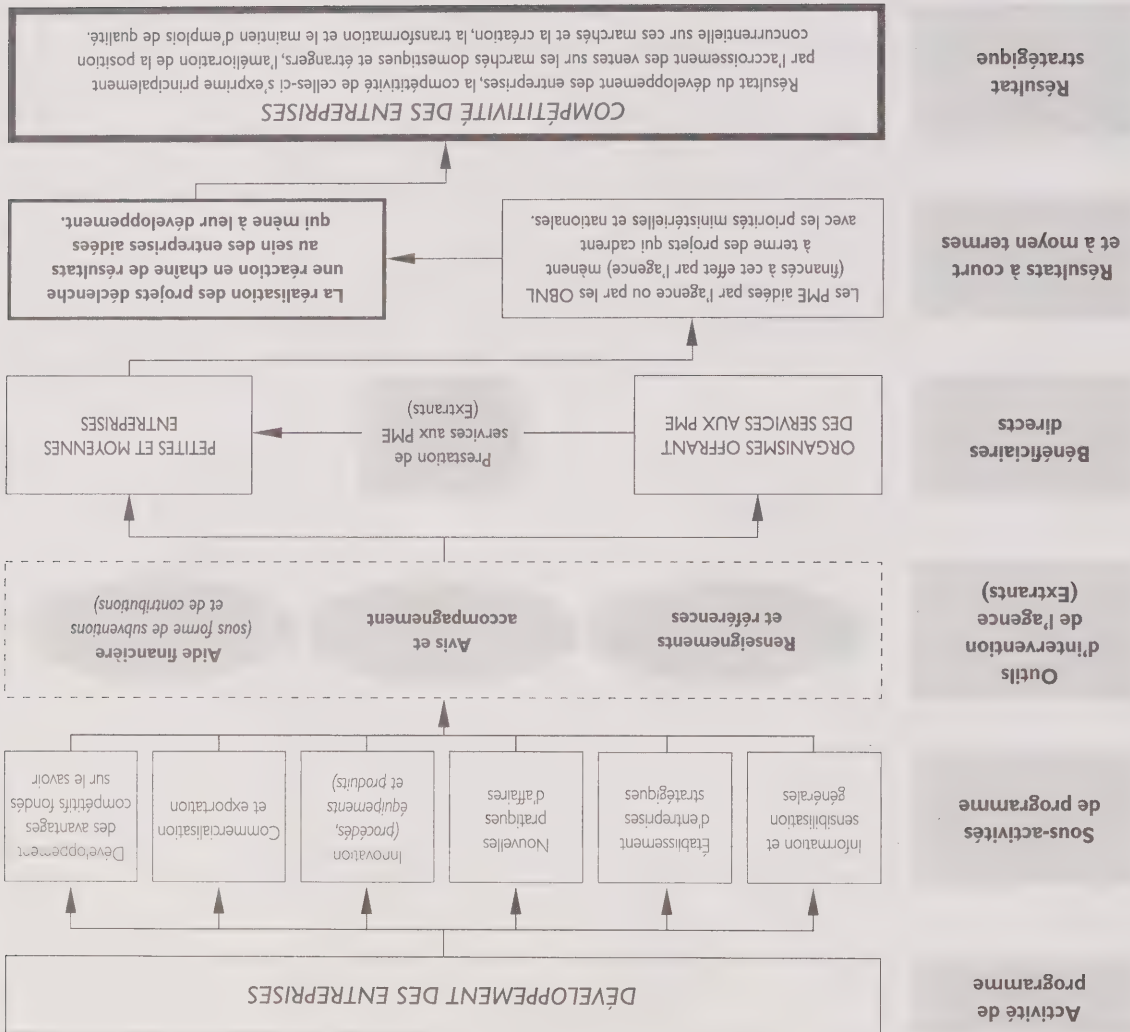
Le tableau suivant illustre les ressources investies ainsi que les principaux résultats observés dans le cadre de l'activité de programme Développement des entreprises. Les résultats sont présentés en fonction du type de bénéficiaires appuyés par l'agence, soit les entreprises et les organismes de services aux entreprises.

ANALYSE DU RENDEMENT PAR RÉSULTAT STRATÉGIQUE

2.1 Résultat stratégique n° 1 : Compétitivité des entreprises

Le premier résultat stratégique visé par l'Agence est la *Compétitivité des entreprises*. L'Agence mise sur le *Développement des entreprises* pour atteindre son premier résultat stratégique.

2.1.1 Activité de programme : Développement des entreprises



L'Agence a sous-évalué les résultats escomptés pour la plupart des sous-activités de programme constituant cette activité de programme. Elle devra s'ajuster en conséquence afin d'établir des cibles visées réalistes quant aux résultats prévus pouvant être suivis dans le temps.

Activité de programme : Amélioration des infrastructures collectives

Au début de l'exercice 2005-2006, l'approbation de projets dans le cadre du Programme infrastructures Canada a été prolongée jusqu'en décembre 2005. Cette prolongation permettra à l'Agence, en collaboration avec le gouvernement du Québec, d'approuver la réalisation de projets pour le montant total de l'enveloppe budgétaire dédiée au programme.

Activité de programme : Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement

L'Agence a respecté son engagement de poursuivre, jusqu'au 31 mars 2005, les Mesures d'adaptation des collectivités de pêche au Québec.

Lien avec *Le rendement du Canada*

L'information sur le rendement et les résultats contenue dans ce rapport contribue à celle qui se retrouve dans le document du Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor du Canada intitulé *Le rendement du Canada*, sous les rubriques « L'économie du Canada », « Société, culture et démocratie » et « Les peuples autochtones ». Dans la mesure où l'Agence travaille de concert avec plusieurs intervenants locaux et régionaux du développement dans les régions du Québec ainsi qu'avec plusieurs ordres de gouvernement, les résultats atteints par l'Agence ne représentent qu'un des nombreux facteurs contribuant au développement régional au Québec et à la variation des grands indicateurs socio-économiques identifiés dans *Le rendement du Canada*, tels que l'emploi, le produit intérieur brut ou les dépenses intérieures brutes en recherche et développement.

En ce qui concerne la sous-activité de programme *Nouvelles pratiques d'affaires*, l'agence avait sous-évalué ses résultats escomptés. Cette sous-évaluation s'explique par l'évolution graduelle de l'approbation de projets dans le cadre de cette sous-activité de programme. Il y a quelques années, lors du lancement de cette nouvelle activité, peu de projets y étaient approuvés. Or les résultats observés montrent que l'agence obtient plus de résultats de ses efforts de promotion des pratiques d'affaires avancées (étalement, planification stratégique, affaires électroniques, etc.) que ce qu'elle avait prévu. Les 769 entreprises ayant adopté de nouvelles pratiques d'affaires sont susceptibles d'être davantage compétitives sur leurs marchés.

INCIDENCES DE L'EXAMEN DES DÉPENSES DU GOUVERNEMENT SUR LE NIVEAU D'ACTIVITÉ ET LE RENDEMENT DE L'AGENCE

Au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005, étant appelée à contribuer à l'exercice de réaffectation dans le cadre de l'examen des dépenses du gouvernement, l'agence a dû mettre en application les mesures suivantes dont les répercussions s'échelonnent sur plusieurs années :

- réduction du financement d'immobilisation (bâtiments) (principale sous-activité de programme concernée : *Mise en valeur économique du potentiel régional de développement*)
- consolidation du financement des activités et des organismes de promotion touristique (principale sous-activité de programme concernée : *Capacité de prise en charge du développement par le milieu*).

Ces choix auront vraisemblablement des incidences à moyen terme sur la capacité d'attraction touristique des régions du Québec. L'agence sera en mesure d'évaluer de façon plus précise les répercussions de ces choix dans quelques années.

Activité de programme : Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions

Le rendement de l'agence quant à cette sous-activité de programme est plus que satisfaisant. Des efforts supplémentaires devront être fournis pour atteindre un des objectifs fixés dans le cadre de la sous-activité de programme *Capacité de prise en charge du développement par le milieu*. En sortant du cadre de cette sous-activité de programme, les résultats pour le nombre d'initiatives issues du milieu sont supérieurs lorsque ceux-ci sont colligés pour tous les projets en cours de réalisation en 2004-2005. Les résultats observés passent à 395 initiatives issues du milieu grâce aux services offerts par les organismes de développement.

ACTIVITÉ DE PROGRAMME : AMÉLIORATION DES INFRASTRUCTURES COLLECTIVES¹

DEGRÉ D'ATTEINTE	RÉSULTATS OBSERVÉS AU 31 MARS 2005	EXEMPLES DE CIBLES VISÉES QUANT AUX RÉSULTATS PRÉVUS	SOUS-ACTIVITÉS DE PROGRAMME
✓	■ À la fin de l'exercice 2004-2005, 411 projets étaient inscrits dans cette sous-activité de programme visant l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau.	■ Environ 440 projets réalisés pour permettre aux municipalités de se conformer au nouveau règlement sur la qualité de l'eau potable et pour améliorer le traitement des eaux usées de manière à réduire la pollution.	Qualité de l'eau
✓	■ Pour améliorer la sécurité routière ainsi que celle des ponts et autres ouvrages d'art municipaux, au 31 mars 2005, 360 projets étaient inscrits dans cette sous-activité de programme.	■ Environ 350 projets réalisés pour améliorer la sécurité des routes, des ponts et autres ouvrages d'art municipaux.	Routes et transport collectif
✓	■ Quelque 122 projets étaient inscrits dans le cadre de ce volet du PIC au 31 mars 2005.	■ Environ 120 projets réalisés visant à soutenir la croissance économique et à améliorer les actifs collectifs à vocation économique.	Actifs ayant des incidences économiques, urbaines et régionales

Note :

¹ L'approbation de projets dans le cadre du PIC devant se terminer initialement au 31 mars 2005, les exemples de cibles visées quant aux résultats prévus choisis par l'agence devaient s'échelonner sur un seul exercice financier.

ACTIVITÉ DE PROGRAMME : PRESTATION DE MESURES SPÉCIALES D'AJUSTEMENT

DEGRÉ D'ATTEINTE	RÉSULTATS OBSERVÉS AU 31 MARS 2005	EXEMPLE DE CIBLES VISÉES QUANT AUX RÉSULTATS PRÉVUS	SOUS-ACTIVITÉ DE PROGRAMME
✓	■ En 2004-2005, l'agence a conclu 105 nouvelles ententes de contribution dans le cadre de l'initiative MACPQ. L'aide financière approuvée s'élève à 8,1 millions de dollars. ■ Le rapport d'évaluation de cette initiative, prenant fin au 31 mars 2005, est disponible dans le site Internet de l'agence.	■ Poursuite, jusqu'au 31 mars 2005, de l'initiative MACPQ.	Ajustement des collectivités aux chocs économiques

Légende : ✓ Cible de résultat dépassée

✓ Cible de résultat atteinte

✓ Cible de résultat en voie d'être atteinte

✦ Progrès à réaliser

✦ Cible de résultat révisée en cours d'exercice

Résultat stratégique n° 2 : Vitalité des collectivités

ACTIVITÉ DE PROGRAMME : AMÉLIORATION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE DES RÉGIONS

DEGRÉ D'ATTEINTE	RÉSULTATS OBSERVÉS AU 31 MARS 2005	EXEMPLES DE CIBLES VISÉES QUANT AUX RÉSULTATS PRÉVUS
❖	■ Au 31 mars 2005, 118 initiatives ont été répertoriées comme étant issues du milieu grâce aux efforts des organismes de développement appuyés financièrement par l'agence.	■ Environ 500 initiatives (stratégie, plans) issues des milieux locaux et régionaux.
vvv	■ Spécifiquement dans le cadre de cette sous-activité de programme, au 31 mars 2005, plus de 4,7 millions de touristes avaient été attirés dans les régions du Québec.	■ Environ un million de touristes étrangers attirés dans les régions du Québec.
vvv	■ Au 31 mars 2005, plus de 1,7 million de visiteurs avaient participé aux événements ou visite les attraits touristiques régionaux appuyés par l'agence.	■ Environ 500 000 visiteurs étrangers participent aux événements appuyés ou visitent les attraits touristiques régionaux mis en valeur avec l'aide de l'agence.
✓	■ Au 31 mars 2005, la valeur totale des nouvelles ententes de contribution conclues par l'agence (n = 62 ; coût total) s'élevait à 93,8 millions de dollars.	■ Environ 250 millions de dollars investis (valeur totale des projets appuyés) par divers acteurs de développement régional pour mettre en valeur des atouts régionaux.
vv	■ Quelque 2 690 entreprises étaient en phase de démarrage, de démarrage ou d'expansion, au 31 mars 2005, dans les différentes régions du Québec.	■ Environ 2 500 petites entreprises de rayonnement local ou régional auront été créées ou auront pris de l'expansion dans les différentes régions du Québec.
vv		■ Développement des petites entreprises

Note :

1 L'information recueillie sur cet indicateur provient d'organismes qui font la promotion des régions du Québec au plan international. Elle est cumulative, c'est-à-dire que si un projet de ce type est en cours depuis plusieurs années, ce sont les visiteurs et les touristes étrangers attirés depuis le début de ce projet qui sont comptabilisés et intégrés dans le rapport de même que les dépenses totales encourues.

Légende : vvv Cible de résultat dépassée

vv Cible de résultat atteinte

✓ Cible de résultat en voie d'être atteinte

❖ Progrès à réaliser

■ Cible de résultat révisée en cours d'exercice

DEGRÉ D'ATTEINTE

RÉSULTATS OBSERVÉS AU 31 MARS 2005

EXEMPLES DE CIBLES VISÉES QUANT AUX RÉSULTATS PRÉVUS - 2004-2007

SOUS-ACTIVITÉS DE PROGRAMME

<p>■ Au 31 mars 2005, quelque 203 PME avaient conclu des ventes sur de nouveaux marchés. Pour une partie de celles-ci (n = 65), les ventes se chiffrent à 81 millions de dollars.</p>	<p>■ Environ 200 entreprises auront conclu des ventes sur de nouveaux marchés.</p>	<p>■ Environ 300 entreprises auront commercialisé des produits novateurs.</p>	<p>■ La commercialisation de nouveaux produits avait été réalisée par 55 PME, au 31 mars 2005, grâce aux services offerts par des organismes financés à cet effet par l'agence.</p>
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<p>■ Au 31 mars 2005, la valeur totale des nouvelles ententes de contribution conclues par l'agence (n = 24 ; coût total) s'élevait à 56,4 millions de dollars.</p>	<p>■ 250 millions de dollars investis (valeur totale des projets appuyés) par divers acteurs du développement régional pour renforcer les avantages compétitifs fondés sur le savoir</p>	<p>■ Pôles d'excellence régionaux (biotechnologie, aluminium, aérospatiale, technologies maritimes) renforcés grâce à la mise en valeur des résultats de la recherche.</p>	<p>■ L'agence a contribué au renforcement de pôles d'excellence régionaux en investissant, par exemple trois millions de dollars dans l'implantation du Technocentre Eolien inc à Murdochville dans la région de la Gaspésie et des îles-de-la-Madeleine et 1,5 million de dollars pour l'acquisition d'équipement pour l'atelier de prototypage d'innovation maritime dans la région du Bas-Saint-Laurent.</p>
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<p>■ Au 31 mars 2005, la valeur totale des nouvelles ententes de contribution conclues par l'agence (n = 24 ; coût total) s'élevait à 56,4 millions de dollars.</p>	<p>■ 250 millions de dollars investis (valeur totale des projets appuyés) par divers acteurs du développement régional pour renforcer les avantages compétitifs fondés sur le savoir</p>	<p>■ Pôles d'excellence régionaux (biotechnologie, aluminium, aérospatiale, technologies maritimes) renforcés grâce à la mise en valeur des résultats de la recherche.</p>	<p>■ L'agence a contribué au renforcement de pôles d'excellence régionaux en investissant, par exemple trois millions de dollars dans l'implantation du Technocentre Eolien inc à Murdochville dans la région de la Gaspésie et des îles-de-la-Madeleine et 1,5 million de dollars pour l'acquisition d'équipement pour l'atelier de prototypage d'innovation maritime dans la région du Bas-Saint-Laurent.</p>
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Légende : Cible de résultat dépassée Cible de résultat atteinte Cible de résultat en voie d'être atteinte Progrès à réaliser Cible de résultat révisée en cours d'exercice

Résultat stratégique n° 1 : Compétitivité des entreprises

ACTIVITÉ DE PROGRAMME : DÉVELOPPEMENT DES ENTREPRISES

Sous-activités de programme		Exemples de cibles visées quant aux résultats		Résultats observés au 31 mars 2005		Degré d'atteinte					
Information et sensibilisation générales		■ Environ 80 % des renseignements communiqués en réponse aux 1 à 1,5 million de demandes d'information prévues auront été jugés utiles par les entreprises qui en auront bénéficié et ils auront servi à mieux éclairer leurs décisions d'affaires.		■ Une évaluation de la composante québécoise des Centres de services (CSEC) aux entreprises du Canada (CSEC) est prévue à l'automne 2005. Elle fournira à l'agence une partie de l'information nécessaire concernant cet engagement. Au 31 mars 2005, plus de 850 000 demandes d'information avaient été traitées en personne ou de façon électronique dans le cadre de l'initiative CSEC, administrée au Québec par l'agence.		■ Le financement accordé par l'agence en 2004-2005 n'a pas contribué à la mise sur pied d'un nouvel incubateur technologique.	■ Au 31 mars 2005, 232 entreprises étaient en phase de pré-démarrage, de démarrage ou d'expansion grâce aux services offerts par des organismes financiers à cet effet par l'agence.	■ Environ 400 entreprises auront implanté de nouvelles pratiques d'affaires.	■ Environ 250 entreprises auront réalisé (procédés, équipements et produits)	■ Spécifiquement, dans le cadre de cette sous-activité de programme, au 31 mars 2005, l'agence avait conclu 186 nouvelles ententes de contribution avec des PME pour la réalisation de projets en innovation pour un montant total d'aide financière se chiffrant à 23,8 millions de dollars.	■
Etablissement d'entreprises stratégiques		■ Trois nouveaux incubateurs auront été mis en place pour accompagner des jeunes entreprises technologiques dans leur pré-démarrage et leur démarrage.		■ Environ 350 entreprises jugées stratégiques auront été créées ou auront pris de l'expansion dans les différentes régions du Québec.		■ Environ 400 entreprises auront implanté de nouvelles pratiques d'affaires.	■ Au 31 mars 2005, 769 PME avaient adopté une nouvelle pratique d'affaires grâce aux services offerts par des organismes financiers à cet effet par l'agence.	■	■	■	■
Nouvelles pratiques d'affaires		■ Environ 250 entreprises auront réalisé (procédés, équipements et produits)		■ Environ 250 entreprises auront réalisé (procédés, équipements et produits)		■	■	■	■	■	■
Innovation (procédés, équipements et produits)		■ Environ 250 entreprises auront réalisé (procédés, équipements et produits)		■ Environ 250 entreprises auront réalisé (procédés, équipements et produits)		■	■	■	■	■	■

Note :

1 in.d. : information non disponible

Légende : Cible de résultat dépassée Cible de résultat atteinte Progrès à réaliser Cible de résultat révisée en cours d'exercice

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Note : 1 l.n.d. : information non disponible

Suite à la page 34

Légende : Cible de résultat dépassée Cible de résultat atteinte Progres à réaliser Cible de résultat révisée en cours d'exercice

Le financement accordé en 2004-2005 par l'agence dans le cadre de la sous-activité de programme *Établissement d'entreprises stratégiques* n'a pas contribué à la création d'incubateurs technologiques. Cependant, les démarches entreprises par le personnel de l'agence, auprès des intervenants et des acteurs concernés, se déroulent avec satisfaction. Conséquemment, au cours des prochaines années, advenant une implication soutenue de toutes les parties prenantes lors du développement des projets, quatre incubateurs technologiques de type sectoriel seront implantés, soit dans le Bas-Saint-Laurent en sciences et technologies maritimes et dans le secteur du bioalimentaire ; et dans la Montérégie en horticulture et en technologies spatiales.

Comme pour l'implantation d'incubateurs technologiques, les projets qui s'inscrivent dans la sous-activité de programme *Développement et renforcement des avantages compétitifs fondés sur le savoir* requièrent la collaboration de plusieurs intervenants et acteurs du développement. L'agence ne contrôlant pas l'ensemble des facteurs menant à la réalisation de ce type de projet, des efforts soutenus s'échelonnant sur plusieurs années sont nécessaires pour mobiliser et concerter les intervenants et les acteurs concernés. En poursuivant les démarches entamées en 2004-2005, l'agence envisage l'atteinte de l'objectif fixé de 250 millions de dollars (valeur totale des projets appuyés) au 31 mars 2007.

Dans le cadre de la sous-activité de programme *Commercialisation et exportation*, ayant entraîné la commercialisation de produits novateurs par 55 entreprises, l'agence devra fournir des efforts supplémentaires pour atteindre, au 31 mars 2007, l'objectif fixé de 300 entreprises. En cours d'exercice, une évaluation des interventions de l'agence en innovation et économie du savoir lui lançait le même signal quant à la commercialisation de l'innovation.

L'information sur les résultats provenant de l'enquête annuelle auprès des bénéficiaires a montré que la commercialisation de nouveaux produits ou de services est également le principal résultat de plusieurs projets en innovation et en économie du savoir.

Les résultats observés au 31 mars 2005 montrent que, grâce aux efforts d'organismes de développement financés par l'agence, comme les SADC, plus de 160 initiatives issues du milieu se réaliseront au cours des prochaines années dans ces régions. Ces initiatives prennent la forme de stratégies ou de projets structurants pour le développement de ces régions. Leur nombre est un indice de leur dynamisme et de leur vitalité.

1.4.6 Réalisations au regard des engagements

Les encadrés suivants présentent les résultats observés par l'agence en fonction des principaux engagements (exemples de cibles visées quant aux résultats prévus) pris dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2004-2005* (RPP 2004-2005). En 2004-2005, l'agence a changé sa structure de planification et de reddition de comptes pour adopter une nouvelle architecture d'activités de programme. Les engagements du RPP 2004-2005 ont donc été classés en conséquence dans ces encadrés.

Explication du rendement

Le rendement de l'agence en 2004-2005, somme toute, est satisfaisant. L'agence aura certains progrès à réaliser pour s'assurer de l'atteinte de tous les objectifs fixés pour la période 2004-2007. L'examen des dépenses du gouvernement a influencé le rendement de l'agence en 2004-2005 et aura également des conséquences à moyen terme, telles qu'illustrées dans l'encadré suivant.

Activité de programme : Développement des entreprises

Le rendement de l'agence dans le cadre de cette activité de programme est satisfaisant. Seule l'intervention de l'agence dans les sous-activités de programme *Établissement d'entreprises stratégiques, Commercialisation et exportation et Développement et renforcement des avantages compétitifs fondés sur le savoir* nécessitera des ajustements pour permettre l'atteinte des objectifs fixés pour la période 2004-2007.

Principaux résultats — Innovation — Économie du savoir

En excluant les projets s'inscrivant dans le cadre du PIC, quelque 916 projets d'innovation et économie du savoir étaient en cours de réalisation en 2004-2005. La valeur totale de ces projets, toutes sources de fonds confondues, est de 1,5 milliard de dollars. L'aide financière approuvée par l'agence pour l'ensemble de ces projets s'élève à 329,5 millions de dollars. Les dépenses réelles de l'agence en 2004-2005 pour la réalisation de ces projets sont de 101,3 millions de dollars. Quant aux dépenses totales encourues au 31 mars 2005 (incluant les investissements des années antérieures), elles se chiffrent à 175,6 millions de dollars.

Dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle, 86,4 % des entreprises répondantes dont le projet était lié à l'innovation et l'économie du savoir ont déclaré qu'elles consacraient un budget à la recherche-développement. Le montant d'argent moyen consacré à la R-D est de 238 000 \$. Au cours de la dernière année, 51,4 % de ces entreprises ont déclaré avoir augmenté ce montant.

Parmi les entreprises dont le projet en innovation et en économie du savoir est complète, 26,5 % ont déclaré que le principal résultat de leur projet était la réduction des coûts de production tandis qu'un autre 26,5 % ont déclaré que leur principal résultat était l'amélioration des processus d'affaires de leur entreprise. La réduction des coûts de production et l'amélioration des processus d'affaires au sein des entreprises sont des résultats pouvant entraîner une amélioration éventuelle de leur compétitivité.

Finalement, les entreprises répondantes dont le projet en innovation et en économie du savoir est terminé ont déclaré avoir créé, maintenu ou transformé plus de 2 700 emplois dans les régions du Québec.

Principaux résultats — Régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation

Au premier plan dans ses priorités d'intervention, l'agence accorde une attention particulière aux régions et aux collectivités aux prises avec des difficultés d'adaptation. En 2004-2005, 690 projets étaient en cours dans ces régions, ce qui représente des investissements totaux de près de 500 millions de dollars pour la diversification économique et le développement de ces régions. Dans le cadre de ces 690 projets, directement grâce à l'agence ou indirectement grâce aux services offerts par les groupes intermédiaires qu'elle finance, plus de 1 250 entreprises sont en phase de pré-démarrage, de démarrage ou d'expansion. De plus, toujours dans les régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation économique, l'agence a contribué à la création, à la transformation ou au maintien de plus de 3 500 emplois.

Lorsque l'agence intervient dans le développement régional au Québec, elle souhaite favoriser la prise en charge du développement par le milieu.

- 1 Une partie des résultats de moyen terme et la plupart des résultats que l'intervention de l'agence engendre à long terme ne sont pas montrés dans ce rapport ; ainsi, l'ampleur des résultats des projets rendus possibles grâce à l'aide de l'agence est sous-évaluée. Comme le rapport sur le rendement est un document de suivi annuel, celui-ci et la méthodologie qui le sous-tend ne prennent pas le recul temporel qui serait requis pour documenter les effets d'entraînement qui se déploient et prennent de l'ampleur avec les années. Or, les effets d'entraînement sont les principaux résultats visés par l'action de l'agence. Il faut se reporter aux rapports d'évaluation des interventions de l'agence pour obtenir un tableau plus complet de l'ampleur des résultats de développement régional obtenus. Les résultats présentés sont ceux recueillis dans le cadre de projets en cours. Bien que ces résultats soient présentés sous divers angles (par priorité d'intervention, par résultat stratégique), sans indication contraire, il s'agit toujours des mêmes résultats observés. L'utilisation des données présentées dans ce tableau pour effectuer des ratios d'efficacité peut mener à des conclusions erronées.
- 2 La valeur totale des projets en cours est l'indicateur de l'effort financier consenti par l'ensemble des entreprises et des intervenants du milieu économique, toutes sources de financement confondues, pour réaliser les projets auxquels l'agence était associée au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005.
- 3 La proportion des bénéficiaires ayant terminé leur projet et déclaré qu'ils n'auraient pu réaliser leur projet sans l'aide de l'agence est de 73,9 % (soit 442 répondants sur un total de 598). Parmi les répondants mentionnés qu'ils auraient pu réaliser leur projet sans l'appui financier de l'agence (26,1 % ; soit 156 répondants sur un total de 598), 71,6 % (n = 111) ont déclaré qu'ils n'auraient pu mener à bien leur projet avec la même ampleur et 59,6 % (n = 93) ont répondu qu'ils n'auraient pu terminer leur projet dans les mêmes délais sans l'aide financière de l'agence.
- 4 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle de l'agence dont le projet est complet ayant déclaré avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires. Les questions posées à ce sujet, dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle, étaient les suivantes : 1) Le projet financé par Développement économique Canada a-t-il permis à votre entreprise d'accroître son chiffre d'affaires ? (200 répondants sur un total de 392 ; 51,0 %) ; 2) Approximativement, quel est le montant d'augmentation de votre chiffre d'affaires (\$) CAN) décollant de ce projet ? (moyenne tronquée de 5 % = 657 045 \$).
- 5 Cet indicateur présente l'aide financière accordée dans le cadre des programmes IDEE-PM, IRS, PDC, Programme d'appui à l'économie de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine (PCEGIM), Programme des industries canadiennes du textile et du vêtement (RICTV), Mesures d'adaptation des collectivités de pêche au Québec (MACPQ) et Infrastructures Canada pour les projets dont les résultats sont présentés dans ce rapport, soit les projets en cours en 2004-2005. Considérant que plusieurs de ces projets étaient actifs avant l'exercice 2004-2005 ou le demeureront au cours des exercices financiers suivants, l'aide financière accordée pour les projets qui font l'objet d'une reddition de comptes dépasse les dépenses réelles pour ces mêmes projets en 2004-2005. De façon générale, plus de 40 % des projets sont complétés à l'intérieur d'une période de douze mois, 35 % des projets s'échelonnent sur une période de 12 à 24 mois et moins de 25 % sur une période de plus de 24 mois.
- 6 Le nombre de projets en cours, les dépenses réelles de même que les dépenses totales encourues pour les priorités d'intervention ne sont pas mutuellement exclusives (par exemple des projets en innovation peuvent être financés dans les régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation). En outre, le total des dépenses réelles (ou celui des dépenses totales encourues) pour les priorités d'intervention ne représente pas le total des dépenses réelles de l'agence, mais seulement une partie de celles-ci. La différence entre les deux montants est constituée des activités courantes de l'agence (c'est-à-dire les activités autres que les deux priorités d'intervention mentionnées ci-dessus). Voir la note 4 ci-dessus. Il s'agit du même indicateur. Cependant, seuls les projets complétés en innovation — *Economie du savoir* ont été considérés dans le calcul du pourcentage (172 répondants sur un total de 343 ; 50,1 %).
- 8 Entreprises jointes dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle dont le projet en innovation — *Economie du savoir* est complet ayant déclaré que le principal résultat de leur projet était : 1) la réduction des coûts de production (61 répondants sur 230 ; 26,5 %) ; 2) l'amélioration des processus d'affaires de l'entreprise (61 répondants sur 230 ; 26,5 %) ; 3) l'obtention d'un brevet (5 répondants sur 230 ; 2,2 %) ; 4) l'amélioration de la productivité (20 répondants sur 230 ; 8,7 %) ; 5) la commercialisation d'un nouveau produit ou service (57 répondants sur 230 ; 24,8 %) ; 6) autres résultats (26 répondants sur 230 ; 11,3 %).
- 9 En ce qui concerne l'intervention de l'agence auprès des régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation, seuls les projets en cours dans les régions suivantes sont prises en considération : Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Côte-Nord, Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Nord-du-Québec et Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean. De plus, les projets appuyés dans le cadre du Programme infrastructures Canada ont été exclus du total.

2 099	Indicateur de promotion du développement régional	■ valeur totale des projets de développement en cours (coût total, toutes sources de fonds confondues) ²	■ proportion des bénéficiaires qui ont déclaré qu'ils n'auraient pas réalisé leur projet sans l'aide de l'agence (effet de réalisation)	Indicateurs liés à la compétitivité des entreprises	■ proportion des entreprises répondantes ayant déclaré avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires ⁴	■ augmentation moyenne du chiffre d'affaires	Indicateurs liés à la vitalité des collectivités	■ valeur totale des projets de développement en cours (coût total, toutes sources de fonds confondues)	■ initiatives issues du milieu grâce aux services offerts par les organismes de développement financés par l'agence	Engagement financier de l'agence pour inciter la réalisation des projets en cours en 2004-2005	■ valeur totale de l'aide financière approuvée par l'agence ³	■ dépenses réelles en 2004-2005	■ dépenses totales encourues (incluant les dépenses des années antérieures)	952,8 millions \$	286,3 millions \$	505,3 millions \$
3,8 milliards \$																
73,9 %																
51,0 %																
657 000 \$																
2,2 milliards \$																
395																

Priorité d'intervention Régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation		Nombre de projets en cours ⁵	690
Indicateur d'appui aux régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation ■ valeur totale des projets de développement en cours (coût total, toutes sources de fonds confondues)		486,7 millions \$	
Indicateur d'effets lié à l'entrepreneursip ■ entreprises en prédemarrage, en démarrage ou en expansion		1 287	
Indicateur lié à l'emploi ■ emplois créés, transformés ou maintenus		3 592	
Indicateur de prise en charge du milieu ■ initiatives issues du milieu grâce aux services offerts par les organismes de développement financés par l'agence		168	
Dépenses faites pour entraîner les résultats montres ci-dessus		62,9 millions \$	
■ dépenses réelles en 2004-2005		124,5 millions \$	
■ dépenses totales encourues			

Priorité d'intervention⁶ Innovation — Économie du savoir		Nombre de projets en cours	916
Indicateur de compétitivité des entreprises ■ proportion des PME répondantes ayant déclaré avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires ⁷		50,1 %	
Indicateur d'effets lié à la réalisation de projets d'innovation ■ proportion des PME répondantes ayant déclaré le principal résultat de leur projet être ⁸ :			
- la réduction des coûts de production		26,5 %	
- l'amélioration des processus d'affaires de l'entreprise		26,5 %	
- la commercialisation de nouveaux produits ou services		24,8 %	
- l'amélioration de la productivité		8,7 %	
- l'obtention d'un brevet		2,2 %	
- autres résultats		11,3 %	
Dépenses faites pour entraîner les résultats montres ci-dessus		101,3 millions \$	
■ dépenses réelles en 2004-2005		175,6 millions \$	
■ dépenses totales encourues			

1.4.5 Principaux résultats de l'agence

Le tableau suivant donne un aperçu global et par priorité d'intervention des principales réalisations de l'agence qui ont pu être documentées par rapport à l'ensemble des projets en cours de réalisation en 2004-2005.

La valeur totale des projets en cours de réalisation est l'indicateur de l'effort financier consenti par l'ensemble des acteurs du développement, toutes sources de financement confondues, pour réaliser les projets auxquels l'agence était associée au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005. L'agence s'est engagée financièrement à appuyer à hauteur de 952,8 millions de dollars la réalisation de 2 099 projets en cours en 2004-2005. En ajoutant les investissements des autres bailleurs de fonds à ceux de l'agence, la valeur totale de ces 2 099 projets en 2004-2005 s'élève à 3,8 milliards de dollars.

Les résultats de l'enquête annuelle auprès des bénéficiaires démontrent que l'appui financier de l'agence a un effet incitatif sur la réalisation des projets des entreprises et des intervenants du milieu. En effet, 73,9 % des bénéficiaires indiquent qu'ils n'auraient pu réaliser leur projet sans l'aide financière de l'agence (effet de réalisation). Parmi quelque 26,1 % de bénéficiaires qui ont affirmé qu'ils auraient tout de même réalisé leur projet, 59,6 % déclarent qu'ils n'auraient pu réaliser leur projet dans les mêmes délais (effet d'accélération) et 71,6 % jugent qu'ils leur auraient été impossible de mener à bien leur projet avec la même ampleur (effet de majoration). Toujours dans le cadre de l'enquête annuelle, 51 % de ces entreprises ont mentionné avoir augmenté leur chiffre d'affaires. Le montant moyen d'augmentation du chiffre d'affaires s'élève à 657 milliers de dollars.

Directement et indirectement, en excluant les résultats d'emploi du Programme de développement des collectivités (PDC), les 2 099 projets en cours avaient déjà contribué au 31 mars 2005, à la création, à la transformation et au maintien de plus de 14 383 emplois dans les différentes régions du Québec. Cet indicateur est une estimation des emplois créés, maintenus et transformés, au 31 mars 2005, comme déclaré par les responsables des projets en cours lors de l'exercice financier 2004-2005. L'Annexe 2 donne plus de renseignements à ce sujet.

Bien qu'il ne s'agisse pas de résultats visés à court et à moyen termes, l'accroissement de la prospérité et la création d'emplois comptent parmi les buts ultimes de l'agence. Ces buts ne peuvent s'accomplir pleinement qu'à long terme, au bout d'une chaîne d'effets d'entraînement qui dépassent l'horizon de ce rapport de suivi annuel du rendement. La stratégie de l'agence escompte que les emplois créés et maintenus à court terme deviendront de plus en plus nombreux à moyen et à long termes, au fur et à mesure que les effets des projets en cours en 2004-2005 prendront de l'ampleur et tendront vers leur maturité.

Les réalisations de
l'agence dans le cadre
des projets qu'elle
appuie démontrent
clairement son
engagement dans le
développement régional
au Québec.

Principaux extrants — Innovation — Économie du savoir

En 2004-2005, sans compter les interventions pour l'activité de programme *Amélioration des infrastructures collectives*, 59 % de l'aide financière approuvée par l'Agence dans le cadre du Programme innovation, développé de l'entrepreneuriat et exportations destiné aux PME (IDEE-PME) et de celui des Initiatives régionales stratégiques (IRS) a été accordée à des projets en innovation et économie du savoir. Ce niveau d'aide financière est légèrement inférieur à celui accordé par l'Agence à ce type de projets en 2003-2004, soit 61 % de l'aide financière totale approuvée dans le cadre des mêmes programmes.

Principaux extrants — Régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation

En excluant les nouvelles ententes de contribution pour l'amélioration des infrastructures collectives, l'intervention de l'Agence en 2004-2005 dans les régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation (Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Côte-Nord, Nord-du-Québec, Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine et Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean) se situe à un niveau comparable à 2003-2004. En effet, 30,5 % de l'aide financière approuvée par l'Agence en 2004-2005 a été accordée dans les régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation, comparativement à 29,4 % en 2003-2004, démontrant l'attention particulière et soutenue qu'elle leur accorde. La population totale des régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation représente moins de 12 % de la population totale du Québec.

En plus des interventions faites dans le cadre de son mandat, l'Agence s'est chargée de la prestation de l'Initiative nationale d'adaptation économique, industrielle et communautaire pour le secteur du bois d'œuvre résineux (INAEICB) dans les régions du Québec pour le compte d'Industrie Canada. Quelque 144 nouvelles ententes de contribution ont été conclues dans le cadre de cette initiative pour un montant total d'aide financière approuvée s'élevant à 12,3 millions de dollars. Les ententes de contribution conclues dans le cadre de l'INAEICB contribuent à diversifier l'économie et à créer des retombées économiques à long terme dans les régions et auprès des collectivités touchées par le différent commercial sur le bois d'œuvre entre le Canada et les États-Unis.

Le sens des mots...

■ Extrants	Produits ou services directs offerts par l'agence à ses bénéficiaires, soit les entreprises ou les intervenants locaux et régionaux du développement.
■ Nouvelles ententes de contribution	Ententes conclues entre l'agence et un bénéficiaire au cours d'un exercice financier donné pour la réalisation d'un projet de développement.
■ Aide financière approuvée	Montant d'argent faisant l'objet d'une entente de contribution entre l'agence et un bénéficiaire. Ce montant est un engagement financier envers un bénéficiaire pouvant s'échelonner sur plusieurs exercices financiers.

1.4.4 Portrait des interventions – Principaux extrants

Au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005, dans le cadre de son mandat, l'agence a conclu 971 nouvelles ententes de contribution pour la réalisation de projets de développement. L'aide financière approuvée pour ces ententes de contribution se chiffre à 182,6 millions de dollars. Le tableau suivant présente le principal extrant financier de l'agence en fonction de son architecture d'activités de programme.

NOUVELLES ENTENTES DE CONTRIBUTION APPROUVÉES EN 2004-2005

Nouvelles ententes de contribution par résultat stratégique et activité de programme (AP)
 Nombre de nouvelles ententes
 Aide financière approuvée
 (en millions de dollars)

	2003-2004	2004-2005	2003-2004	2004-2005
Résultat stratégique n° 1 — Compétitivité des entreprises	514	463	114,1	87,7
AP – Développement des entreprises	514	463	114,1	87,7
Résultat stratégique n° 2 — Vitalité des collectivités	596	508	240,2	94,9
AP – Amélioration de l'environnement économique des régions	309	311	75,4	57,2
AP – Amélioration des infrastructures collectives	97	47	152,3	26,7
AP – Prestation de mesures spéciales d'ajustement	190	150	12,5	11,0
Total	1 110	971	354,3	182,6

Le nombre de nouvelles ententes de contribution de même que l'aide financière approuvée en 2004-2005 ont diminué par rapport à 2003-2004. Cette diminution s'explique principalement par la diminution des fonds disponibles pour l'approbation de nouveaux projets dans le cadre du Programme infrastructures Canada en 2004-2005.

1.4.3 Ressources humaines et financières

En 2004-2005, pour offrir des produits et des services à ses bénéficiaires et entraîner des bénéfices durables pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes, l'agence a pu compter sur l'équivalent de 401 employés à temps plein répartis sur l'ensemble du territoire québécois dans ses bureaux d'affaires, un bureau situé à Gatineau qui assure la liaison avec l'administration publique fédérale et un siège social à Montréal. La différence entre les autorisations totales, qui se chiffrent à 375 équivalents temps plein (ETP), et les dépenses réelles de 401 ETP est attribuable aux ressources supplémentaires requises afin de répondre à la demande et aux besoins des régions en matière de développement régional.

Promotion du développement économique des régions du Québec			
<i>(en millions de dollars)</i>			
Ressources financières ¹	■ contributions et subventions	■ fonctionnement ²	
427,9	380,4	47,5	
431,7	384,3	47,4	
Dépenses prévues	Total des autorisations	Dépenses réelles	
371	375	401	
Ressources humaines (ETP)			

Notes :

- 1 La section 3 de ce rapport donne plus de renseignements quant au rendement financier de l'agence pour l'exercice 2004-2005.
- 2 Les ressources financières de fonctionnement incluent la contribution aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés ainsi que le traitement et l'allocation pour l'automobile du ministre.

En 2004-2005, les dépenses réelles de l'agence en ressources financières ont totalisé 333,1 millions de dollars. Parmi ces dépenses, celles liées aux contributions et aux subventions se sont élevées à 286,3 millions de dollars, alors que celles de fonctionnement se chiffrent à 46,8 millions de dollars. La différence entre les dépenses prévues et les dépenses réelles s'explique principalement par le report de fonds aux années subséquentes pour ce qui est du Programme infrastructures Canada (PIC), programme qui s'inscrit sous l'activité de programme *Amélioration des infrastructures collectives*.

Les obstacles au commerce imposés par les États-Unis continuent de ralentir l'industrie de la foresterie. Le secteur a bénéficié de la force de l'industrie de la construction au cours de l'année, mais poursuivra vraisemblablement sa rationalisation. De plus, il devra s'adapter à la réduction de 20 % de la possibilité annuelle de coupe à la suite de l'adoption du projet de *Loi 71* qui modifie la *Loi sur les forêts*. Les volumes de pêche demeurent très inférieurs aux niveaux habituels des années passées en raison des moratoires actuellement imposés sur la pêche de plusieurs espèces, et les travailleurs des régions côtières recherchent donc des emplois dans d'autres industries.

L'emploi saisonnier demeure une réalité pour beaucoup de travailleurs des régions éloignées du Québec. Comme le nombre d'emplois à temps plein disponibles à l'année est insuffisant, plusieurs travailleurs acceptent des emplois saisonniers, qu'ils ne peuvent occuper que pendant de courtes périodes. L'incertitude liée à l'emploi exerce des pressions sur les communautés et incite beaucoup de Québécois à s'installer dans les grands centres urbains. Les régions dont ils sont originaires subissent ainsi une diminution de leur main-d'œuvre et une réduction du nombre de consommateurs. Cela pourrait avoir un impact négatif sur le potentiel de croissance de ces régions.

Cette conjoncture économique qui a été, somme toute, favorable en 2004 est celle dans laquelle l'agence a évolué, déployé des efforts et mis à contribution ses ressources humaines et financières afin de poursuivre l'atteinte des résultats visés.

300 000 emplois pour la deuxième année consécutive et était inférieur de 5 % à son niveau de 2002. Les industries du textile et du vêtement, très présentes à Montréal, ont adopté de nouvelles lignes de produits, particulièrement les textiles de haute technologie, ce qui pourraient les aider à traverser la conjoncture actuelle. L'importante industrie du tourisme, qui avait régressé en 2003 en raison de la crise du SRAS, a rebondi en 2004 : le nombre de visiteurs internationaux ayant augmenté de 12 % au cours de cette période.

L'emploi dans la RMR de Québec a augmenté de 0,6 % en 2004 alors que l'emploi dans la RMR de Gatineau a augmenté de 0,3 %. Cette faible croissance s'explique en partie par la situation du secteur de l'administration publique. À Québec, le niveau de l'emploi s'est peu renforcé en raison de la décision du gouvernement provincial de ne remplacer que la moitié des fonctionnaires partant à la retraite. Comme les travailleurs du secteur des services représentaient 85 % de la main-d'œuvre de Québec et de Gatineau (comparativement à 75 % en moyenne dans la province), ces deux villes ont été moins durement touchées par les problèmes auxquels s'est buté le secteur de la fabrication. Dans ce secteur, le nombre considérable de travailleurs occupant un emploi lié à la recherche-développement ou au savoir (par exemple dans l'industrie de la nanotechnologie, domaine dans lequel la ville de Québec est rapidement devenue un chef de file mondial) a aussi protégé ces villes de la vive concurrence des producteurs étrangers, qui a eu une grande incidence négative sur le secteur québécois de la fabrication. En effet, cette menace ciblait particulièrement les industries de la fabrication à faible concentration de connaissances, qui emploient des travailleurs peu qualifiés.

Les effets de la baisse généralisée de l'emploi dans la fabrication se sont répercutés dans les régions centrales. Ces effets ont été ressentis par les industries de la fabrication qui ne reposent pas sur les matières premières, notamment par les industries du textile et du vêtement concentrées dans plusieurs municipalités de ce territoire. Pour que ces entreprises survivent à la concurrence de plus en plus vive que leur livrent leurs homologues des pays émergents, tels que la Chine et l'Inde, elles devront toujours avoir recours à des technologies avancées dans leur processus de fabrication et accroître la valeur ajoutée de leur main-d'œuvre.

Les régions éloignées et principalement rurales de la province (Gaspésie — Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Saguenay — Lac-St-Jean, Côte-Nord et Nord-du-Québec) dépendent encore fortement du secteur des ressources naturelles. Certaines des industries québécoises les plus fortes, notamment l'agriculture et l'exploitation minière, qui ont bénéficié d'une hausse des prix mondiaux, se retrouvent d'ailleurs au sein du secteur des ressources naturelles. D'autres industries ont éprouvé beaucoup de difficultés.

La nature actuelle de l'économie mondiale a eu une incidence considérable sur les produits québécois. À l'ère de la technologie, cinq des six industries québécoises qui se démarquent le plus pour l'importance des livraisons demeurent des industries de transformation de ressources naturelles : métaux de première fusion, alimentation, pâtes et papiers, produits du bois et produits du pétrole. Les industries des télécommunications et de l'aérospatiale, entre autres, ne se sont toujours pas remises de leur phase descendante d'il y a quelques années.

Les industries du textile et du vêtement ont connu une mauvaise performance tout au long de l'année en raison de l'effet conjugué de l'appréciation du dollar et du renforcement de la concurrence découlant de la réduction des droits de douane auxquels sont assujettis les pays en développement. Attaquées sur deux fronts, ces industries ont poursuivi leur recul amorcé il y a trois ans. L'érosion de ces industries a atteint son paroxysme quand la fermeture de quatre usines de textile de Huntingdon a fait les manchettes, en décembre 2004.

En 2004, le secteur de la construction a enregistré d'excellents résultats. Les projets de construction résidentielle et non résidentielle sont demeurés nombreux et ont créé plusieurs emplois. Au Québec, le nombre de mises en chantier a crû de 14 % entre 2003 et 2004, soit deux fois plus rapidement que la moyenne nationale.

En 2004, le marché de l'emploi québécois a progressé de 1,7 %, propulsant le nombre de travailleurs dans la province à plus de 3,6 millions. Le taux de chômage a été ramené de 9,2 % en 2003 à 8,5 % en 2004, s'installant ainsi à un niveau très inférieur à la moyenne de 10,7 % observée ces quinze dernières années. De façon plus importante peut-être, le taux de chômage a chuté dans dix des seize régions administratives du Québec. Par contre, l'industrie de la fabrication continue de perdre des emplois au profit des autres secteurs de l'économie. Ainsi, la part des travailleurs québécois occupant un emploi dans la fabrication a poursuivi son repli et s'est fixée à 17 % en 2004, comparativement à 19,1 % en 1999.

Perspectives régionales

La région métropolitaine de recensement (RMR) de Montréal a connu une augmentation de 25 000 emplois en 2004. Malgré cette hausse, la croissance de l'emploi à Montréal (1,4 %) demeurait inférieure à celle observée dans des RMR comparables, comme Toronto (2,2 %), Calgary (2,8 %) et Vancouver (2,1 %). L'industrie aérospatiale, qui subit encore les répercussions des événements de 2001, a connu des difficultés qui ont eu des effets d'entraînement sur toute la chaîne d'approvisionnement. L'emploi dans l'industrie de la fabrication de la RMR est demeuré sous le seuil des

1.4.2 Contexte du rendement

Bien que l'agence poursuive une approche proactive dans le développement régional, son niveau d'activités de même que les résultats qu'elle atteint dépendent en grande partie du dynamisme des entreprises et des intervenants locaux et régionaux qui conçoivent et concrétisent des projets de développement. Ce dynamisme peut être influencé par plusieurs facteurs, dont, particulièrement, la conjoncture économique.

Contexte économique

Le Québec a débuté l'année 2004 en étant aux prises avec de nombreux défis : l'appréciation du dollar canadien devait comprimer les exportations, les produits importés provenant de pays en développement remplaçaient graduellement les produits nationaux sur le marché, les États-Unis imposaient toujours des obstacles au commerce à l'industrie canadienne du bois d'œuvre résineux, et le moratoire sur la pêche de plusieurs espèces de poisson demeurait en place. Malgré tous ces défis, l'économie québécoise s'en est relativement bien tirée.

Situation d'ensemble

En 2004, le produit intérieur brut (PIB) du Québec a progressé de 2,2 % alors que le PIB du Canada a cru un peu plus rapidement (2,8 %). La production des fabricants québécois, qui avait enregistré une baisse marquée en 2001 et 2002, s'est relevée en 2004, tirée par la demande intérieure. La demande des consommateurs est demeurée forte (tout comme en 2002 et en 2003), alimentant en grande partie la croissance du PIB. En 2004, il a également été possible d'observer une augmentation importante de l'investissement brut, notamment en ce qui a trait au capital fixe.

Les exportations québécoises ont progressé de 2,4 % en 2004, malgré l'appréciation du dollar canadien. Cette appréciation s'est traduite également par une augmentation des importations de l'ordre de 8,5 %, la plus forte augmentation depuis l'année 2000. Cette forte croissance des importations a exercé un effet négatif sur la croissance du PIB. Les exportations de biens de consommation non durables (par exemple le vêtement, le textile et la chaussure) qui font face à une vive concurrence sur les marchés mondiaux ont enregistré une croissance très légère ou même, dans certains cas, une décroissance.

L'appui de l'agence au financement d'un projet ne correspond généralement qu'à une portion de son coût total. L'agence favorise la réalisation de projets qui, souvent, bénéficient également du soutien financier d'autres intervenants. Bref, bien que les résultats obtenus de la réalisation de ces projets soient une conséquence de l'intervention de l'agence, ceux-ci ne peuvent toutefois être entièrement imputés à sa seule contribution.

Bases de référence utilisées pour la présentation du rendement de l'agence

Deux bases de référence sont utilisées dans ce document afin d'illustrer les réalisations de l'agence ainsi que son rendement. Afin de présenter ses principaux extraits, c'est-à-dire les services rendus par l'agence pour obtenir les résultats visés, la base de référence utilisée est celle des nouvelles ententes de contributions financières approuvées entre le 1^{er} avril 2004 et le 31 mars 2005.

Lorsque vient le temps de présenter les principaux résultats observés au 31 mars 2005, la base de référence utilisée est celle des projets en cours, c'est-à-dire les projets ayant fait l'objet d'une dépense au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005. En effet, pour que l'agence soit en mesure de rapporter des résultats dans le cadre d'un projet, il faut que celui-ci ait fait l'objet d'une dépense, c'est-à-dire que des activités aient été réalisées, contribuant ainsi à l'atteinte de résultats. Cette base de référence dite de « projets en cours » regroupe des projets pouvant avoir débuté, s'être poursuivis ou s'être terminés en 2004-2005. De plus, certains de ces projets, toujours en cours de réalisation au 31 mars 2005, se termineront au cours d'exercices financiers ultérieurs. Leurs résultats totaux seront alors rapportés dans les prochains rapports sur le rendement.

Les montants d'argent dépensés dans le cadre des projets en cours sont présentés dans ce rapport sous deux appellations, soit « dépenses réelles » et « dépenses totales encourues ». Les dépenses réelles sont celles effectuées par l'agence dans le cadre de projets en cours pour un exercice financier donné. Les dépenses totales encourues sont celles effectuées depuis le début des projets en cours de réalisation durant un exercice financier donné. Considérant que les projets en cours peuvent avoir débuté au cours d'un exercice financier antérieur à celui faisant l'objet d'une reddition de comptes, les dépenses totales encourues pour les projets en cours incluent des dépenses effectuées au cours d'exercices financiers antérieurs.

Il est à noter que les deux bases de référence présentées ci-dessus ne sont pas mutuellement exclusives. Les nouvelles ententes de contribution, approuvées durant l'exercice financier 2004-2005, peuvent également avoir fait l'objet d'une dépense, donc d'activités menant à des résultats. Elles font donc partie de la base de référence des projets en cours lorsque ce document fait état de résultats observés au 31 mars 2005. L'Annexe 2 explique la portée et les limites de la méthodologie utilisée pour générer l'information contenue dans ce rapport.

1.4 Rendement ministériel

1.4.1 Interprétation des résultats et bases de référence en vue d'une reddition de comptes

L'agence réalise ses activités dans l'esprit du cadre de gestion du gouvernement du Canada, *Des résultats pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes*. En tant qu'organisation axée sur l'atteinte de résultats, chaque année, elle améliore ses outils de gestion et de mesure afin d'effectuer un suivi continu des effets engendrés par la réalisation de projets qu'elle appuie.

Portée et limites

Développement économique Canada est une organisation axée sur les résultats de ses interventions. Or, ces résultats, de par leur nature même, se manifestent sur une période de plus d'une année. Comme le rapport sur le rendement est un outil de suivi annuel, la méthodologie qui le sous-tend ne permet pas de mesurer les résultats à plus long terme, de sorte que le rapport ne relate qu'une partie seulement des résultats que l'intervention de l'agence contribue à atteindre. Ce rapport fait donc état principalement des résultats obtenus à court terme et de certains résultats à moyen terme. Il faut se reporter aux différents rapports d'évaluation des interventions de l'agence pour se faire une idée plus juste de l'ampleur des résultats de développement régional atteints à long terme. Plusieurs rapports ont été produits au cours des dernières années et ils fournissent une information très riche sur les effets produits.

Dans une optique de saine gestion des fonds publics et de dépenses judicieuses, l'information générée par le suivi continu des résultats permet à l'agence d'ajuster son intervention et de répondre de façon dynamique aux possibilités de développement propres à chaque région.



Les rapports d'évaluation portant sur les programmes ou les initiatives de l'agence sont disponibles dans son site Internet à l'adresse www.dec-ced.gc.ca, sous la rubrique *Publications*.

Les résultats présentés doivent s'interpréter à la lumière des éléments de contexte suivants. Le mandat de l'agence consiste à promouvoir le développement économique, par un appui et un accompagnement à la réalisation de projets de développement régional sur le territoire québécois. La mise en œuvre proprement dite de ces projets de développement régional relève des entreprises et des intervenants locaux et régionaux qui conçoivent et concrétisent les projets appuyés par l'agence. Il en résulte une interdépendance entre, d'une part, les acteurs impliqués et, d'autre part, le niveau d'activités (nombre de projets appuyés) et les résultats de l'agence sur lesquels elle n'a conséquemment pas le contrôle absolu. En effet, bien que l'agence s'emploie à sensibiliser, concerner et mobiliser les acteurs du développement, ce sont eux qui, en définitive, décident des projets qu'ils mettent de l'avant.



Le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2005-2006 de l'Agence de développement économique du Canada pour les régions du Québec est disponible dans son site Internet : www.dec-ced.gc.ca, à la rubrique *Publications*.

Phase 3 : Le suivi de ses interventions et de son impact sur le développement régional

La troisième phase porte sur le suivi des interventions et de l'impact de l'agence sur le développement régional. Elle est appelée à suivre les résultats de ses interventions dans les différentes régions du Québec. L'information sur les résultats lui permet d'abord d'influencer et d'ajuster ses plans d'intervention en développement régional pour ainsi, à moyen terme, accroître son impact et améliorer la qualité de ses services ainsi que ceux offerts par les groupes intermédiaires qu'elle finance.

Au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005, l'agence a débuté la révision de son approche de développement. La nouvelle approche qu'elle préconise est présentée sommairement dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2005-2006.

Qu'elle soit en mode actif ou réactif, l'agence intervient de multiples façons pour répondre aux besoins de sa clientèle. Lorsqu'elle intervient auprès des entreprises et des intervenants du milieu, son personnel peut fournir de l'appui, notamment :

- donner des avis
- entreprendre une démarche d'accompagnement
- faire la prestation de renseignements
- référer la clientèle à des spécialistes ou à d'autres sources d'information, selon leurs besoins
- faire participer des entreprises à des réseaux d'affaires
- accorder un appui financier.

Phase 1 : Planification de la stratégie d'intervention de l'agence en développement régional

La première phase présente les activités de l'agence pour lesquelles, souvent, aucune participation financière n'est nécessaire. Par sa présence dans les régions du Québec, l'agence stimule et encourage la mobilisation des intervenants du milieu. Ces activités font émerger des consensus du milieu de développement relativement aux priorités et aux créneaux d'intervention à privilégier. Cette information est recueillie par l'agence et alimente ainsi la planification du développement dans les différentes régions du Québec. Les SRI des bureaux d'affaires de Développement économique Canada sont des résultats de ces activités réalisées de concert avec les intervenants locaux et régionaux du développement. Ces stratégies de développement permettent la conception ainsi que la réalisation d'initiatives ou de projets porteurs de développement dans les régions.

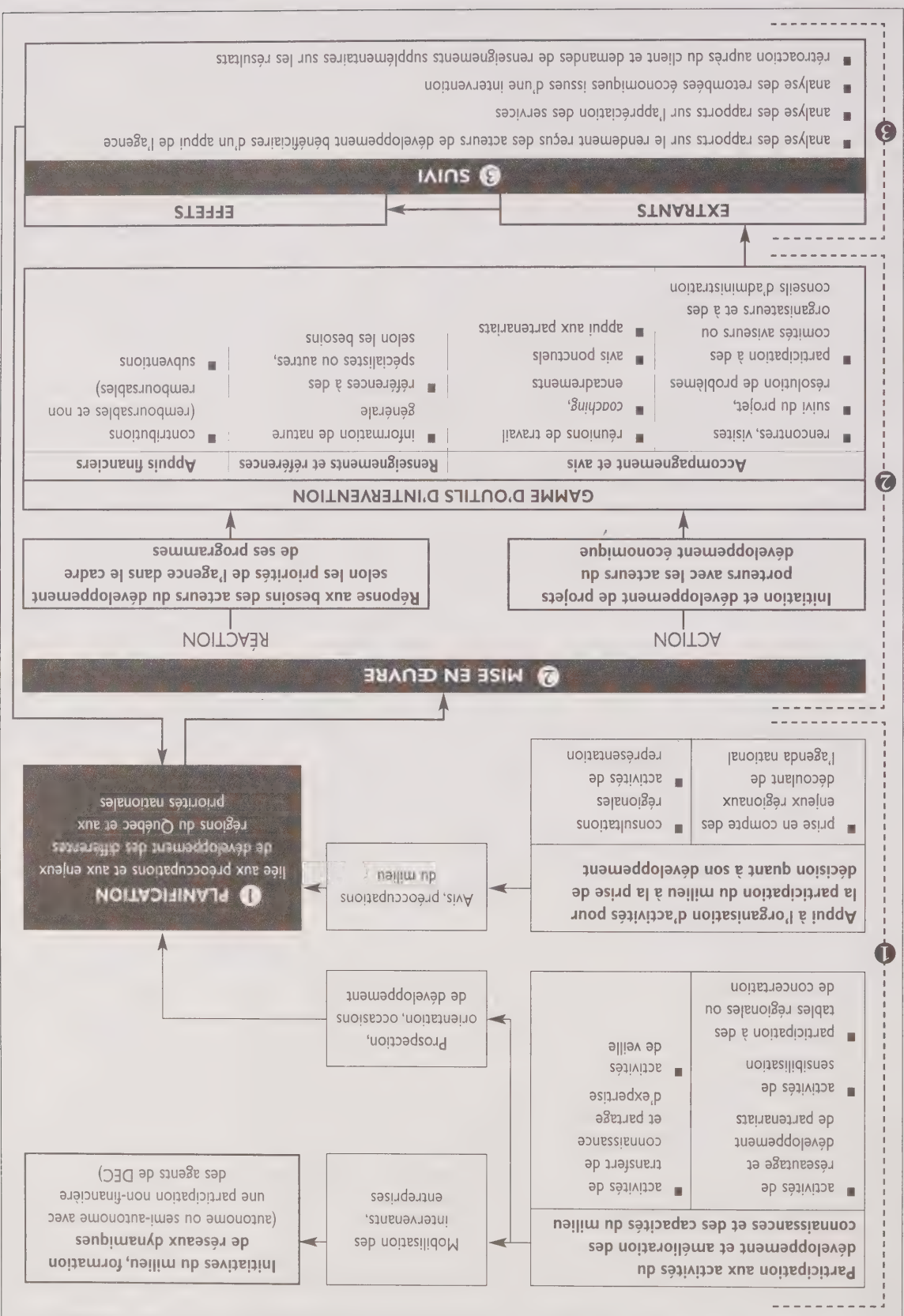
L'agence appuie également l'organisation d'activités qui permettent aux intervenants locaux et régionaux d'échanger sur des enjeux et de faire part de leurs préoccupations ainsi que de leurs besoins en matière de développement régional. Cette pratique ouvre la voie à une communication efficace entre les intervenants du milieu et le gouvernement du Canada. Elle offre également la possibilité aux régions de prendre part aux décisions ayant des incidences sur leur développement.

Phase 2 : La mise en œuvre de sa stratégie d'intervention en développement régional

La deuxième phase de l'approche consiste à faciliter le développement régional, plus particulièrement en mettant en pratique sa propre stratégie d'intervention.

La stratégie d'intervention de l'agence implique qu'elle soit à la fois active et réactive. En étant active, en collaboration avec les acteurs du développement, dont les autres ministères fédéraux, elle initie et développe des projets structurants pour les régions. En étant réactive, elle reçoit des demandes d'aide financière et fait la prestation de ses programmes. Elle est souvent appelée à conseiller et à encadrer les requérants quant à leur demande d'aide financière.

APPROCHE DE L'AGENCE EN DÉVELOPPEMENT RÉGIONAL



Une collaboration étroite s'est instaurée par le biais d'organismes et de réseaux de coordination comme le Réseau canadien de technologie ou l'Initiative de représentation accrue. L'agence travaille aussi, entre autres, avec le Conseil national de recherches Canada (CNRC), Patrimoine canadien (PCH), Environnement Canada, Parcs Canada, Transports Canada, Pêches et Océans Canada, Ressources naturelles Canada (dont le Service canadien des forêts), Infrastructure Canada et Ressources humaines et Développement des compétences Canada.

De plus, l'agence collabore avec plusieurs ministères et organismes du gouvernement du Québec pour favoriser la réalisation de projets de développement lorsque ceux-ci correspondent aux priorités du gouvernement du Canada, de l'agence et du milieu. Dans ce contexte, plusieurs projets appuyés par l'agence le sont aussi par le gouvernement du Québec, par d'autres ministères et organismes du gouvernement du Canada, ou par des instances municipales et régionales qui participent au montage financier. Dans le cas du Programme infrastructures Canada, une entente formelle de coopération a été conclue en 2000 avec le gouvernement du Québec.

L'approche de développement de l'agence est présente à toutes les étapes de son cycle de gestion, soit de la planification de ses orientations et de ses priorités jusqu'à l'évaluation de son intervention. Elle se matérialise dans ses stratégies régionales d'intervention.

Stratégies régionales d'intervention

Véritable point d'ancrage de son action en développement régional au

Québec, les Stratégies régionales d'intervention (SRI) prennent en

considération les problématiques ainsi que les enjeux locaux et régionaux

de développement. Elles sont élaborées et mises en œuvre de concert avec

les intervenants locaux et régionaux du développement. Elles orientent

les interventions régionales de l'agence de façon à réaliser le potentiel de

développement des régions et à favoriser l'essor de leurs créneaux

d'excellence (par exemple l'aluminium au Saguenay, l'industrie minière en

Abitibi, le domaine maritime dans l'est du Québec, l'optique-photonique à

Québec). Elles sont le résultat d'efforts d'animation et de mobilisation des

intervenants du milieu autour d'enjeux prioritaires. Elles entraînent souvent

une action plus concertée des différents ministères et organismes

gouvernementaux.

Le schéma suivant illustre les trois phases principales de l'approche de

l'agence en développement régional. Bien que les phases soient présentes

de façon séquentielle, leur réalisation se chevauche dans le temps et la fin

d'une phase n'est pas une condition nécessaire pour le début d'une autre.

L'agence agit sur le développement régional de façon adaptée en mettant en œuvre des stratégies régionales d'intervention dans chacune des régions du Québec.

Vitalité des collectivités

Une région doit être dynamique et doit pouvoir disposer, entre autres, d'infrastructures économiques, culturelles et touristiques de qualité et d'un réseau solide d'organismes locaux et régionaux voués au développement. L'agence travaille donc en étroite collaboration avec les intervenants locaux et régionaux, avec les entrepreneurs et les collectivités pour encourager leur vitalité. Ce faisant, l'agence favorise, entre autres :

- l'amélioration de la capacité de prise en main du développement par le milieu
- le démarrage et l'expansion de petites entreprises de rayonnement local (entrepreneurs), y compris celles d'économie sociale
- l'amélioration d'infrastructures collectives de transports ; celles liées à l'eau potable (usines de filtration et réseaux de distribution) et aux eaux usées (aqueducs et égouts) ; et celles à vocation économique et culturelle.

En outre, de façon exceptionnelle, toujours pour assurer la vitalité de certaines collectivités, l'agence est parfois appelée à intervenir et à mettre en place des mesures spéciales d'ajustement lorsque des collectivités ou des régions se trouvent en situation de crise à la suite :

- d'un choc économique important, tel que la fermeture d'usines dans un secteur industriel sur lequel repose l'économie d'une région (par exemple le textile) ou encore la rupture de stocks de ressources naturelles (par exemple le poisson)
- d'un désastre naturel occasionnant la suspension ou la cessation des activités économiques d'une région (par exemple les inondations au Saguenay, le verglas à Montréal et en Montérégie).

La section 2 traite des deux résultats stratégiques visés par l'agence ainsi que, de façon plus détaillée, des activités de programme utilisées pour les atteindre.

Comment fait-elle ?

L'agence établit des initiatives et des stratégies adaptées à chaque région et secteur d'activités économiques de la province. Elle travaille avec et établit des réseaux de développement propres à chaque région et secteur. Elle évalue ses actions et les ajuste au besoin. Elle vise la complémentarité de ses objectifs et de son action avec ceux des autres ministères et organismes des ordres fédéral, provincial et municipal, dans le respect de leurs champs de responsabilité. L'agence peut ainsi influencer davantage les politiques nationales et profiter de l'expertise des autres agences et ministères du gouvernement du Canada.

Plusieurs autres exemples de collaboration méritent d'être soulignés. Développement économique Canada travaille étroitement avec le Centre d'entreprises et d'innovation de Montréal, le Centre québécois du développement durable, Inno-centre, Enviro-Accès et BioQuébec pour promouvoir l'innovation dans les entreprises. L'Agence finance le Pôle Québec — Chaudière-Appalaches et un réseau d'organismes régionaux de promotion des exportations, afin de contribuer à l'atteinte d'objectifs nationaux de développement des marchés internationaux. Les Manufacturiers et exportateurs du Québec, diverses associations sectorielles et les chambres de commerce comptent aussi parmi les collaborateurs de l'Agence.

Que cherche-t-elle à atteindre ?

En suscitant, en accompagnant et en appuyant la réalisation de projets de développement auprès des entreprises, d'organismes à but non lucratif ou de collectivités dans toutes les régions du Québec, l'Agence vise, de façon ultime, à améliorer la prospérité ainsi que la qualité de vie des Canadiens et des Canadiennes dans toutes les régions du Québec.

L'Agence vise plus particulièrement l'atteinte de deux résultats stratégiques, soit :

- la *Compétitivité des entreprises*
- la *Vitalité des collectivités*.

Compétitivité des entreprises

Les entreprises représentent la principale force motrice du développement régional et de la création de richesse. Lorsqu'elle favorise le développement des entreprises dans le but de les rendre plus compétitives, l'Agence travaille principalement auprès de petites et moyennes entreprises et avec des organismes à but non lucratif qui offrent des services aux entreprises. Ce faisant, l'Agence facilite notamment :

- l'adoption, par les entreprises, de pratiques d'affaires avancées (affaires électroniques, systèmes de planification stratégique)
- l'innovation de procédés, d'équipements et de produits
- la commercialisation de nouveaux produits et du développement de nouveaux marchés à l'exportation
- le développement et le renforcement d'avantages compétitifs fondés sur le savoir.

La croissance des entreprises qui innovent et qui exportent produit un effet particulièrement stimulant sur le développement régional et l'augmentation durable de l'emploi.

C'est auprès d'eux que l'agence suscite, accompagne et appuie la réalisation de projets de développement au Québec. D'ailleurs, ses bénéficiaires apprécient fortement ses services de même que la façon dont ceux-ci leur sont rendus. Depuis plusieurs années, Développement économique Canada affiche des taux élevés de satisfaction de ses bénéficiaires à l'égard de ses services.

Au fil des ans, l'agence s'est profondément ancrée dans les différentes régions du Québec en tissant et en animant un réseau considérable d'organismes offrant des services aux PME et au milieu du développement. Ainsi, l'action de l'agence sur le développement se matérialise souvent par l'entremise d'organismes qu'elle accompagne et finance. En donnant son appui à ces organismes – qu'elle qualifie de groupes intermédiaires – et en s'alimentant de leurs connaissances et de leurs expertises, l'agence se rapproche des résidents des régions et des différentes réalités régionales. De cette façon, elle étend la portée de ses actions dans les régions du Québec. Elle apporte également un important continuum de services aux PME en fonction de leur stade de développement.

Avec l'aide de ses intermédiaires, elle offre ainsi des services :

- d'incubation d'entreprises
- de prédémarrage et de démarrage
- d'information d'affaires, d'experts-conseils et de réseautage
- d'aide à l'innovation, à la recherche et développement (R-D) ainsi qu'à la productivité
- de commercialisation et d'exportation.

Après du milieu, par l'entremise de groupes intermédiaires, l'agence propose aussi des services visant à :

- sensibiliser le milieu aux enjeux économiques régionaux
- favoriser le développement local, y compris en intervenant auprès d'entreprises d'économie sociale
- promouvoir une collectivité au plan international
- valoriser l'esprit d'entreprise
- mettre en marché un atout régional.

L'agence accompagne et appuie plus de quatre cents groupes intermédiaires (principalement des OBNL) dans les différentes régions du Québec. Une partie de ces organismes a pour vocation d'offrir des services spécialisés aux entreprises. Une autre partie est constituée d'organismes qui représentent la voie par laquelle les citoyens peuvent jouer un rôle important dans le développement de leur milieu. À titre d'exemple, les Sociétés d'aide au développement des collectivités, les Centres d'aide aux entreprises (CAE) et les Corporations de développement économique communautaire (CDEC) peuvent compter sur l'implication de près de mille bénévoles qui consacrent collectivement plusieurs dizaines de milliers d'heures de travail au développement de leur collectivité.

Que fait l'agence ?

Développement économique Canada suscite, accompagne et appuie la réalisation de projets de développement sur l'ensemble des régions du Québec. Elle encourage la mise en œuvre de projets de développement qui ne se réaliseraient pas sans son aide, ou qui ne se concrétiseraient pas avec la même ampleur ou qui seraient remis à plus tard, au risque d'être abandonnés.

L'agence dispose d'une gamme d'outils d'intervention. Ainsi, pour remplir son mandat, elle :

- accorde de l'aide financière pour la réalisation de projets de développement
- fournit des renseignements d'affaires de nature générale ou spécialisée
- donne des avis
- offre des services de référence et d'accompagnement.

Avant même que des projets de développement voient le jour, l'agence agit comme catalyseur des forces du milieu pour faire émerger des consensus et développer des stratégies ou des plans de développement adaptés aux réalités et au potentiel des régions. L'agence est ainsi appelée à travailler de concert avec les intervenants locaux et régionaux, c'est-à-dire, entre autres, les représentants des chambres de commerce locales, ceux d'organismes de développement ou des milieux institutionnels, les élus locaux ainsi que les citoyens et les citoyennes intéressés par le développement de leur région. Elle s'occupe également de représenter et de faire valoir leurs intérêts auprès de l'appareil gouvernemental fédéral pour influencer l'élaboration de politiques et la conception de programmes afin de tirer profit d'occasions de développement.

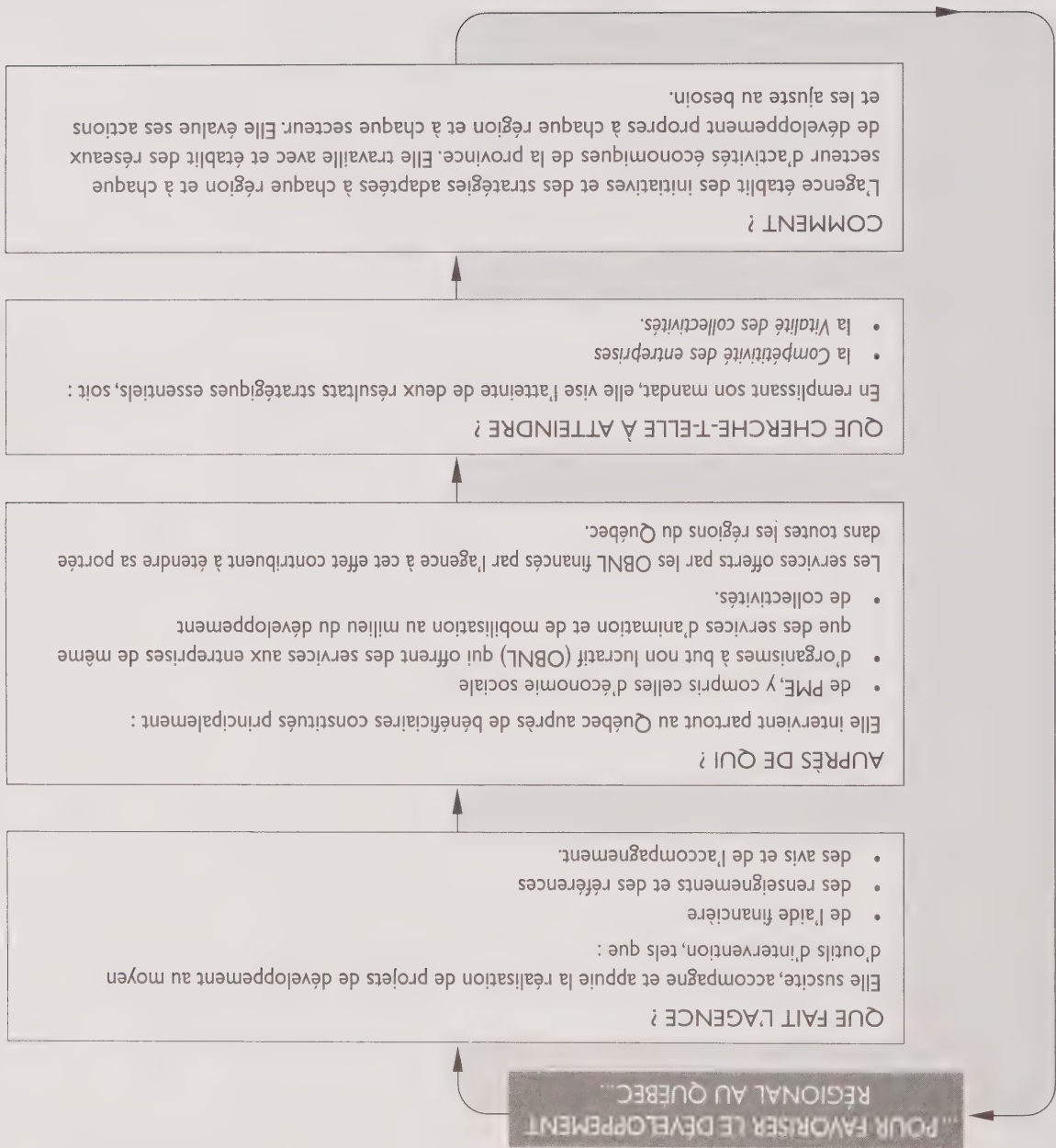
En outre, les services d'accompagnement et d'avis ainsi que ceux de renseignement et de référence offerts par l'agence sont souvent cruciaux pour le développement des régions du Québec. Sans ces appuis, bon nombre d'entreprises ou d'intervenants régionaux ne seraient pas en mesure d'amorcer ou de compléter l'élaboration de projets structurants pour leur région, ni même d'obtenir des contributions de la part d'autres bailleurs de fonds.

Après de qui ?

L'agence met ses outils d'intervention à la disposition de bénéficiaires constitués principalement :

- de petites et moyennes entreprises (PME), incluant celles d'économie sociale
- d'organismes à but non lucratif offrant des services aux entreprises ou venant en aide au milieu
- de collectivités.

1.3.3 Action de l'agence pour favoriser le développement régional



Le sens des mots...

<p>■ Architecture d'activités de programme</p> <p>Répertoire de tous les programmes et de toutes les activités menés par un ministère ou une agence. Ces programmes et ces activités sont présentés selon les liens logiques existant entre eux et leurs liens avec les résultats stratégiques auxquels ils contribuent.</p>	<p>■ Résultat stratégique</p> <p>Avantage durable à long terme pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes, lequel découle du mandat, de la vision et des efforts d'un ministère ou d'une agence. Ce résultat représente ce que veut accomplir un ministère ou une agence ; il doit être clair et mesurable et relever directement de la sphère d'influence du ministère ou de l'organisme.</p>	<p>■ Résultats</p> <p>Conséquences attribuables en tout ou en partie aux produits et aux services (gamme d'outils d'intervention) offerts par l'agence.</p>	<p>■ Dépense</p> <p>Montant d'argent dépensé dans le cadre d'un projet en cours à la suite d'une demande de paiement provenant d'un bénéficiaire.</p>	<p>■ Projet en cours</p> <p>Projet qui a fait l'objet d'une dépense par l'agence au cours d'un exercice financier donné. Les dépenses encourues dans le cadre d'un projet sont, de façon générale, garantes de la manifestation de certains résultats.</p>	<p>■ Dépenses totales encourues</p> <p>Dépenses totales encourues dans le cadre d'un projet depuis son début jusqu'au 31 mars 2005. Les dépenses totales encourues dans le cadre d'un projet en cours en 2004-2005 peuvent comprendre des dépenses occasionnées au cours d'exercices financiers antérieurs. Cet indicateur fournit une information plus complète des dépenses effectuées par l'agence pour atteindre les résultats présentés.</p>
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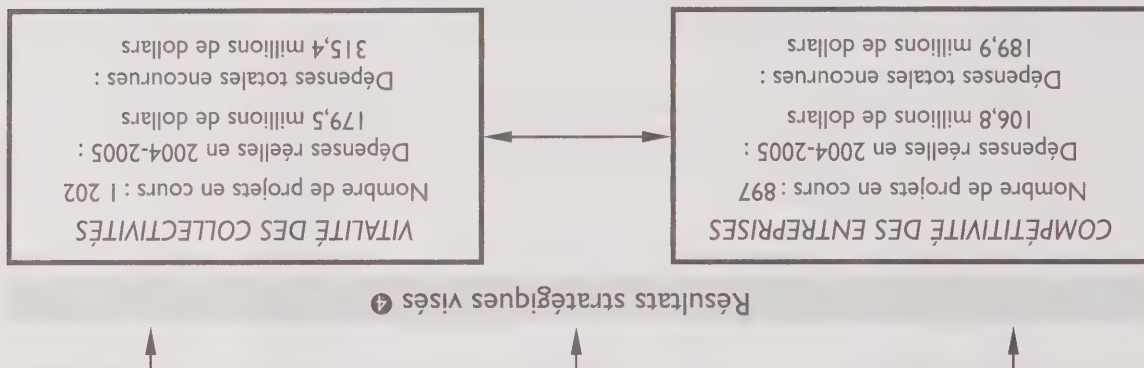
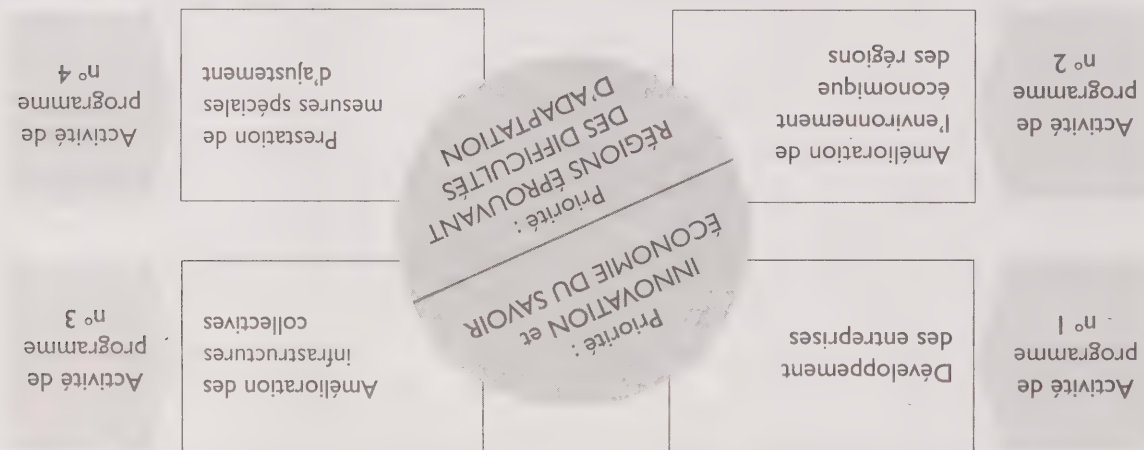
MANDAT, RÉSULTATS STRATÉGIQUES, PRIORITÉS D'INTERVENTION ET ACTIVITÉS DE PROGRAMME

Mandat corporatif ❶

PROMOUVOIR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES RÉGIONS DU QUÉBEC

Nombre de projets en cours : 2 099
 Dépenses réelles en 2004-2005 : 286,3 millions de dollars
 Dépenses totales encourues : 505,3 millions de dollars

Activités de programme ❷ et priorités d'intervention ❸



Notes :

❶ Le Mandat corporatif est la raison d'être de l'agence.

❷ Les Activités de programme permettent à l'agence de remplir son mandat et d'atteindre ses résultats stratégiques. Les Services corporatifs sont également une activité de programme. Ils appuient les actions entreprises dans le cadre des autres activités de programme de l'agence.

❸ L'agence met l'accent sur les Priorités d'intervention dans le cadre des activités de programme.

❹ Les Résultats stratégiques visés par l'agence sont également des conditions essentielles du développement régional au Québec.

1.3.2 Résultats stratégiques et cadre de planification et de reddition de comptes

L'agence vise des résultats stratégiques adaptés aux défis de l'économie mondiale ainsi qu'à ceux reliés à l'adaptation et au dynamisme des régions du Québec, soit :

- la *Compétitivité des entreprises*
- la *Vitalité des collectivités*.

À l'instar des autres ministères et agences du gouvernement du Canada, l'agence a adopté une nouvelle architecture d'activités de programme en 2004-2005. Les principaux changements apportés à la structure de planification et de reddition de comptes de l'agence, à la suite de l'adoption de cette nouvelle architecture, sont présentés à l'Annexe 3.

Pour l'exercice financier 2004-2005, tout en recherchant l'atteinte de ses résultats stratégiques, l'agence avait identifié deux priorités d'intervention :

- *Innovation — Économie du savoir*
- *Régions éprouvant des difficultés d'adaptation.*

Le schéma suivant présente le cadre de planification et de reddition de comptes de l'agence basé sur son architecture d'activités de programme et ses priorités d'intervention.

1.3 Renseignements sommaires

1.3.1 Raison d'être

Développement économique Canada pour les régions du Québec a pour mandat de

*promouvoir le développement économique
des régions du Québec,
en accordant une attention particulière
à celles dont la croissance économique est lente
et les emplois insuffisants,
afin qu'il en résulte, à long terme,
une amélioration de la prospérité et de l'emploi.*

En réalisant son mandat, Développement économique Canada aide le gouvernement du Canada à donner suite à son engagement, conformément à l'article 36 de la *Loi constitutionnelle de 1982*, de promouvoir l'égalité des chances de tous les Canadiens et les Canadiennes dans la recherche de leur bien-être et de favoriser le développement régional pour réduire l'inégalité des chances.

En octobre 2004, le ministre responsable de l'agence a déposé le projet de loi C-9 au Parlement. Ce projet de loi avait pour objet de constituer l'Agence de développement économique du Canada pour les régions du Québec de façon statutaire et de lui donner une base juridique autonome. Le 23 juin 2005, le projet de loi C-9 s'est vu octroyer la sanction royale.

La nouvelle loi prévoit que l'agence établisse et maintienne des partenariats avec les autres ministères fédéraux au Québec afin de jouer son rôle de coordonnateur des interventions fédérales dans le développement régional. L'agence doit également continuer à travailler de concert avec le gouvernement du Québec et les intervenants locaux et régionaux afin d'assurer le développement et la diversification de l'économie des régions du Québec.



La nouvelle loi constituant l'Agence de développement économique du Canada pour les régions du Québec peut être consultée à l'adresse http://www.parl.gc.ca/PDF/38/1/parlbus/chambus/house/bills/government/C-9_4.PDF

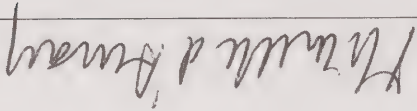
1.2 Déclaration de la direction

Je soumetts, en vue de son dépôt au Parlement, le *Rapport sur le rendement 2004-2005* de l'Agence de développement économique du Canada pour les régions du Québec pour la période se terminant le 31 mars 2005.

Le document a été préparé conformément aux principes de reddition de comptes contenus dans le *Guide de préparation des rapports ministériels sur le rendement 2004-2005* du Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor du Canada :

- Il est conforme aux exigences particulières de reddition de comptes décrites dans le guide.
- Il est fondé sur l'architecture d'activités de programme approuvée du ministère.
- Il présente des renseignements uniformes, complets, équilibrés et précis.
- Il offre un modèle de responsabilisation en ce qui a trait aux résultats atteints aux moyens des ressources et des autorisations accordées.

- Il fait état des sommes qui ont été allouées et approuvées dans le *Budget des dépenses et les Comptes publics du Canada*.



Michelle d'Auray
Présidente

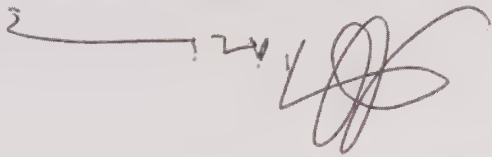
Date : 2005-10-06

Parmi ces acteurs, je tiens à souligner les entreprises d'économie sociale avec lesquelles l'agence a commencé à travailler de façon concertée. Cette intégration vient ainsi reconnaître le rôle sans cesse croissant que l'économie sociale joue au Canada et particulièrement dans la revitalisation des collectivités du Québec.

Et l'avenir s'annonce prometteur. Avec l'adoption du projet de loi C-9 qui accorde un statut autonome à l'agence au même titre que les autres agences de développement régional au pays, Développement économique Canada entend assurer un leadership actif, de concert avec ses partenaires, dans la coordination des interventions fédérales au Québec en matière de développement régional et accorder une attention toute particulière aux collectivités vulnérables ou en difficulté.

Enfin, pour intervenir de façon plus intégrée et ciblée selon les différents types de territoire au Québec, l'agence a élaboré des orientations stratégiques pour les cinq prochaines années (2006-2011) qui cristallisent sa vision du développement par l'entremise d'une approche plus intégrée. Ce travail de réflexion repose sur la nécessité de tendre vers une conception intégrée et multidimensionnelle du développement régional ; et la nécessité d'investir dans l'innovation, le capital humain et les infrastructures modernes comme sources d'avantages compétitifs au XXI^e siècle.

Au cours des prochains mois et des prochaines années, nous aurons collectivement à relever plusieurs défis afin de favoriser la vitalité et la prospérité des collectivités et des PME du Québec. Pour y parvenir, il y a un ingrédient indispensable à la réussite : notre capacité à créer une collaboration entre tous les intervenants, les gouvernements, les entreprises et les communautés. Et les résultats que nous présentons dans le présent rapport témoignent de notre volonté d'investir dans le développement des régions du Québec afin que ces hommes et ces femmes qui travaillent au bien-être de leur collectivité puissent contribuer à la croissance économique et à l'amélioration de leur qualité de vie.



Jacques Saada

Ministre de l'Agence de développement économique
du Canada pour les régions du Québec

1.1 Message du ministre

Au-delà des chiffres et des statistiques, on retrouve des femmes et des hommes qui, jour après jour, contribuent au développement de leurs collectivités partout au Canada. Sans la ténacité et la créativité de ces artisans que sont les entrepreneurs, les chercheurs, les travailleurs et les bénévoles, les initiatives du gouvernement du Canada et plus particulièrement de l'Agence de développement économique du Canada pour les régions du Québec, que je dirige, n'auraient sûrement pas le même impact sur la vitalité des communautés et la prospérité de nos entreprises.

Nous le savons, l'innovation, la production, la commercialisation, l'entrepreneuriat ainsi que les capacités de prise en charge du développement par le milieu sont les assises sur lesquelles nous bâtissons pour assurer un développement régional intégré au Québec. En parcourant le Québec, j'ai pu constater les nombreux défis et enjeux qui interpellent ses régions. Dans un contexte de mondialisation des marchés, ce que l'on appelle communément « le village global » prend une signification particulière et différente selon que vous vivez dans un univers urbain comme Montréal ou Québec ou dans des régions de ressources comme l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue ou la Gaspésie et les Îles-de-la-Madeleine. Grâce à la présence active de nos 14 bureaux d'affaires qui couvrent l'ensemble du territoire québécois, Développement économique Canada a développé, au fil des années, de concert avec ses partenaires et les organismes du milieu, une proximité, une sensibilité et une fine connaissance des enjeux locaux et régionaux qui font toute la différence en matière de développement régional.

Les résultats obtenus par l'agence et consignés dans le présent rapport sur le rendement confirment que nous sommes sur la bonne voie ; que nous contribuons pleinement au développement régional au Québec. En 2004-2005, les 2 100 projets de développement en cours de réalisation appuyés par l'agence représentaient des investissements de près d'un milliard de dollars pour le développement des régions du Québec. En ajoutant les investissements provenant des autres bailleurs de fonds, la valeur totale de ces projets pour la même période s'élève à près de quatre milliards de dollars.

Les résultats présentés dans ce rapport sont indissociables des efforts de nos partenaires et des entrepreneurs pour assurer le développement du Québec. Voilà pourquoi j'aimerais partager mon sentiment de fierté avec les dirigeants et le personnel des entreprises, avec les bénévoles de nos Sociétés d'aide au développement des collectivités (SADC) et avec les différents acteurs du développement régional.

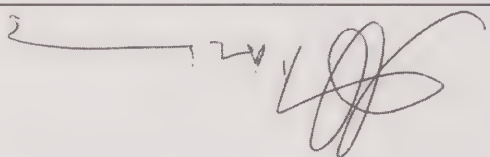
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Ministre de l'Agence de développement économique
du Canada pour les régions du Québec

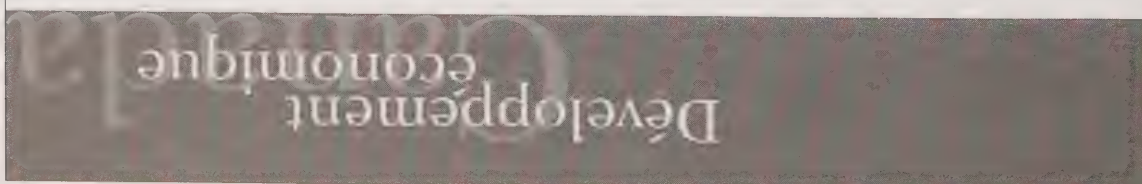
Jacques Saada



Rapport sur le rendement



Budget des dépenses



Avant-propos

Le gouvernement du Canada amélioré sans cesse ses pratiques de gestion, ce qui constitue pour lui une priorité depuis le dépôt au Parlement, au printemps 2000, du document intitulé *Des résultats pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes : Un cadre de gestion pour le gouvernement du Canada*. Dans sa poursuite de l'excellence en gestion, le gouvernement envisage d'offrir aux Canadiens : un gouvernement à l'écoute, qui sert bien ses citoyens et qui est administré comme une seule et même entité cohérente; un gouvernement innovateur, qui est appuyé par une fonction publique hautement qualifiée, en mesure de bien tirer parti de toute l'information à sa disposition et de faire un usage optimal des fonds publics, tout en tenant compte des risques éventuels; et un gouvernement redevable, qui rend compte clairement et ouvertement de son rendement au Parlement et aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes.

Les rapports ministériels sur le rendement jouent un rôle de premier plan dans le cycle de planification, de suivi, d'évaluation ainsi que de communication des résultats au Parlement et aux citoyens. Ils sont au cœur même de l'application du concept du gouvernement redevable.

Les ministères et les organismes sont invités à rédiger leurs rapports en appliquant les principes pour l'établissement de rapports publics efficaces (voir le *Guide pour la préparation des rapports ministériels sur le rendement 2004-2005* : http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ma/dpr/04-05/guidelines/guide_f.asp). Selon ces derniers, un rapport ne peut être efficace que s'il présente un tableau du rendement qui soit non seulement cohérent et équilibré mais bref et pertinent. Un tel rapport doit insister sur les résultats - soit les avantages dévolus aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes et à la société canadienne - et il doit refléter ce que l'organisation a pu contribuer à ces résultats. Il doit mettre le rendement du ministère en contexte, faire le lien entre le rendement et les engagements antérieurs, expliquer les changements ainsi que décrire les risques et les défis auxquels le ministère a été exposé en répondant aux attentes sur le rendement. Le rapport doit aussi souligner les réalisations obtenues en partenariat avec d'autres organisations gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales. Et comme il est nécessaire de dépenser judicieusement, il doit exposer les liens qui existent entre les ressources et les résultats. Enfin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la méthodologie utilisée et par des données pertinentes.

Le présent rapport ministériel sur le rendement (ainsi que ceux de nombreux autres ministères et organismes) peut être consulté sur le site Web du Secréariat du Conseil du Canada à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estime.asp>. Les lecteurs qui désiraient un aperçu global des efforts déployés par le gouvernement du Canada afin d'améliorer la qualité de vie peuvent lire *Le rendement du Canada 2005*, qu'on peut également consulter à l'adresse Internet précitée. Ce rapport est structuré autour de trois grands thèmes (économie durable, fondements sociaux du Canada et la place du Canada dans le monde) et sa version électronique renferme des liens avec les rapports ministériels sur le rendement pertinents. *Le rendement du Canada 2005* renferme également un aperçu spécial des efforts déployés par le gouvernement afin d'améliorer le bien-être des Autochtones.

Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à améliorer sans cesse les rapports qu'il présente au Parlement et aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes. Par leurs observations et leurs suggestions, les lecteurs peuvent contribuer grandement à améliorer, au fil du temps, la qualité des rapports ministériels sur le rendement et autres rapports.

Les observations ou les questions peuvent être adressées à :

Direction de la gestion axée sur les résultats
Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0R5
OU à : rma-mtr@tbs-sct.gc.ca

Les documents budgétaires

Chaque année, le gouvernement établit son Budget des dépenses, qui présente l'information à l'appui des autorisations de dépenser demandées au Parlement pour l'affectation des fonds publics. Ces demandes d'autorisations sont présentées officiellement au moyen d'un projet de loi de crédits déposé au Parlement.

Le Budget des dépenses du gouvernement du Canada est divisé en plusieurs parties. Commencant par un aperçu des dépenses totales du gouvernement dans la Partie I, les documents deviennent de plus en plus détaillés. Dans la Partie II, les dépenses sont décrites selon les ministères, les organismes et les programmes. Cette partie renferme aussi le libellé proposé des conditions qui s'appliquent aux pouvoirs de dépenser qu'on demande au Parlement d'accorder.

Le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités* fournit des détails supplémentaires sur chacun des ministères ainsi que sur leurs programmes qui sont principalement axés sur une planification plus stratégique et les renseignements sur les résultats escomptés.

Le *Rapport sur le rendement* met l'accent sur la responsabilisation basée sur les résultats en indiquant les réalisations en fonction des prévisions de rendement et les engagements à l'endroit des résultats qui sont exposés dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités*.

Le Budget des dépenses, de même que le budget du ministre des Finances, sont le reflet de la planification budgétaire annuelle de l'État et de ses priorités en matière d'affectation des ressources. Ces documents, auxquels viennent s'ajouter par la suite les Comptes publics et les rapports ministériels sur le rendement, aident le Parlement à s'assurer que le gouvernement est dûment comptable de l'affectation et de la gestion des fonds publics.

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le Ministre des Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada — 2005

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Agence de développement économique du Canada pour les régions du Québec

Rapport sur le rendement

Pour la période se terminant
le 31 mars 2005

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Environment Canada



ESTIMATES

Environment Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2005

Canada

The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Foreword

The Government of Canada has made continuous improvement in its management practices a priority since *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada* was tabled in Parliament in the spring of 2000. Driving the government's pursuit of management excellence is its vision to provide Canadians with a responsive government, which serves citizens and manages itself as a unified, coherent enterprise; an innovative government supported by a highly-qualified public service equipped to leverage information and make the best use of public funds while balancing risk; and an accountable government which answers clearly and openly for its performance to Parliament and to Canadians.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting results to Parliament and citizens. They are at the heart of accountability in government.

Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following principles for effective public reporting (provided in the *Guide for the Preparation of the 2004-05 Departmental Performance Reports*: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr1/04-05/guidelines/guide_e.asp). Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes (benefits to Canadians and Canadian society) and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets performance in context, associates performance with earlier commitments, explains any changes, and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering on these commitments. Achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations are also discussed. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

This departmental performance report (along with those of many other organizations) is accessible from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estime.asp>. Readers wishing a high level, whole of government overview of the Government of Canada's efforts to improve quality of life should refer to *Canada's Performance 2005* available at the same internet address. This report is structured around three broad policy areas (Sustainable Economy, Canada's Social Foundations and Canada's Place in the World) and, in its electronic version, links to relevant Departmental Performance Reports. *Canada's Performance 2005* also contains a special overview of the government's efforts to improve the well-being of Aboriginal peoples.

The Government of Canada is committed to continually improving reporting to Parliament and Canadians. The input of readers can do much to ensure that Departmental Performance Reports and other reports are enhanced over time.

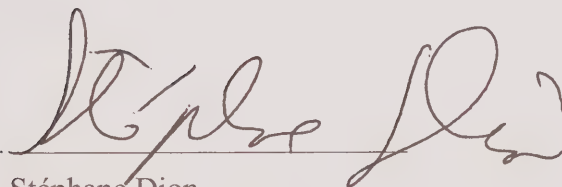
Comments or questions can be directed to:

Results-based Management Directorate
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
L'Esplanade Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R5
OR at: rma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca

Environment Canada

2004-2005

Departmental Performance Report

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Stéphane Dion', written over a horizontal line.

Stéphane Dion
Minister of the Environment

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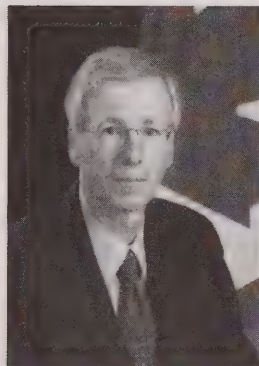
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SECTION I

OVERVIEW

Section 1: Overview and Performance Summary

1.1 Minister's Message



I am pleased to present Environment Canada's Departmental Performance Report for 2004-2005. The Report identifies progress made on the priorities outlined in Environment Canada's 2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities.

Since balancing the budget in 1997-1998, the federal government has allocated more than \$10 billion to enhance the quality of Canada's land, air and water. Throughout 2004-2005, the Government of Canada reconfirmed its commitment to promote the highest environmental standards for Canadians. The 2005 federal budget launched Project Green and includes a \$5.2 billion set of measures to support a sustainable environment by:

- Addressing climate change by promoting reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and encouraging the development of environmental technologies;
- Building on existing tax measures to encourage Canadian businesses to invest in more efficient and renewable energy generation;
- Investing in public infrastructure to encourage more efficient use of energy as well as the remediation of brownfield sites;
- Protecting our natural environment, including the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, oceans and national parks.

Project Green is the Government of Canada's broad environmental vision that links Canada's economic competitiveness and prosperity to a sustainable future. It will include a series of initiatives, programs and projects that address the full range of the environmental and sustainability challenges we face. The concrete actions we take under Project Green will be guided by a fundamentally new approach to the environment based on a new policy agenda.

Through Project Green, the government is setting a new direction in transforming the economy so that it is a model of sustainability. This will involve working with our partners to build sustainable development systematically into decision-making.

It will also involve a more strategic approach to addressing climate change. The Kyoto Protocol came into force early in 2005. Shortly thereafter, the Government launched the first phase of Project Green by releasing *Moving Forward on Climate Change: A Plan for Honouring our Kyoto Commitment*. The Plan is designed to integrate climate change considerations into the day-to-day decisions of Canadians and allow Canada to meet its Kyoto commitment while improving our competitiveness. The Plan is a major step forward in integrating environmental considerations into decision-making but it is just one element of Project Green.

Environment Canada is implementing a new policy approach that aims to advance Canada's environmental performance while strengthening its overall economic prospects. The approach is designed to attain the highest level of environmental quality as a means to enhance the health and well-being of Canadians, preserve our natural environment and advance our long-term competitiveness.

We have made important progress, but more remains to be done. Environment Canada will continue to strive to improve the quality of the services and information we provide to Canadians.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stéphane Dion', written in a cursive style.

Stéphane Dion, P.C., M.P.
Minister of the Environment

1.2 Management Representation Statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2004-2005 departmental performance report (DPR) for Environment Canada.

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles contained in the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's Guide for the preparation of 2004-2005 Departmental Performance Reports:

- It adheres to the specific reporting requirements;
- It uses an approved Business Lines structure;
- It presents consistent, comprehensive, balanced and accurate information;
- It provides a basis of accountability for the results pursued or achieved with the resources and authorities entrusted to it; and
- It reports finances based on approved numbers from the Estimates and the Public Accounts of Canada.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Sammy Watson', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Sammy Watson
Deputy Minister of the Environment

1.3 Summary Information

Raison d'être: Mandate, Vision and Mission

Mandate

Environment Canada's mandate was established in 1971 but the range and character of the issues and challenges it faces have continued to evolve. The powers, duties and functions of the Minister of the Environment extend to and include matters relating to:

- The preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;
- Renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;
- Water;
- Meteorology;
- The enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters; and
- Coordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

(Department of Environment Act)

- Links to the legislation and regulations that provide Environment Canada with its mandate and allow the Department to carry out its programs can be found at: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs/ENG/Default.cfm>.

Mission

Environment Canada's mission is to make sustainable development a reality in Canada. To this end, the Department's approach involves:

- Providing leadership nationally and internationally on matters pertaining to the sustainability of the environment;
- Acting on behalf of all Canadians to address environmental issues of national concern and to administer and enforce federal environmental laws and regulations;
- Delivering services to Canadians that enable them to adapt to their environment in ways which safeguard their health and safety and optimize economic efficiency; and
- Building capacity throughout society to take decisions that lead to environmental sustainability and cooperating with others having similar objectives.

Environment Canada's Planning and Reporting Framework

Environment Canada's 2004-2005 Departmental Performance Report (DPR) reports against the strategic outcomes and business lines identified in the Department's 2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities and the Government of Canada's 2004-2005 Main Estimates. Environment Canada's future Departmental Performance Reports will report against the Department's Program Activity Architecture.

Environment Canada fulfills its mandate through the efforts of four results-based Business Lines:

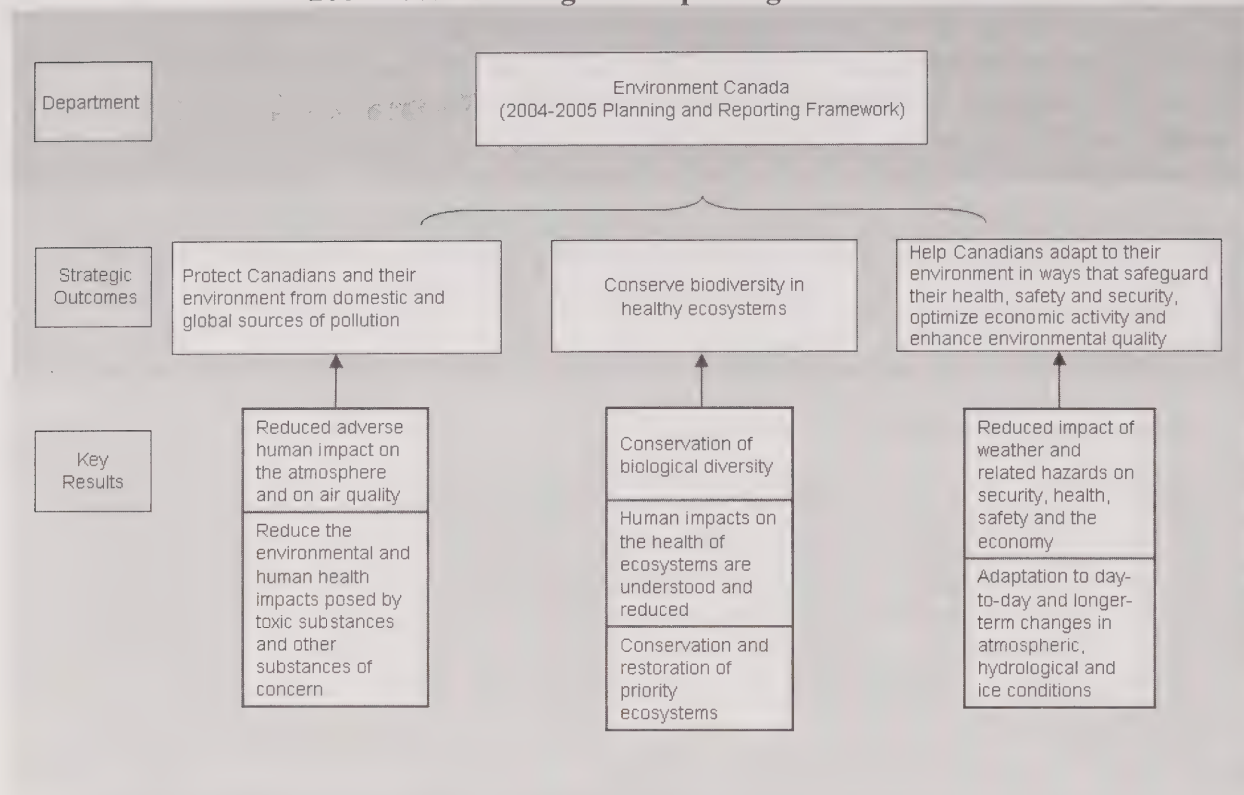
- Clean Environment;
- Nature;
- Weather and Environmental Predictions; and
- Management, Administration and Policy.

Each Business Line is set up to deliver a long-term strategic outcome. Each desired outcome includes two or three more specific long-term goals, which, in turn, are divided into a series of distinct, achievable targets. These Business Lines and associated long-term goals, called key results, provide the framework for internal accountability and management as well as for external reporting. The key results also provide a stable, results-based strategic direction against which pressures faced by the Department, and shorter-term priorities to address these pressures, are organized.

Business Lines are not isolated from each other. There are common areas of interest across Business Lines, e.g. air quality, water, climate change and environmental effects, where staff from across Business Lines work cooperatively to achieve results. This allows for coordinated, consistent programming and direction, as well as client-centred delivery in a manner that respects regional differences.

Program delivery at Environment Canada is achieved by drawing on policy expertise and scientific and technical knowledge from across the Department as well as a strong regional understanding of the social, cultural and economic factors that shape attitudes, perceptions and behaviour. In delivering the national vision for the environment, Environment Canada works in partnership with provinces, territories, communities and others across the country. It provides science-based information, tools for action and opportunities for sharing experiences and learning. Moreover, it helps build the capacity of all the players involved to effect changes that will improve quality of life. For more information, visit Environment Canada's national web site at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/envhome.html>.

2004-2005 Planning and Reporting Framework



2004-2005 Main Estimates

(millions)	Operating	Capital	Transfer Payments	Sub-Totals	Less: Revenues credited to the vote	Totals	2003-2004 Main Estimates
Clean Environment	236.0	13.4	23.7	273.1	(9.2)	263.9	228.2
Nature	178.6	2.6	29.2	210.4	(6.9)	203.5	182.5
Weather and Environmental Predictions	250.6	25.0	2.6	278.1	(64.1)	214.0	190.6
Management Administration and Policy	121.2	1.2	2.1	124.6	(0.8)	123.8	119.4
Totals*	786.5	42.2	57.6	886.2	(81.0)	805.2	720.7

* Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding.

Financial Resources

Total 2004-2005 Financial Resources		
Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
958.7	980.0	926.7

Human Resources

Total 2004-2005 Full Time Equivalents		
Planned Human Resources	Actual Human Resources	Difference
5,871	6,086	215

Summary of Performance in Relation to Departmental Strategic Outcomes, Priorities and Commitments

Strategic Outcomes	2004-2005 Priorities / Commitments	Type	Expected Results	Current Status	Planned Spending*	Actual Spending*
Clean Environment (section 2.1)	Reduce the Health and Environmental Impacts of Pollution (Clean Air and Toxic Substances)	Ongoing	Implementation of the federal government's Clean Air Agenda Implementation of the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA, 1999)</i>	On track On track	\$416.5M	\$357.8M
	Move Forward on Climate Change	Ongoing	Development and implementation of a national climate change plan	On track		
Nature (section 2.2)	Sustain Our Natural Environment	Ongoing	Conservation, protection and sustainable use of wildlife and the natural environment	On track	\$215.1M	\$210.0M
Weather and Environmental Predictions (section 2.3)	Reduce Risks from Weather, Environmental Change and Other Hazards	Ongoing	Transformation of the Meteorological Service of Canada Increased predictive capacity and longer lead times and accuracy of forecasts	On track	\$282.4M	\$265.7M
Management, Administration and Policy (section 2.4)	Implement Innovative Approaches to Policies and Programs	Ongoing	Development and implementation of a competitiveness and environmental sustainability policy framework	On track	\$125.7M	\$167.6M
	Deliver Effective Departmental Management and Administration	Ongoing	Transformation of Environment Canada	On track		

* Planned Spending is inclusive of revenues. Actual Spending is based on Public Accounts.

Explanation of variance between Planned Spending and Actual expenditures by Business Line:

Clean Environment: The \$58.7M variance is mainly attributable to restriction measures taken to meet the salary cap on the growth of the public service, internal reallocation to support enabling functions as well as \$15.7M reprofiling of Climate Change planned spending.

Nature: The \$5.1M variance is mainly attributable to the approved reprofiling of \$2.5M for the Agricultural Policy Framework. The other principal contributing factor is the restriction measures to meet the salary cap on the growth of the public service.

Weather and Environmental Predictions: The \$16.7M variance is mainly attributable to restriction measures taken to meet the salary cap on the growth of the public service, internal reallocation to support enabling functions as well as lower than anticipated revenue collections.

Management Administration and Policy: The \$41.9M variance is a result of internal reallocation as well as adjustments to organizational structure to support enabling services such as Human Resources, Finance, Information Management and Information Technology as well as Communication. Treasury Board reimbursable expenditures such as Maternity, Severance and Leave on departure are captured under this Strategic Outcome and account for \$11.8M of this increase. The overall expenditure for this Strategic Outcome has decreased by \$10M since 2003-2004.

1.4 Overall Departmental Performance

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Changes to Environment Canada's operating environment have occurred since the Department's 2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) was tabled. These changes were described in the Department's 2005-2006 RPP and are reviewed below.

The Government of Canada is positioning Canada to be a world leader in environmental sustainability and has signalled this intention with an ambitious agenda that recognizes that:

- Environmental sustainability is becoming more crucial than ever in terms of improving our quality of life;
- The links that bind the environment and economic competitiveness are driving change in the global economy;
- Those nations that succeed in reconciling the environment and the economy will gain an important economic advantage;
- Canada must assert itself as a leader in the new industrial revolution, that of the sustainable economy.

The clear connection between environmental considerations and economic competitiveness is leading a transformation in the way the global economy works. More and more, we see the signs of what can only be described as a new industrial revolution – a revolution in which the environment is a key driver of creativity, of innovation and of competitiveness around the world. The countries that fail to integrate both environmental and economic factors will not position themselves well to improve, or even to maintain, the quality of life of their people.

The emerging model of competitiveness is one where sustained, long-term economic growth requires a long-term, comprehensive approach to sustainability, including adaptation, and which requires buy-in from citizens, industry and governments if it is to be successful. In fact, since consumers are increasingly aware of the impact that environmental degradation has on their health and well-being, more and more of them are demanding that businesses implement sustainable practices.

Evidence of this transformation can be seen throughout society. For example, citizens are increasingly demanding action to protect the environment, and consumers are putting pressure on business to respond to their environmental choices. Investors are demanding disclosure from firms to assess environmental risks. Leading businesses are responding to these market pressures, and are seeing benefits to their bottom lines. Governments are also responding to the transformation. Leading industrialized countries understand that sustainability and environmental issues can no longer be “after-thoughts” in economic decision making.

Building a new national agenda on the environment

Project Green is the Government of Canada's comprehensive environmental vision that responds to this global movement. It recognizes that Canada's approach to environmental sustainability can be improved through greater integration and consistency, more productive collaborative relationships with key stakeholders, and environmental policies that are more often made incorporating basic economic and business principles. Project Green ensures that Canada's economic strategy and environmental policy point in the same direction. Project Green also delivers on the Government's October 2004 Speech from the Throne commitment to "...work with its partners to build sustainable development systematically into decision making."

Environment Canada is leading the development of a Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Framework (CESF) which will guide the implementation of Project Green on a government-wide basis. The CESF vision is to attain the highest level of environmental quality as a means to enhance the health and well-being of Canadians, preserve our natural environment, and advance our long-term competitiveness. Environment Canada is working with other federal departments and agencies, provincial and territorial governments, industry, Aboriginal peoples, non-government organizations and other key stakeholders to advance this vision. The CESF will set long-term national environmental and health objectives and will take an integrated approach to the full range of sustainability challenges, including climate change, clean air and water, land and habitat use, and biodiversity.

The Framework lays out a comprehensive vision with three overarching goals for the country as a whole:

- ***Enhancing the safety and well-being of Canadians:*** Protecting Canadians against hazards that may find their way into the environment or, in the case of extreme weather, that arise from it, thus contributing to improved health outcomes, lower health costs and greater safety and security for individuals;
- ***Preserving our natural environment:*** Protecting, conserving and restoring Canada's ecosystems to ensure the highest level of environmental quality and access to Canada's natural capital for future generations; and
- ***Advancing our long-term competitiveness:*** Advancing sustainable approaches to economic development in order to achieve increased productivity, increased efficiency, more sustainable energy use and preservation of the economic goods and services of our natural capital.

Adopting new approaches to meet Environment Canada's strategic objectives

The Department is in the process of establishing five key operating elements to frame how governments, industry, cities and citizens can work together to meet the overarching goals of the Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Framework. These **five pillars** are inter-related and are dependent on one another.

1. A new **decision-making** model amongst governments, industry and key stakeholders, reflecting shared responsibility for achieving ambitious environmental objectives, whereby governments set clear expectations, informed by science, and work with industry and others to ensure that business realities are taken into account.

2. Sound decision-making and clear accountability will rely upon enhanced **information** for decision-makers, through improved collection, analysis and sharing practices.
3. To drive environmental performance in industry, in a manner that supports their competitiveness, governments will work to develop flexible performance promotion and enforcement that includes one-window, streamlined, fair and predictable regulatory, **performance promotion and enforcement regimes**, including the use of market-based incentives and regulatory backstops.
4. An integrated national approach to **science and technology**, focused on key priorities, linked to market needs, and conducted in partnership between academia, non-government organizations, industry and governments will be essential to enhancing our understanding and applying solutions to changes in our natural environment.
5. An effective **education and engagement** strategy so that Canadians have the necessary information to make sustainable decisions and informed choices will be a key element of achieving sustainability in Canada.

Transforming Environment Canada's management framework

Transforming the way we do business is critical if Environment Canada is to coordinate the government-wide environment agenda – Project Green – and deliver on Project Green through the CESF. To work more coherently with other federal departments, other governments and with the private sector, Environment Canada has begun to integrate policy, programs and management structures into “one department.”

Establishing a “one department” approach at Environment Canada is key to providing value for money to Canadians, and it will mean attaining excellence in all aspects of our work:

- Establish clear lines of accountability and responsibility
- Effective decision-making mechanisms where decisions are made with knowledge of the full range of factors to be taken into account
- Comprehensive planning and priority-setting processes where resource utilization is transparent and linked to verifiable results
- Consistent and efficient program delivery and service to clients
- Governance structures that promote a flexible team-based organization which anticipates and responds to changing government priorities and client needs

An effective departmental governance system is central to Environment Canada's overall transformation. The department's new governance system is based on providing the structures and processes needed to collaborate on horizontal policy issues and make informed decisions. A team-based organization, built around the directions set in the CESF and governed by boards of Assistant Deputy Ministers and Regional Directors General, reinforces the collaborative work and one-department approach necessary to meeting the objectives of the CESF.

Planning Framework

While this Departmental Performance Report is structured around the Business Lines and results identified in the 2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities, the Department has re-organized its resources and activities into a revised Program Activity Architecture (PAA). This architecture, which will be reflected in Environment Canada's 2006-2007 RPP, allows the Department to better understand how its activities interact and contribute to Environment Canada's overarching strategic objectives. As well, it provides an important new tool to senior managers for the purposes of reordering the department's efforts to higher priorities when necessary. We will also work to link the departmental PAA with other environment-based activities across the Government of Canada to better harness the total efforts of all government departments on issues affecting the environment.

Budget 2005

Through Budget 2005, Project Green builds on earlier measures through a \$5.2 billion package of measures over the next five years to support a sustainable environment by:

Addressing climate change by promoting reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and encouraging the development of environmental technologies including:

- \$1 billion over five years for the Climate Fund to encourage cost-effective projects and actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- \$250 million to create a Partnership Fund for projects that are best achieved through cooperation between the federal government and provinces and territories.
- \$225 million over five years to quadruple the number of homes retrofitted under the EnerGuide for Houses Retrofit Incentive program.
- \$200 million over five years to help develop a Sustainable Energy Science and Technology Strategy.
- \$200 million over five years to further stimulate the use of wind power through the Wind Power Production Incentive and \$97 million over five years for a new Renewable Power Production Incentive to encourage the use of other renewable energy technologies such as small hydro, biomass and landfill gas.

Building on existing tax measures to encourage Canadian businesses to invest more in efficient and renewable energy generation, including:

- Increasing the capital cost allowance (CCA) rate to 50 per cent from 30 per cent for environmentally friendly forms of energy and extending the incentive to include district energy and biogas production systems.

Investing in public infrastructure to encourage more efficient use of energy as well as the remediation of brownfield sites, including:

- \$300 million for the Green Municipal Funds, \$150 million of which will be used to help communities clean up and redevelop brownfields.
- The equivalent of \$5 billion over five years from federal gas tax revenues for municipal infrastructure projects like transit, water and community energy system improvements.

- The renewal of infrastructure programs such as the Canada Strategic Infrastructure Fund and the Municipal Rural Infrastructure Fund, which invest more than 50 per cent of funding toward sustainable infrastructure.

Protecting our natural environment, including the Great Lakes, oceans and national parks, including:

- \$269 million over five years to restore ecological integrity and improve public infrastructure in Canada's national parks.
- \$125 million over five years to improve the ecological integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem and minimize the risk of invasive alien species such as the sea lamprey.
- \$28 million over two years to help develop a competitive and sustainable Oceans Action Plan and \$15 million annually to discourage foreign overfishing in the Northwest Atlantic.
- An additional \$90 million over five years to conduct health risk assessments and research to reduce Canadians' exposure to toxic substances.

PROGRESS AND PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Environment Canada's work resulted in a number of important achievements in 2004-2005. The environmental focus of the 2005 federal budget and the release of *Moving Forward on Climate Change: A Plan for Honouring our Kyoto Commitment* were important milestones in embedding environmental considerations into government decision-making.

Environment Canada's 2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities identifies five overarching priorities for the Department:

- Reducing the health and environmental impacts of pollution
- Moving forward on climate change
- Sustaining our natural environment
- Reducing risks from weather, environmental change and other hazards
- Implementing effective policy and departmental management and administration

This section provides a summary of departmental performance in these areas. See section 2 for more information on the results achieved by Environment Canada in 2004-2005.

PRIORITY 1 – REDUCE THE HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF POLLUTION

Clean Air

Environment Canada continues to implement the Government of Canada's 10-year Clean Air Agenda. In addition to the 2001 allocation of \$120 million, Environment Canada received \$40 million over two years in Budget 2003 and \$15 million in Budget 2004. Resources received in 2004 were to further the Speech from the Throne commitment to engage the United States on transboundary issues. During the reporting period:

- Progress on the Ozone Annex to the Air Quality Agreement between Canada and the United States was reviewed and both countries are on track to meet their commitments.
- Canada made significant progress in implementing its regulatory framework on cleaner vehicles, engines and fuels.
- Air quality forecasts were made available in selected areas in all provinces thereby meeting the government's 2001 commitment to have a national air quality smog forecast program in place by 2004.
- The National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) was expanded to include information on criteria air contaminants, more mercury reporting and information from upstream oil and gas facilities which has greatly increased the amount of information available on air pollutant emissions. The number of facilities reporting to the NPRI increased from 2,100 in 1999 to over 8,000 in 2004.

Toxic Substances and Other Pollutants

In Budget 2003, Environment Canada received \$75 million over two years to maintain the Department's capacity to assess and manage toxic substances in collaboration with Health Canada. This investment is helping Environment Canada meet its obligations under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA, 1999)*. In Budget 2004, the Government committed \$4 billion over 10 years to accelerate the cleanup of contaminated sites. During the reporting period:

- Environment Canada has produced preliminary categorization decisions on approximately 21,000 of 23,000 substances as of July 2005. Environment Canada and Health Canada assessed 768 new substance notifications.
- Environment Canada coordinated the management of the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) in cooperation with the Treasury Board Secretariat, reviewing proposals and providing funding approval for accelerated action at 55 high priority federal sites and for 242 site assessments. Through the implementation of Budget 2004 resources over 10 years, all federal sites will be assessed and either remediated or risk managed, and the related financial liability will be effectively eliminated.
- New regulatory initiatives included Bill C-15 *An Act to Amend the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 and the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* which received royal assent on May 18, 2005 and Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations that come into force on November 1, 2005.
- An evaluation of *CEPA, 1999* was conducted. It concluded that:
 - Environment Canada is addressing its obligations under CEPA 1999;
 - Environment Canada has realized significant accomplishments in most program areas; but that
 - The full potential of *CEPA 1999* has yet to be realized.
- By 2004, the quantity of corporate sustainability reports produced by Canadian corporations or trans-nationals with Canadian operations has increased by 75% from 2001 levels, exceeding Environment Canada's target of a 50% increase.
- Public access to toxic substances related information through the *CEPA* Environmental Registry has been improved. Users of the *CEPA* Registry increased from 30,000 users

per month in March 2004, to 90,000 users per month in April 2005. Over 250 CEPA related public documents were added to the database over the same period.

See section 2.1 for more information on Environment Canada's achievements in 2004-2005 to reduce the health and environmental impacts on pollution.

PRIORITY 2 – MOVE FORWARD ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Addressing climate change is important to Canada's competitiveness and the health and security of Canadians. Implementing near term and enduring emission reduction and setting long-term goals to make the deep emission reductions needed to successfully address climate change and starting to work towards them will accelerate a shift to sustainability. During the reporting period:

- The October 2004 Speech from the Throne reaffirmed Canada's commitment to meet its Kyoto Protocol commitments in a way that produces long-term and enduring results while maintaining a strong and growing economy.
- The February 2005 federal budget announced almost \$2 billion in measures to address climate change including \$1 billion over 5 years for the Climate Fund and \$250 million to create a Partnership Fund for joint federal/provincial/territorial initiatives.
- The Kyoto Protocol entered into force in February 2005. The Prime Minister announced that Canada will host the Eleventh Conference of the Parties (CoP 11) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Montreal from November 28 to December 9, 2005.
- The first phase of Project Green was launched on April 13, 2005 with the release of *Moving Forward on Climate Change: A Plan for Honouring our Kyoto Commitment*. The Plan introduces measures that allow Canada to honour its Kyoto commitment while integrating climate change considerations into the day-to-day decisions of Canadians and improving our competitiveness in a sustainable economy.
- Environment Canada and Natural Resources Canada jointly launched the One Tonne Challenge in 2004 to encourage Canadians to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by one tonne or approximately 20%, by adopting energy efficiency improvements in their homes, reducing waste that goes to landfills, using water more efficiently, reducing their driving and using other forms of transportation.

See section 2.1 for more information on Environment Canada's achievements in 2004-2005 to move forward on climate change.

PRIORITY 3 – SUSTAIN OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Environment Canada continues to shape and promote a natural legacy agenda by encouraging the conservation, protection and sustainable use of natural resources. During the reporting period:

- Federal, provincial and territorial Ministers of Wildlife, Forestry and Fisheries and Aquaculture agreed to collaborate on the development of an outcomes-based implementation framework for the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy (CBS).

- Ministers approved an Invasive Alien Species Strategy for Canada. The Strategy received support in Budget 2005 and federal departments and agencies subsequently received \$85 million over five years to initiate implementation of the Strategy.
- The Government of Canada announced its commitment to move forward on an Oceans Action Plan in the October 2004 Speech from the Throne. This commitment was reinforced in the 2005 federal budget through the allocation of \$28 million over two years to implement Phase I of the Plan.
- The *Species at Risk Act (SARA)* came fully into force on June 1, 2004. Seventy three species were added to *SARA*'s list of Wildlife Species at Risk from the 91 assessments submitted by COSEWIC in January 2004. The first annual report to Parliament on the administration of the *Species at Risk Act* covering the period June 2003 to December 2004 was tabled.
- Bill C-15 *An Act to Amend the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 and the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* to enhance the Government's capacity to address marine pollution received royal assent on May 18, 2005.
- The Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk invested \$10 million towards 165 terrestrial and aquatic habitat projects.
- Initiated RésEau, a web-based portal for sharing, discovery, access and use of water-based information from federal, provincial, and territorial and municipal agencies, volunteer groups, industry, universities and other partners.
- Initiated year 1 of the National Water Quality Indicators Program.
- New Environmental Quality Guidelines were approved by CCME.
- Improved knowledge and techniques were developed to remediate contaminated sites, improve municipal wastewater approaches and create sustainable urban storm water practices.
- Environment Canada, in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments played a key role in the development of the document titled "*From Source to Tap: Guidance on the Multi-barrier Approach to Safe Drinking*" published June 2004 by CCME
http://www.ccme.ca/assets/pdf/mba_guidance_doc_e.pdf.

See section 2.2 for more information on Environment Canada's achievements in 2004-2005 to sustain our natural environment.

PRIORITY 4 – REDUCE RISKS FROM WEATHER, ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND OTHER HAZARDS

Environment Canada works in partnership with others to improve Canadians' capacity to anticipate, mitigate, withstand, adapt to and recover from high-impact weather events and related hazards by improving lead time, accuracy, utility and satisfaction with warnings. During the reporting period:

- Five new Storm Prediction Centres were established, along with a satellite office in Winnipeg.
- Aviation operations were consolidated in the Canadian Meteorological Aviation Centres East and West (Montreal and Edmonton).

- A production tool was implemented in all Storm Prediction Centres across the country which allows forecasters to devote greater attention to diagnosing, forecasting and providing advanced warning of high-impact weather.
- Three national service offices (NSOs) were established in 2004-2005 in Gander, Newfoundland (marine services); Rimouski, Quebec (media services); and Kelowna, British Columbia (road weather and weather-sensitive sector services).
- Implementation of the Doppler Radar Network was completed. This network consists of 31 Doppler radars that covers 95% of the population of Canada. This technology increases forecasters' ability to detect and warn Canadians of impending severe weather events, particularly as it relates to summer thunderstorms and tornados, and flash flood events.
- The Department implemented a performance measurement system to track the accuracy and lead time for warnings.
- Increased the reliability, speed of access and accuracy of information on Environment Canada's weather web site through improved infrastructure and site maintenance. Visits increased by 35% from 2003-2004 to 2004-2005, to over 155 million visits from 114 million.
- Environment Canada contributed to the development and operation of a road weather information system in partnership with other federal agencies, the provinces and the private sector.
- Interactive, web-based analysis of historical mean and extreme temperature and precipitation data for user-defined periods and areas of Canada was provided. Approximately 1.7 million pages were viewed per month in 2004-2005, a 210% increase over 2003-2004.

See section 2.3 for more information on Environment Canada's achievements in 2004-2005 to reduce risks from weather, environmental change and other hazards.

PRIORITY 5 – EFFECTIVE POLICY AND DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Environment Canada is transforming how it operates and manages to allow it to better coordinate the government-wide environment agenda and deliver on its departmental strategic outcomes. Environment Canada has focused its efforts to effect change through a Management Agenda with an overarching goal to “put in place integrated management structures and processes necessary to deliver outcomes and results and exercise accountability and control.”

Environment Canada is establishing a new planning architecture that provides a better basis for accountability, performance measurement, decision making and action. Advantages of this planning approach include increased transparency, improved strategic alignment, clarity of roles and responsibilities, and a framework to manage resources.

During the reporting period:

- A new competitiveness and environmental sustainability policy framework was approved by the Ad Hoc Committee of Cabinet on Sustainability and the Environment.

- Environment Canada launched a process of transformation designed to enable the Department to better deliver on its mandate of ensuring the highest quality of environment for Canadians.
- A new governance system was established that provides the structures and processes needed to collaborate on horizontal policy issues and make informed decisions.
- A new Program Activity Architecture (PAA) was defined to better articulate how departmental activities interact and contribute to strategic objectives and to provide a tool for reordering the department's efforts to higher priorities when necessary.
- Management systems and processes were implemented to ensure compliance with policies, regulations, and legislation and provide consistent and equitable services, relevant information and early warning on resources, results and controls.
- A new framework, entitled a Strategy for People, was designed and will form the basis of a systematic and integrated approach to leverage the collective efforts and talents of all employees.

See section 2.4 for more information on Environment Canada's achievements in 2004-2005 to implement effective policy, administration and management functions.

CONCLUSION

This Report provides information that corresponds with and expands upon *Canada's Performance 2005*, tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board. In addition to addressing indicators on specific aspects of environmental quality which are also addressed in Environment Canada's 2004-2005 Departmental Performance Report, *Canada's Performance 2005* also has merged themes on Economy and Environment into a single chapter, reflecting the importance given to the links between the Canadian economy and the natural environment. This is an important change that reinforces the impact of the changes to the overall operating environment presented earlier in this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS

Environmental science and monitoring are cornerstones in detecting and tracking ecosystem and atmospheric changes. Environmental Signals: Canada's National Environmental Indicator Series 2003 reports on 13 issue areas supported by over 50 key indicators that are intended to provide a broad overview of trends in Canada's environment in areas that are important to Canadians. A summary of indicator trends from this report is published in the President of the Treasury Board's annual report to Parliament entitled *Canada's Performance*. The following table, based on information contained in these reports, shows that trends in a number of environmental issue areas related to Environment Canada's priorities are mixed or continue to be a concern requiring action from all sectors of Canadian society.

The indicators below are a mixture of state of environment and environmental pressure measures. In general, state of the environment rankings measure the condition of air, water, land and life forms. Compared to situations elsewhere in the world, most assessments indicate that Canada's environment is in very good condition. Rankings based on environmental pressures measure the effects of human activities that can be harmful to the environment, or to humans through the environment. For example, polluting emissions and certain types of land use are environmental pressures. From this perspective, we are rarely among the best performers.

To summarize, the state of our environment is good but we are imposing significant pressures on it. The fact is that Canada has a small population in a vast and well endowed country (in terms of natural resources, such as freshwater) compared to situations in other countries. However, on a per-person basis, Canada's environmental pressures are among the greatest, particularly with respect to greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and residential water use.

Trends in Environmental Indicators in Canada*

Issue Area	Indicator Trend	Highlights
Air Quality	—	Yearly average concentrations in urban air across Canada of sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO _x), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) have all decreased overall since the mid- to late-1980s. Fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) concentrations have shown incremental increases since 2000. Ground-level ozone, which had shown increases since the mid-1990s, remained relatively stable between 2001 and 2003.
Biodiversity	↓	As of May 2005, the status of 147 species at risk had been reassessed. Of these, the status of 42 species worsened (28.6 percent) whereas 25 species (17 percent) were determined to be no longer at risk or placed in a lower risk category.
Climate Change	↓	Canadian greenhouse gas emissions increased by 3% between 2002 and 2003, and by 24% since 1990. Furthermore, secondary energy use increased by 4 percent between 2002 and 2003, and by 22 percent since 1990.
Toxic Substances in the Environment	—	When the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i> was first passed in 1988, there were 9 substances on the list; in 2002 there were 52, and there were 70 substances on the list when it was last updated on March 9, 2005. There are reliable matched data from 1995 to 2000 for 15 toxic substances. Of the 15, on-site releases have decreased for 7, changed little for 3 and increased for 5. Mercury emissions in air saw an overall decrease of 77% from 1990 to 2000. The concentrations of persistent organic pollutants in wildlife vary considerably among individual animals as well as among locations across the country. The contaminant levels in Double-crested Cormorant eggs are an indicator of toxic substances in the environment. Contaminant concentrations in the eggs of Double-crested Cormorants have declined since the early 1970s with most gains made before 1990.
Water Use	—	In 2001, average residential water use per person was 335 litres per day – an increase of 8 litres from the lowest rate in 1996. This is an improvement over the previous survey results from 1999 but not as good as the lowest rate in 1996 (327 litres per day).

Legend:

↑ Trend Improving

— No definitive trend noted at this time (due to lack of trend data or multiple measures with opposing trends)

↓ Trend Declining

* indicators and information on the state of the environment have been extracted from Environment Canada's State of the Environment Infobase (<http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/English/default.cfm>).

SECTION II

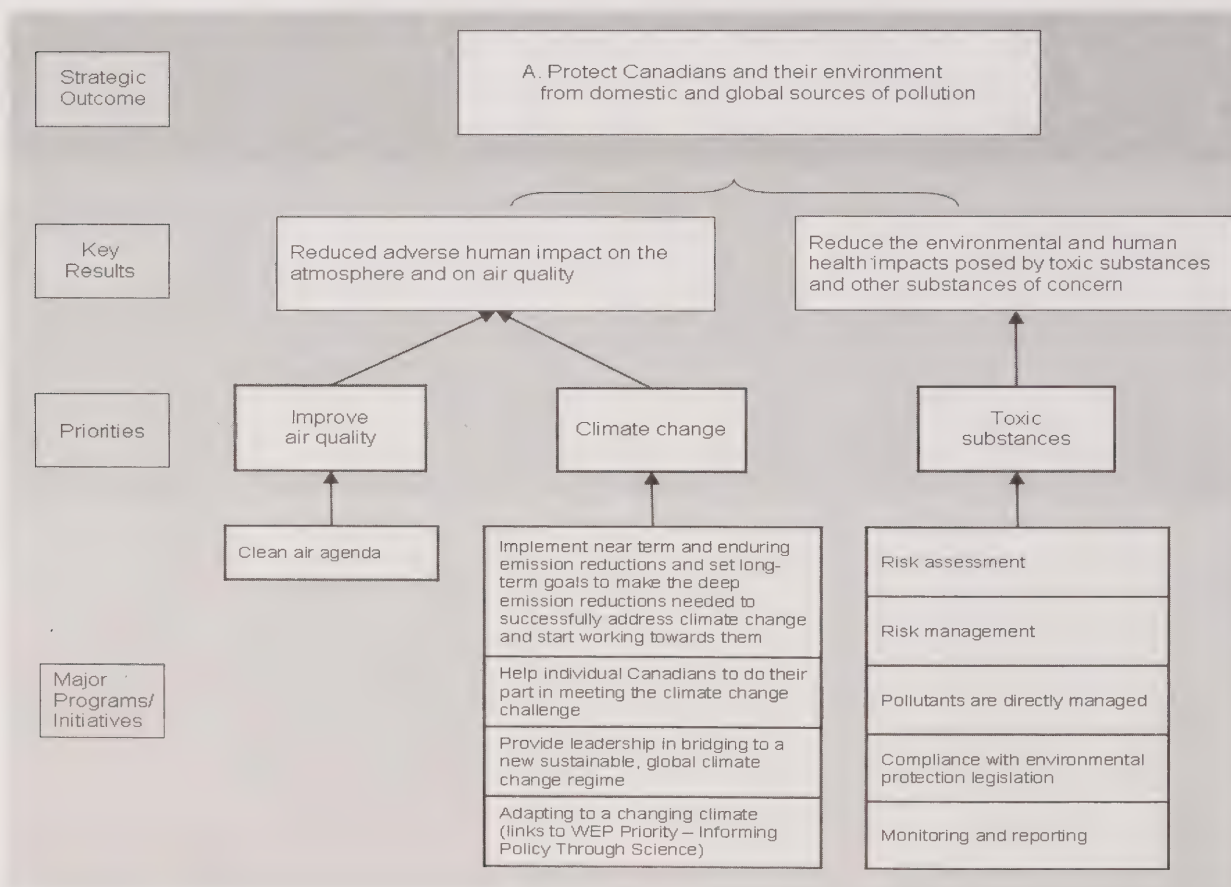
ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME

Section 2: Performance Discussion by Strategic Outcome

2.1 Protecting Canadians and Their Environment from Domestic and Global Sources of Pollution

The environment is under continuous threat from a number of stressors including industrial activity, unsustainable land use and population growth. These stressors lead to increased air and water pollution, climate change and the disappearance of habitat. Protecting Canadians and the environment from domestic and global sources of pollution remains a priority for the Government of Canada.

Environmental quality is central to our long-term quality of life and economic competitiveness. It is critical to our health, our sense of well-being, and the liveability of our communities. There are strong links between air pollution and health problems – especially for the elderly, children and for those with respiratory and cardiac problems. Many studies show that, at levels seen in Canada, air pollution can contribute to premature death, increased hospital admissions, more emergency room visits and higher rates of absenteeism.



The objective of the Clean Environment Business Line is to protect Canadians from domestic and global sources of pollution, by both playing a role in cleaning up the legacy from past contamination and in pollution prevention. The key results sought are:

- To reduce the impact of human activity on the atmosphere and on air quality; and
- To understand, prevent and reduce the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.

Environment Canada takes an integrated policy approach to emissions reduction, emphasizing the linkages between clean air and climate change and taking a multi-pollutant approach. More specifically, Environment Canada, in collaboration with provinces and other partners undertakes to:

- Identify threats from pollutants, their sources and means of controlling them through the application of sound science;
- Develop standards, guidelines and codes of practice to ensure adequate levels of protection of environmental quality;
- Identify and implement appropriate strategies for preventing or reducing pollution;
- Administer and enforce regulations for pollution prevention and control within areas of federal jurisdiction;
- Monitor levels of contaminants in air, water, and soil;
- Represent Canada's interests in the development of international agreements and accords to reduce pollution; and
- Provide advice and tools for preventing pollution and support to the development and deployment of green technologies.

Over the past 10 years, notable improvements have been observed in the state of Canada's environment. Concentrations of toxic compounds in some wildlife species have decreased and the acidification of a number of lakes has been reversed. Air quality, while still a concern, has improved in some urban areas and agricultural soils are now better protected from erosion.

While Canadians should take credit for the improvements made in environmental quality since the 1970's, significant challenges remain. We continue to be affected by pollutants from many sources and in many different forms every day. We are feeling the effects of pressures on the environment through the pollution we breathe and toxic substances in the food and water we consume.

The following table illustrates the linkages among the Department's longer-term results and its intermediate and immediate outcomes and activities. Performance reporting is done according to the three priority concerns: Climate change; Air quality; and Toxic substances.

Clean Environment Business Line									
Strategic Outcome									
Protect Canadians and their environment from domestic and global sources of pollution									
Main Estimates		Planned Spending		Total Authorities		Actual Spending		Full Time Equivalents	
273.1		416.5		389.1		357.8		1634	
Key Results									
Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality				Reduce the environmental and human health impacts posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern					
Main Estimates		Planned Spending		Total Authorities		Actual Spending		Full Time Equivalents	
114.9		242.7		161.9		201.2		158.2	
173.8		227.2		156.6					
Priority Areas of Work									
Improve Air Quality		Climate Change		Toxic Substances					
Intermediate Outcomes									
<u>Air Quality</u> Targets are continuously improved Transboundary flows of air pollution are reduced Emissions from vehicles, engines and fuels are reduced Emissions from industrial and other sectors are reduced Canadians take action to reduce air pollution Canadians understand how to interpret air quality information and are aware of actions that they can take Continued national, bilateral and multilateral progress on Acid Rain, Hazardous Air Pollutants and Stratospheric Ozone				<u>Toxic Substances</u> The risks posed by toxic substances are understood and substances requiring improved management are identified. Risk management actions to address sources of greatest concern for those substances added to Schedule 1. Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic and anthropogenic substances are virtually eliminated. International and national obligations are met with respect to the transboundary movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials as well as with respect to Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). The negative environment impacts of land-based activities to coastal and marine environments are prevented. Soil and groundwater contamination from petroleum products and allied petroleum products storage tank systems are prevented. The direct management of pollutants that pose a risk to the environment and human health is improved. Compliance with environmental protection legislation is improved. Information collected through National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), CEPA Registry, industry Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) and other avenues and data made available to Canadians.					
<u>Climate Change</u> Coordination and leadership on climate change issues Canadians are actively engaged in the One-Tonne Challenge and in emission reduction actions Canadians take energy efficiency/conservation considerations into account in their purchase, use and lifestyle decisions Continue to make progress in the international implementation of key provisions of the Kyoto Protocol In collaboration with key international partners, develop the framework for a new, sustainable international climate change framework that includes all industrialized countries and key developing countries. Conclude bilateral agreements with key developing countries Awareness of impacts of climate change on economic development and planning processes Scenarios and options to guide decision-making on adaptation in areas vulnerable to a changing climate Strategies for adapting to the changing climate particularly in the North and in municipalities as well as water management strategies									
Key Programs and Major Initiatives									
<u>Air Quality</u> Clean Air Agenda Acid Rain, HAPs and Stratospheric Ozone <u>Climate Change</u> Implementing near-term greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and setting long-term goals; developing a climate change plan for Canada Helping individual Canadians do their part with respect to climate change; implementing the One-Tonne Challenge Providing leadership in bridging to a new sustainable, global climate change regime Providing support for adapting to a changing climate				Implementing CEPA Conducting risk assessments Implementing risk management programs Directly managing pollutants Implementing compliance programs to ensure compliance with environmental protection legislation Monitoring and reporting on levels of toxics in the environment					

* Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding.

2.1.1 Key Result: Reduce Adverse Human Impact on the Atmosphere and on Air Quality

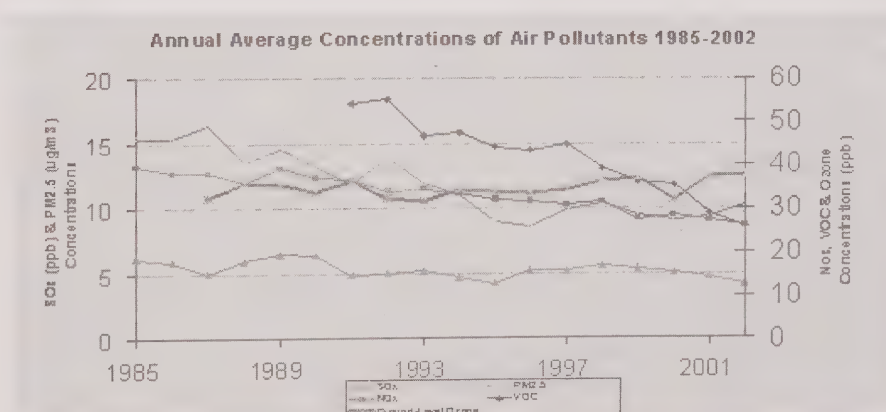
Air Quality

What is the issue?

Air quality is a local and regional issue that is affected by human activities, weather, and topography. Air quality affects Canada's wildlife habitat, agricultural yields, forests and our health – cleaner air means healthier children and seniors, less cardiac and respiratory disease, fewer asthma attacks among children, fewer hospital admissions and fewer premature deaths.

A number of pollutants, alone or in combination, worsen air quality. Together the pollutants are often called smog; ground-level ozone and microscopic airborne particles known as particulate matter (PM) are the constituents of greatest concern in Canada. All ground-level ozone and over one-half of airborne particulate matter are produced through the reaction of other air pollutants, called precursor gases, that include nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and sulphur dioxide (SO_2). These gases come primarily from human activities, such as burning fossil fuels by motor vehicles, smelters, homes, agricultural activity thermal power plants and other industries, by evaporation of solvents and as a by-product of industrial processes. They can also come from natural sources such as the release of VOCs from vegetation. Local pollution and long range transport gives the region between Windsor and Quebec City the worst air quality in the country, but many other regions experience smog problems.

Although there have been reductions in levels of some airborne pollutants in many parts of Canada, both urban and rural, many Canadians continue to experience periods of unacceptable air quality, especially in the summer. While the yearly average concentrations in urban air across Canada of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and fine particulate matter ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$) have all decreased since the mid to late 1980's, there has been no noticeable net change in fine particulate matter ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$) concentrations since the mid-1990's. These decreasing or stable trends contrast with the trends in seasonal average levels for ground-level ozone, which have shown an increase over this period. (See Figure.)



What are we doing about it?

Canada's efforts to improve air quality were intensified in 2000 when the government of Canada launched a comprehensive 10-year Clean Air Agenda. The Agenda builds on a variety of domestic and international actions with a focus on:

- Canada-wide standards for particulate matter and ozone
- Transboundary flows of air pollution
- Emissions from vehicles, engines and fuels
- Emissions from major industry and other sectors
- Air quality monitoring, forecasting and reporting
- Public engagement

Environment Canada works with the provinces and territories through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) to achieve mutually agreed to air quality targets as defined in Canada-wide standards (CWS). As well, the Department supports continuous improvement, pollution prevention, and keeping-clean-areas-clean programs in areas with ambient concentrations of specific substances below the CWS target levels.

Internationally, Canada is committed to reducing transboundary sources of air pollution through international agreements, such as the Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The 1991 Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement has been instrumental in formalizing the roles and responsibilities of the two countries on the issues of acid rain and ground-level ozone. The countries' coordinated and focused response to acid rain in the 1980s and early 1990s led to significant reductions in SO₂ (acid rain causing emissions). The Agreement, and subsequent Ozone Annex (2000), continue to provide the framework for ongoing cooperation on air issues. Environment Canada's focus is now on the implementation of the Ozone Annex commitments and launching the next round of border air quality projects. Canada also has agreements in place with China that support efforts to reduce long-range transport of air pollutants.

A primary mandate of air quality science is to develop and provide unbiased, relevant, and scientifically sound knowledge, advice, and data on air quality. The air quality science program provides national leadership and the scientific foundation needed to develop air quality policies and provide timely information (e.g. air quality forecasts) to Canadians. Air quality research is aimed at improving the understanding of the changing chemistry of the atmosphere in efforts to fill scientific knowledge gaps. The science involves research and development based on atmospheric constituents and their properties.

Environment Canada has established a substantial air quality monitoring network that is delivered in partnership with the provinces and territories. The key elements of the monitoring infrastructure are the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) network with nearly 300 sites, and the Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CAPMoN) with 24 sites. In 2000, the Department committed \$29 million over four years to upgrade the NAPS and CAPMoN networks to expand the network by 20 sites and upgrade monitoring equipment. Our goal is to ensure that Canada has the monitoring capability to report on Canada-wide standards and Ozone Annex commitments, support the National Air Quality Prediction Program and collect data that

will guide future actions on emissions reduction. Finally, considerable on-going efforts are made to enhance Canadians' access to NAPS data.

To disseminate information regarding emissions, the Department compiles the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) which provides Canadians with access to information on the emissions of key air pollutants from selected facilities across Canada.

Are we succeeding?

The Clean Air Agenda has supported gains in air quality through the vehicles, engine and fuels action plan; further gains are expected through the implementation of, among other things, the Canada-wide standards (CWS) with the provinces and territories on key air pollutants.

Canada has achieved success in a number of air quality issue areas, such as transboundary air issues management, and regulatory frameworks for transportation-related air issues management. The Department continues to provide support to provinces and territories, which are ultimately responsible for performance in a number of sectors, to meet national and international obligations including Canada-wide standards (CWS) on particulate matter (PM), ozone and mercury. Progress on the Ozone Annex to the Air Quality Agreement between Canada and the United States was reviewed in 2004 and both countries are on track to meet their commitments.

The 10-year Federal Agenda on Cleaner Vehicles, Engines and Fuels (2001) set out a series of measures to reduce emissions from on-road and off-road vehicles and engines as well as fuels, and will (largely) harmonize Canadian requirements with the stringent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. Environment Canada has made significant progress in implementing its regulatory agenda. With a regulatory framework in place, Environment Canada's role over time will also include compliance promotion, monitoring and reporting activities.

Success in the monitoring area can be measured in part by the active participation of NAPS MOU signatories (the MOU was signed by all provincial and territorial deputies during 2004-2005). During the NAPS Managers' Annual Meeting in Toronto federal, provincial and territorial contributions to the NAPS Network were reported and a collective work plan was drafted. NAPS Management will work together to address technical and administrative issues arising from their detailed annual reviews of the NAPS Network.

Through the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), industrial and commercial facilities report their air emissions of over 300 pollutants, and the data collected is made available to Canadians. As part of Canada's commitments under the Ozone Annex, the NPRI was expanded to include criteria air contaminants and facilities must now report on SO₂, NO_x, VOCs, PM and CO emissions. These improvements, along with the removal of the exemption for upstream oil and gas facilities and the lowered reporting threshold for mercury, lead and many other toxic substances, have greatly increased the amount of information available on air pollutant emissions. These changes have increased the number of facilities reporting to the NPRI from about 2,100 in 1999 to over 8,000 in 2004. Environment Canada also develops and makes publicly available a comprehensive inventory which includes all sources of air pollutant emissions (industry, transportation, heating, etc.), and forecasts of future emissions.

The Department continues to support international actions to control emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The Stockholm Convention on POPs was entered into force on May 17, 2004. Canada was the first country to sign and ratify this agreement. The Department also leads Canada's participation in the United Nations Environment Programme's Global Mercury Programme and in discussions to assess the effectiveness and sufficiency of the UNECE POPs and Heavy Metals Protocols and to help develop a way to assess POPs for potential future control measures.

Performance highlights 2004-2005 of the Clean Air Agenda are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Clean Air Agenda – Canada-Wide Standards for Particulate Matter (PM) and Ozone
Expected Results: Working in partnership with provincial and territorial environment departments to attain, review and to improve Canada-wide standards (CWS) for particulate matter (PM) and ozone.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<p><i>Continue to lead CCME discussions on Canada-wide standards</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed review of health and environmental science behind the PM_{2.5} and Ozone Canada-wide standards. Concluded that current information is not sufficient to warrant a coarse fraction (PM_{2.5-10}) standard at this time, but recommendation is to review again in 2010. - Completion of the Guidance Document on Achievement Determination (GDAD). - Completion of technical draft of the Guidance Document on continuous improvement and keeping clean areas clean (CI/KCAC). - Development of the Monitoring Protocol. - Completion of the third annual (2003) PM and ozone national summary. - Leading development of a Code of Practice for the Construction and Demolition sector, as well as implementation of a communications and outreach strategy for the sector.
<p><i>Continue to improve the science base on air quality</i></p> <p>Science highlights in laboratory, field and modelling research and science assessments</p> <p>Laboratory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The organics analysis lab (a part of Thompson Lab, a headquarters research laboratory) provided key scientific analyses in effort to determine loadings of pollutants to the Great Lakes regions. The analytical data were used in the 2004 report on atmospheric loadings to better understand trends of pollutants entering the Great Lakes. <p>Field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A major field campaign was carried out as part of the International Consortium for Atmospheric Research on Transport and Transformation (ICARTT) to understand the transport and transformation of air pollution and its impacts on the properties of clouds. The study covered northeastern US across the North Atlantic to Western Europe. - Measurements of aerosol chemistry and size distributions, trace gases, cloud microphysics and dynamics were made in addition to particle chemistry. For the first time, cloud droplet chemistry was measured in real time by a combination of instruments. <p>Modelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further improvements have been made to AURAMS (A Unified Regional Air-quality Modelling System). The new version of AURAMS runs five times faster, includes several new process representations, and was used in summer 2004 to provide real-time predictions of air quality for an MSC air quality field study. <p>Assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Canada-United States Transboundary Particulate Matter Science Assessment was released in December 2004. The report was undertaken by the Canada-U.S. Subcommittee on Scientific Co-operation, in support of the Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement and summarizes the current knowledge of the transboundary transport of PM and PM precursors between Canada and the United States in a scientific assessment.

- Air quality modelling scenarios, observations and data analysis provided the scientific foundation for the joint Canada-U.S. science assessment report on PM published in December 2004. The scientific information included the characterization of PM concentrations and deposition in the border region. Findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between the emissions of PM and PM precursors, and elevated PM levels in both Canada and the United States. The information presented in the report will be used to support the future development of joint strategies under a PM Annex pursuant to the Canada-US Air Quality Agreement.

Acid Rain:

- The scientific support to the 2004 Canadian Acid Deposition Science Assessment was a significant contribution. Components of the science focused on three issues: (1) establishing the levels of wet, dry and total deposition in eastern Canada, (2) determining whether wet deposition changed during the 1990s in response to North American SO₂ emission reductions and (3) estimating the percentage contribution of various North American SO₂ and NO_x emission areas to wet and dry deposition at receptor sites in eastern Canada. In addition, several acid rain model simulations were carried out to examine whether additional control measures would solve the acid rain problem in eastern Canada.

Major Program/Initiative: Clean Air Agenda – Transboundary flows of air pollution are reduced

Expected Results: Transboundary flows of air pollution are reduced.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Implement the commitments made in the Ozone Annex; The 2004 Canada-U.S. Progress Report is published describing progress to implement the Agreement

- In June 2004, Canada and the United States reviewed progress in implementing the commitments of the Ozone Annex and, with stakeholders, discussed the emission reductions expected and charted the ozone air quality levels that will serve as benchmarks for future reviews of progress to meet the ozone air quality standards in both countries.
- In November 2004, the joint 2004 progress report on the Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement was released. The 2004 progress report is the seventh biennial progress report compiled under the Agreement and the first report to describe the progress on implementing the emission reduction measures committed to by Canada and the United States in the Ozone Annex.

Work with the U.S. to develop recommendations to governments on whether to recommend further negotiations

- On August 17, 2004, Minister Dion and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Leavitt endorsed a recommendation to consider a future negotiation of an annex to the 1991 Air Quality Agreement to address particulate matter (PM) and the related air pollution issues of concern such as acid rain, regional haze and visibility in the Canada-United States border region. Both Canada and the United States will discuss their readiness to negotiate an additional Annex to the Agreement at the annual meeting of the bilateral Air Quality Committee in late 2005.

Major Program/Initiative: Clean Air Agenda – Emissions from Vehicles, Engines and Fuels are Reduced

Expected Results: Emissions from vehicles, engines and fuels are reduced.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

In-use vehicle initiative

Urban Transit Bus Retrofit Programs

- Environment Canada contributed \$520K to install diesel oxidation catalysts (DOCs), a retrofit device, on 239 urban transit buses throughout 15 cities in Canada. This pilot project was delivered in collaboration with the Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA). A Diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC) is a device that is installed on in-use heavy-duty vehicles in order to reduce its smog-forming emissions. DOCs can reduce PM emissions by 20 percent, CO by 40 percent and HC by 50 percent. A DOC is a technology that is reliable, cost effective and widely used in Canadian and US retrofit program.
- Environment Canada funded a pilot project to install diesel oxidation catalysts (DOCs) on 34 Sarnia and Windsor urban transit buses.

Vehicle Scrappage Programs

- In 2004-2005, Environment Canada funded 8 vehicle scrappage programs in 6 provinces. Through scrappage programs, cleaner forms of transportation such as public transit, bicycle usage or the purchase of new low emissions vehicles are being promoted. This is achieved by offering incentives to car owners retiring their vehicles, a voluntary action taken by individuals. Public awareness on environmental and health effects is very important.
- By replacing an older vehicle with a newer low emissions vehicle, clean air benefits are achieved. Reduction in HC, PM, CO, NO_x and CO₂.
- Environment Canada has developed an analysis tool to calculate the benefits by the retirement of these vehicle scrappage programs. NOVRAP (National Old Vehicle Retirement Analysis Program) is a program that assesses the amount of emission reduction achieved by early retirement from use of older vehicles, and their replacement by newer vehicles or some other transportation option. It calculates the effect of each replacement, and aggregates the effects to give a total emission reduction benefit for all the retired vehicles.

Let's Drive Green (Vehicle Emissions Inspection Clinic Program)

- Environment Canada has been delivering the LDG program to inform drivers on the harmful effects of vehicle emissions on both health and the environment and to encourage them to change their behaviours as they relate to their personal transportation choices and practices. In 2004-2005, 47 clinics were held across Canada and approximately 7000 cars were tested.

Rail Sector Emission Reductions

- Negotiations to renew the 1995 MOU with Railway Association of Canada to align emission standards for locomotives in Canada with those of the U.S. EPA are underway. The original MOU, which set a cap for NO_x emissions from locomotives to 115 kilotonnes, expires at the end of 2005.
- Environment Canada and the U.S. EPA have started to work together to reduce emissions from large ships. The goal of this collaboration is to develop an application to have the coasts of North America declared as a zone where marine bunker fuel with reduced sulphur content must be used. If an analysis reveals that the application would meet the required criteria, then it would be proposed to the International Maritime Organization for approval.

Compliance verification & investigations

- With the coming into effect of a number of regulations to limit emissions from vehicles, engines and fuels, the need to administer these regulations has increased. Individual applications by companies to import or manufacture vehicles and engines, and applications for exemptions to the regulations, require engineering and legal assessments. Regulations that apply to small engines and off-road equipment have increased the number of regulated companies, causing the number of assessments to rise.
- Vehicle, engine and equipment exhaust testing was done to confirm that selected on-road light-duty products meet CEPA 1999 regulatory requirements. During 2004-2005, 66 light-duty vehicles were tested along with 8 utility engines.

Actions to promote early introduction of cleaner fuels

- Environment Canada and Friends of the Earth jointly produced a guide to help municipal, provincial, and federal governments and other organisations take leadership by procuring low sulphur fuels (LSFs) where available and feasible. The Low Sulphur Fuels Procurement Guide, released at the 2003 Toronto Smog Summit, contains guidance, case studies and other information to promote the early introduction of cleaner fuels.

Major Program/Initiative: Clean Air Agenda – Emissions from major industry and other sectors are reduced

Expected Results: Reduction of emissions from industrial and other sectors.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Reduce emissions from industrial and other sectors

- Consultations on the updated Continuous Emissions Monitoring (CEM) protocols for the electricity sector were held. Comments are being reviewed.
- Work to develop non-regulatory performance standards to reduce emissions of PM and ammonia from the

agriculture sector is ongoing.

- Environment Canada is developing, through a multi-stakeholder consultation process, an Environmental Code of Practice for the Iron and Steel Sector that would include recommended emission standards and practices to protect human health and the environment. Consultations were initiated in 2004, and the Code of Practice is scheduled to be finalized in 2006-2007.
- On September 25, 2004, Environment Canada published a draft Environmental Code of Practice for the base metal smelters sector which contains emission reduction recommendations and objectives.
- VOC emission factors for 50% of Canadian wood species were completed in 2005. Another 35% of the wood species will be completed by 2006. The Department is participating with the wood products industry to complete a PM emission factors inventory for Canadian wood species in 2006.

Reduce emissions from Residential Wood Combustion

- Environment Canada contributed to the CEPA 1999 review with respect to the inclusion of an amendment allowing the adoption of federal regulations on the sale and manufacturing of residential wood heating appliances. However, the review has not yet been completed. The deadline for the development of draft regulations on the sale and manufacture of residential wood heating appliances depends on the time line of the CEPA 1999 review.
- An overview of actions taken as part of the Canada-wide standards for Particulate Matter and Ozone was tabled and accepted by CCME's Joint Action Implementation Coordinating Committee (JAICC). The actions are considered to be complete.
- A report including recommendations on key elements of model regulations on the sale of residential wood heating appliances was completed and submitted to CCME in December 2004.
- A model municipal bylaw and companion document were also produced for municipalities and submitted to JAICC in December 2004.
- The components of a public education campaign on residential wood heating were identified and presented in August 2004. The intergovernmental group's report on the education program was submitted to JAICC in October 2004.
- Following the tabling of the feasibility assessment of a change-out / education program for residential wood combustion in April 2004, the intergovernmental working group made its recommendations to JAICC in September 2004. CCME's report on the program to exchange conventional wood stoves for advanced technology wood stoves was tabled in October 2004.

Deliver and Implement a Federal Agenda to reduce VOC emissions from consumer and commercial products

- The Government of Canada published a Notice of Intent in *Canada Gazette*, Part 1 in winter 2004 that describes a series of federal actions to reduce emissions of VOCs from the use of consumer and commercial products. These actions will be implemented over the period 2004-2010 and will include a mix of strategies and measures to achieve VOCs reductions from this sector. Reduction of VOCs emissions from consumer and commercial products is an important aspect of achieving the CWS for PM_{2.5} and ozone in Canada and will result in improvements in air quality.

Major Program/Initiative: Clean Air Agenda – Air Quality Monitoring, Forecasting and Reporting

Expected Results:

Canadians understand how to interpret air quality information and are aware of actions they can take.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

National information on ambient air quality

- The federal-provincial-territorial NAPS MOU was signed by all provinces and territories. During the NAPS Managers' Annual Meeting in Toronto, federal, provincial and territorial contributions to the NAPS Network were reported and a collective work plan drafted. NAPS Management will work together to address technical and administrative issues arising from their detailed annual reviews of the NAPS Network.
- Data have been collected at selected Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network sites on a wide range of additional pollutants, including CEPA toxics including particulate sulphate, ammonium, nitrate, gaseous sulphur dioxide and nitric acid. In excess of 25,000 samples of all types were analyzed in 2004-2005 in support of Canadian environmental research initiatives.

Canadians have access to information on emissions of air pollutants

- The comprehensive emissions inventory for Criteria Air Contaminants (NO_x, VOCs, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, TPM, SO_x, CO) for the year 2000 (including national, provincial, and territorial emission summary tables) was published. Data were also made available for major urban centres, communities, and by postal code (see http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/cac/cac_ESummaries_e.cfm).
- The National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) final 2003 data was released in the spring of 2005 and published online. These data include information on emissions of criteria air contaminants (NO_x, VOCs, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, TPM, SO_x, CO) and, for the first time, releases from the Upstream Oil and Gas Sector and of speciated VOCs. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/querysite/location_query_e.cfm).

Advance science and modelling related to particulate matter for inclusion in National Air Quality Forecasting Program ^{SDS 1.1.3}

- The Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CAPMoN) and NAPS networks continued to support air quality measurements by providing the background information required for Environment Canada's environmental prediction and air quality forecasts.
- The CHRONOS (Canadian Hemispheric and Regional Ozone and NO_x System) air quality model was run once a day over North America as an experimental tool and used to support air quality forecast services to Canadians. The model outputs in 2004 were ozone, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. Model improvements related to emissions processing were made during the fiscal year and the model was used in an international field study and comparison of models.
- In 2004, Environment Canada also applied a neural network model to the production of air quality forecasts in British Columbia for PM₁₀ and ozone.

Develop a Canada-wide health-risk based Air Quality Index (AQI) that will be disseminated within a daily air quality forecasting program across the country, in partnership with the medical community, non-government organizations and provinces/territories. ^{SDS 1.3.1}

- Environment Canada and Health Canada continued to lead the multilateral Air Quality Index development process. Index formulation was established for testing by jurisdiction in 2005. Health workshop and public opinion research led to recommendation and acceptance of health protection and environmental improvement messages to accompany the Index.

Major Program/Initiative: Clean Air Agenda – Public Engagement

Expected Results: Canadians take action to reduce air pollution.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights**Canadians Take Action to Reduce Air Pollution**

- Environment Canada supports partners' regional and local activities/campaigns to help them reach more people, give greater relevance to national issues and have an impact on citizens' actions. Examples include:
 - Clean Air Day;
 - Smog Action Plans;
 - Smog Summit;
 - The Commuter Challenge; and
 - The Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA) sustainable transportation awareness campaign.
- The National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) Communities Portal was launched in April 2004 as part of on-going efforts to enhance NPRI information products and on-line tools. It is intended to help the public understand, access and interpret the data contained in the NPRI and use this information to make important decisions related to their health, environment, economy, government and quality of life.
- Considerable efforts are on-track to enhance Canadians' access to NAPS data:
 - The NAPS station mapping application was updated to include all NAPS monitored pollutants and the 20 new stations;
 - The NAPS data upload web tool was completed, enabling NAPS agencies to easily upload their air quality data;
 - The NAPS web services were improved and now enable data to be delivered and grouped together on

demand; and

- The NAPS data summary web site was created to allow the public to select, view and print the NAPS annual report in a web-friendly format.
- Access to documents related to *CEPA, 1999* was improved through enhanced coding of the *CEPA* Environmental Registry Web Site. Also, over 250 *CEPA* related public documents were added to the database. These efforts have contributed to a significant increase in the number of visitors to the Registry: traffic increased from 30,000 users per month in March 2004, to 90,000 per month in April 2005. (There were fewer than 10,000 users per month when the site was launched in 2000.) This enhanced access helps improve the public's understanding of the *Act* and promotes public participation in *CEPA, 1999* related consultations.

National Air Quality Forecast Program

- With the addition of forecasts for cities in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the air quality forecast program expanded cover all ten provinces and to reach more than 75 percent of Canadian population.
- Particulate matter was introduced into year round air quality forecasts in Ontario and British Columbia in 2004.

Major Program/Initiative: Clean Air Agenda – Other Areas of Work on Air: Acid Rain, HAPs, and Stratospheric Ozone

Expected Results:

Continued national, bilateral, and multilateral progress on Acid Rain, HAPs and Stratospheric Ozone.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Implement Canada-wide Acid Rain Strategy for Post-2000 and conduct ecosystem monitoring.

- Environment Canada scientists, in collaboration with provincial governments and academia, completed the 2004 Canadian Acid Deposition Science Assessment, a synthesis of the current state of science on acid deposition in Canada. Environment Canada also began engaging other federal departments as partners in the next generation of acid rain science and the development of solutions.
- As part of the CCME Acid Rain Task Group, Environment Canada led a five-year review of implementation of the Strategy. The review pointed out the significant role Environment Canada's science and monitoring activities play in tracking and reporting on acid deposition in Canada.
- Data from the Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CAPMoN) provided quantitative estimates of wet, dry and total deposition of sulphur and nitrogen species at a number of measurement sites across Canada.

Hazardous Air Pollutants: Support international control regimes for persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals; Implement Canada-wide standards for mercury emissions and products.

- In May 2001, Canada signed and ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) – the global Convention on POPs. This Convention aims at reducing and eliminating the major international sources of these toxic substances that are a significant concern for all Canadians. The Convention has been ratified by 105 countries. Canada shared its draft National Implementation Plan with the international community, at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-1) in May 2005. The Plan will be completed by May 2006 and outlines how Canada intends to comply with this legally binding agreement. The plan will also include a national action plan for reducing unintentionally produced POPs such as dioxins and furans.
- Environment Canada has also advanced international actions to control emissions of mercury, cadmium and lead. In 2003 the Heavy Metals Protocol to the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution entered into force. Environment Canada leads Canada's participation in this forum including preparations for a review of the Protocol. During 2004-2005 Environment Canada continued to lead Canada's participation in the United Nations Environment Program's Global Mercury Program.
- The Department also led the development of Canada-wide standards (CWS) for mercury emissions from the coal fired electricity sector.
- The Global Atmospheric Passive Sampling (GAPS) pilot study was initiated in December 2004 to monitor chemicals in the environment using sampling devices that do not require electricity. This one year pilot study involves more than 50 GAPS network sites around the world on all continents and is managed by Environment Canada. Results from GAPS will contribute to Canada's obligations under international agreements on POPs,

such as the Stockholm Protocol under UNEP (United Nations Environment Program) and the UN-ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) POPs protocol.

Stratospheric Ozone: Implement domestic ozone-depleting substances (ODS) program; Assistance to developing countries in meeting their Montreal Protocol Obligations

- The Department participated in 3 Multilateral Fund Executive Committee (MLF) meetings in 2004-2005. Over 200 projects were reviewed and approved to phase-out ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in developing countries. As documented by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, in 2004 34,828 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances were phased-out as a result of MLF projects.
- Under Canada's Montreal Protocol Bilateral Cooperation Program, 12 bilateral projects were in implementation in 2004-2005. Two new bilateral projects were developed. All projects are being successfully implemented. Project activities have changed participants' behaviours regarding the use of ozone-depleting substances, often directly leading to reductions in the consumption of ODS in developing countries.

Looking forward

Clean Air remains a top priority for the Government of Canada. In Budget 2005, the Government of Canada announced an additional \$50 million over the next two years.

In addition, the major new climate change investments made in Budget 2005 will also assist in achieving Canada's clean air goals. The Department will continue to integrate the clean air and climate change agendas, illustrating and supporting the environmental, human health and economic co-benefits of policies and measures. The integration will be supported through public education and outreach activities, policy coordination, technology development programs, coordinated work on emissions reporting and sector strategies where possible.

As the economy grows, continued efforts will be needed to address potential pollution that will be generated, including air emissions. This challenge becomes more complicated as international trade and new technologies are developed. A key priority is to work more closely with the United States on reducing transboundary emissions. We will also continue to leverage Ozone Annex funds to ensure co-benefits to other activities and sub-results such as climate change.

The momentum on the Federal Agenda for Cleaner Vehicles, Engines and Fuels will be continued. With on-road regulations in place, the Department will focus on completing regulations for off-road engines and vehicles and developing the compliance, monitoring and reporting functions associated with implementation of on-road regulations.

Significant opportunities lie ahead for smart regulations, federal-provincial relationships and other partnerships. Specifically, we will explore in greater depth the prospects for a possible future particulate matter (PM) annex to the Canada-U.S. Clean Air Quality Agreement. A key partnership that supports the Clean Air Agenda commitments to reduce transboundary emissions is the Canada-U.S. Border Air Quality initiative announced on June 23, 2003. Under the initiative, we will continue to identify collaborative activities and develop regional strategies to co-operatively respond to air pollution in the Great Lakes Basin and in southern British Columbia's Georgia Basin/Puget Sound airshed and to explore emissions trading. The initiative also supports our commitment to advance the Air Quality Forecast and Air Quality Index programs to cover more communities and more pollutants. The Department will also work with the medical community, provinces and non-government organizations to develop a health-risk based Air Quality Index that can be used across the country. The existing collaboration on

implementation of the Canada-wide standards for particulate matter (PM) and ozone will also continue, and in 2005-2006 will include a 5-year report on progress in implementation of the Standards. A review of the Canada-wide standards for dioxins and furans will be conducted in 2006-2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Criteria Air Contaminants Emission Summaries	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/cac/cac_home_e.cfm
National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/npri_home_e.cfm



Climate Change

What is the issue?

Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the concentration of greenhouse gases – notably carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide – in the Earth's atmosphere has increased dramatically. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), an international organization consisting of 2000 of the world's top scientists, has concluded that most of this increase is due to human activities, primarily the ever-expanding global consumption of fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal. When burned, all of these fuels release carbon dioxide.

While carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) occur naturally in the atmosphere – and act as an insulating blanket for the Earth that we could not live without – rising concentrations of these gases enhance this natural “greenhouse effect.” As a result, the Earth gets warmer, and the global climate changes. Global temperature records and other data support this view. The 20th century was likely the warmest in the past 1000 years, the 1980s and 1990s were likely the warmest decades since the mid-1800s, and this general warming trend has continued through 2004.

The IPCC says the warming observed during the 20th century will continue and accelerate in the decades ahead, and it projects average global temperature increases of 1.4 to 5.8 degrees Celsius by the year 2100. Such temperature increases and related climate changes would in turn bring about changes in both environmental and socio-economic systems on Earth. In general, the larger and faster the change in climate, the more likely it is to be associated with adverse effects.

Canadians are already seeing impacts consistent with the expectations of climate science, including: changes in Western Arctic sea ice coverage and melting permafrost in the North; changes in fish stocks and migration patterns; increasing frequency and severity of fires and insect infestations in forests; extended drought conditions and receding glaciers in the West; and changes in the flowering time of trees and the freeze-up of lakes.

Further increases are inevitable given that greenhouse gases, including those already emitted, remain in the atmosphere for a long time. Thus while we need to reduce our GHG emissions to slow the rate of climate change, we also need to adapt to the changes in climate that have already

occurred and those that will occur in the future. Adaptation can take several forms, such as protecting Northern buildings from melting permafrost, planting crops that are more drought-tolerant, and managing scarce water resources wisely.

Climate change is our greatest sustainability challenge: more than half of Canada's GDP is substantially affected by climate and weather and climate change poses a danger to our health, quality of life and economic security.

What are we doing about it?

Climate Change is a priority for the government as a whole. With the release of the 2005 Climate Change Plan, *Moving Forward on Climate Change: A Plan for Honouring our Kyoto Commitment*, Environment Canada, in collaboration with other government departments, plays a leadership and management role in the Government of Canada's efforts on climate change. In carrying out our activities, we also work with other departments to promote the integration of climate change considerations in related programs and ensure coordinated policy development, analysis and implementation.

Environment Canada has developed four major initiatives/programs that support the climate change priority:

- Implement near-term emission reductions and set long-term goals
- Help individual Canadians do their part in meeting the climate change challenge
- Provide leadership in bridging to a new sustainable, global climate change regime
- Address issues related to adapting to a changing climate

In 2004-2005 the Department was focused on the development of a new national climate change plan that built on the positive first steps resulting from previous efforts in Action Plan 2000 and the 2002 Climate Change Plan for Canada. The new Plan represents a departure from the Government's previous efforts to reduce GHG's and reflects a market-based approach with new, stronger tools that provide the foundation for future emission reductions, including:

- The new Climate Fund, a market-based institution for the purchase of emission reduction and removals on behalf of the Government of Canada
- A Partnership Fund to engage provincial and territorial partners (this subsumes the Opportunities Envelope)
- A commitment to work in partnership with the largest emitters, the almost 700 companies in the oil and gas, thermal electricity, mining and manufacturing sectors that produce about half of Canada's emissions, to develop emissions reduction targets and strategies
- New investment in renewable energy sources
- Innovative tax measures

As consumers, individual Canadians are responsible for more than one-quarter of Canada's GHG emissions. In 2004, Environment Canada and Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) launched the One-Tonne Challenge, a program that asks Canadians to reduce their GHG emissions by one-tonne, or approximately 20 percent by adopting energy efficiency improvements in their homes, reducing waste that goes to landfills, using water more efficiently, and modifying their method of

driving and using other forms of transportation. To encourage Canadians to meet this goal, a long-term public education and outreach initiative has been launched to provide Canadians with information on how individual consumption choices contribute to the emissions that drive climate change. Complementing the national marketing initiative are partnerships with provinces, the private sector, communities, non-government organizations, youth and educators to create broad awareness of the challenge and provide support to Canadians to take up the challenge.

The Kyoto Protocol is an important first step in addressing climate change. However, a new agreement will be needed for the long term. This agreement must include all industrialized countries and key developing countries. The commitments and timeframes in it must be based on the transformative changes that are required to successfully address climate change over the long term. Canada is committed to being an active part of the long term global solution.

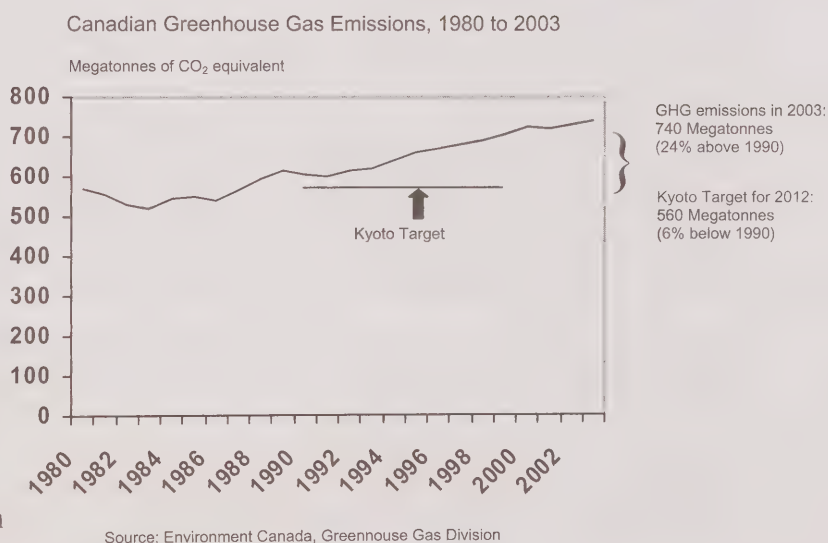
The global climate is already changing due to past and current global greenhouse gas emissions and Canadians are already seeing the effects of it. Even if rapid and sustained emission reductions are achieved, the impacts of climate change will continue to be felt for many decades and adaptation actions will be required to maintain our competitiveness and ensure the health, safety and security of Canadians. Environment Canada is a key source of the climate change science, models, tools and methods necessary to produce essential information for informed decision-and policy-making on climate change.

Are we succeeding?

In Canada the energy industry and transportation sectors are the two largest sources of fossil fuel combustion emissions, each of which accounted for more than one-quarter of Canada's total GHG emissions in 2003.

Reducing GHG emissions will slow the rate of climate change and reduce the risk of impacts. Generally speaking, the more energy Canadians use, the more GHG emissions produced and the greater the impact on global climate change. There are generally three possible ways to reduce GHG emissions: increase energy efficiency; transition toward no/low carbon energy; and use carbon sequestration (which prevents carbon from being emitted into the atmosphere or, if it has already been emitted, removes it from the atmosphere).

A near-term measure of success is the progress against Canada's Kyoto commitment to reduce GHG emissions to 6 percent below 1990 levels by 2008- 2012 (from 596 Mt to 560 Mt).



Since 1990, Canadian GHG emissions have increased by 24 per cent. From 2002 to 2003, emissions increased by 3 per cent, mainly due to a colder than average winter, coupled with increases in electricity production, vehicle transport and mining activity. In 2003, Canadians contributed approximately 740 megatonnes of CO₂ equivalent of GHGs into the atmosphere, equating to about 2 per cent of total global GHG emissions. Canada's overall GHG emissions intensity – the amount of GHGs emitted per unit of economic activity – was 1.2 percent higher in 2003 than in 2002. However, Canada's emissions intensity has been declining by an average of 1 per cent per year since 1990. The recent positive year-over-year change in GHG intensity is a result of efficiency improvement in a number of economic sectors.

The Department's policy and program strategies to reduce GHG emissions are currently focused on the implementation of the new national climate change plan in cooperation with provinces / territories and stakeholders.

We have made some progress towards our targets but many of the measures that we have put in place have not had sufficient time to produce meaningful results. Our investments in public education and outreach have had a significant impact to-date – over 90 percent of Canadians are aware of the issue, and almost 80 percent acknowledge that there is something they can do personally to address the problem and are beginning to take steps to reduce emissions (Decima Research, 2003). However, our investments in other areas (such as new, cleaner technologies) will not bear fruit for a number of years.

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Canada is strengthening its capacity to develop and implement community, regional and national solutions to adaptation. For example, the City of Ottawa, in partnership with Environment Canada, recently introduced a by-law requiring development of road weather maintenance adaptation solutions for changing winter climate conditions. The City of Toronto has supported Heat Alert and Response systems to protect vulnerable populations against increased mortality risks from heat waves, other weather events and poor air quality. The new Canadian Climate Scenarios Network (<http://www.ccsn.ca/index-e.html>) will allow improved national and regional climate scenarios that are tailored for decision-makers.

Early and long-term actions are being implemented to address the impacts of a warming Arctic on northern infrastructure and indigenous lifestyles, to implement water management solutions to deal with increasing drought risks, to ensure that municipal emergency and disaster reduction planning address changing climate conditions and to develop the adaptation science and technologies needed to manage invasive species and ecosystems at risk.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Implement near term and enduring emission reductions and set long-term goals to make the deep emission reductions needed to successfully address climate change and start working towards them.
Expected Results: Sustainable electricity production and use. Sustainable transportation. Clean and efficient industry. Sustainable cities.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Coordination and leadership on climate change issues

Support the development of GHG monitoring, accounting and reporting system in cooperation with federal, provincial, territorial and other partners to meet domestic and international reporting needs in a comprehensive manner

- Developed a new national climate change plan entitled Moving Forward on Climate Change – A Plan for Honouring our Kyoto Commitment. The Plan lays the foundation for achieving our Kyoto commitment, with specific emission reduction targets for various programs and initiatives. For details on the Plan see <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/>.
- Interdepartmental progress on offset system policy development was made, allowing the system to be a key element of the 2005 Climate Change Plan. The proposed rules of the offset system were released for consultation in August 2005.
- Continued to jointly implement an Opportunities Envelope (OE) to cost-share emission reduction priorities with the provinces and territories. As a result of two rounds of funding the OE is supporting 29 federal-provincial-territorial GHG reduction projects/programs, totalling approximately \$60 million. It is anticipated that these OE initiatives will realize GHG reductions of approximately two megatonnes per year during the Kyoto commitment period. As outlined in Budget 2005, the OE is being subsumed by the Partnership Fund.
- Implemented Phase 1 of mandatory GHG reporting by facilities with the launch of the one-window GHG reporting system to collect data on 2004 GHG emissions from large emitters. The ultimate objectives of this system are to provide additional detail in the National GHG Inventory, support compliance assessment with LFE regulations, provide the public with facility level data and support provincial/territorial information needs. This facility-level reporting and the National GHG Inventory (produced annually as part of the National System) are key components to support the domestic and international GHG monitoring, accounting and reporting requirements in a comprehensive manner.
- Annual GHG National Inventory Report produced as part of UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol commitments.
- Implemented technological innovation projects that demonstrate the potential for new technologies to help Canada meet its climate change commitments. For example, under the platform for alternative fuels, project activity included:
 - The BioMer Project was finalized (platform for alternative fuels). The final and summary reports are available in French and English on the project Web site: <http://www.biomer.ca/en/index.html>.
 - A “green vehicles” project on the Lachine Canal took place in conjunction with Parks Canada (platform for alternative fuels). Hybrid and electric vehicles were purchased for the Montreal site.
 - Two Montreal projects – self-service electric vehicles and hybrid buses – will be able to be launched when provincial participation is confirmed. These projects operate within the framework of Transport Canada’s Urban Transportation Showcase Program.
- CO₂ reductions resulting from innovation projects in climate change have been estimated at more than 2,000 tonnes equivalent for 2004-2005. The use of this technology on a commercial scale could result in a reduction of several million tonnes equivalent (CO₂).

Major Program/Initiative: Help individual Canadians to do their part in meeting the climate change challenge

Expected Results:

Canadians actively engaged in the One-Tonne Challenge and in emissions reduction actions.

Canadians take into account energy efficiency/conservation considerations in their purchase, use and lifestyle decisions.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

National marketing campaign to create visibility, interest and commitment among Canadians for taking on a challenge to reduce personal emissions, and to support and link a broad range of local and regional initiatives. SDS 3.1.4

Partnerships with youth, communities, private sector, provinces to encourage, provide opportunities and

recognize reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and promote the uptake of consumer energy efficiency programs.

- The Government of Canada launched a national social marketing campaign to engage Canadians in the One-Tonne Challenge. The campaign is multi-faceted involving both promotion and partnerships with communities, youth, educators and the private sector. Canadians have responded to this call to action, with 2.4 million visits to the web site, 24,000 calls to the 1 800 O Canada line and more than 900,000 Guides to the Challenge distributed.
- There is evidence that the private sector has helped to extend the reach of the One Tonne Challenge marketing campaign by providing incentives and support for wise consumer purchases and behaviours. For example:
 - Hbc has developed One-Tonne Challenge promotions in their appliance sections in The Bay and Zellers stores across the country.
 - The Home Depot has linked One-Tonne Challenge information to two in-store campaigns – Mow Down Pollution and Energy Smarts.
 - Scotiabank has launched an employee awareness campaign with their 32,000 employees.
 - Utilities such as SaskEnergy and Manitoba Hydro are pointing customers to the One-Tonne Challenge in their television, radio and print promotions.
 - Discount Car and Truck Rental is linking One-Tonne Challenge information to the roll out of Hybrid cars.
 - Forty-one funded community challenges were launched across the country in 2004-2005, involving partnerships among more than 200 organizations and municipalities.
 - Educators Experts Forum is providing advice on the development of on-line climate change teaching materials and other supports to encourage educators to integrate the teaching of climate change issues in their classrooms.
 - The Youth environmental Network created Co2Zilla.ca, a web-site about the One-Tonne Challenge for youth. The Network also provided micro-grants to 20 youth groups across the country.

Major Program/Initiative: Provide leadership in bridging to a new sustainable, global climate change regime

Expected Results:

Continue to make progress in international implementation of key provisions in the Kyoto Protocol.

A framework for a new, sustainable international climate change framework that includes all industrialized countries and key developing countries and has commitments and timeframes based on the long-term transformative changes that are required globally.

Bilateral agreements with key developing countries.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Research, analysis, consultations and policy advice on ways to increase flexibility and inclusiveness in the development of a long-term international agreement

- In February of 2005 it was announced that Canada would host the next round of climate change negotiations, COP11 and COP/MOP1, where all decisions related to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol would be adopted. In addition, it is at this meeting that the international community must begin to entertain discussions on the role of a future climate change regime beyond 2012.
- The ongoing research will be supplemented by extensive international consultations concerning the shape of a future climate change regime, and Canada will play an integral role throughout this process. Canada continued to engage key partners on a bilateral and multilateral basis in an effort to enhance synergies between countries, create opportunities for Canadian companies, and forge a common ground for beginning discussions on the shape of a future climate change regime.

Increase bilateral cooperation with key partners

Management of Canada's international climate change relationships

- Completion of the Canada-China Cooperation on a Climate Change Project. A three year initiative (May 2002-June 2005) to build China's capacity to better address the causes and effects of climate change. Project

components included: awareness and outreach; national communications; adaptation and impacts; and Clean Development Mechanism. Additionally, strong partnerships were created and environmental dialogue enhanced between Chinese and Canadian governments.

- Ongoing implementation of the Cuban LB-12 Hydrocarbon project, demonstrating Canadian greenhouse gas reduction technology in Cuba, through the design and implementation of a hydrocarbon refrigerant production facility.
- Participation on the Steering Committee of the Clean Air Initiative in Latin American Cities, including participation in multilateral discussions to bring forward technology-based opportunities to maximize emission reductions and advance clean air technologies. City-specific action plans have been developed or enhanced, and workshops have been completed in Lima-Callao, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile and São Paulo. These plans will continue to be advanced.
- Continued discussions, that began in March 2005 and will continue throughout the duration of the Canadian Presidency of the UN COP (ending in 2006), on methods for engaging large developing nations and developed nations who are not Parties to the Protocol.
- Signed bilateral cooperation agreements on climate change with South Korea and South Africa.
- Held regular meetings with China and the U.S. under the auspices of bilateral climate change partnership agreements.
- Canada continued to engage key partners on a bilateral and plurilateral basis in an effort to enhance synergies between countries, create opportunities for Canadian companies, and forge a common ground for beginning discussions on the shape of a future climate change regime.

Integrate international climate change strategies into Canada's foreign policy

- Provided input into Canada's International Policy Statement (*A Role of Pride and Influence in the World*) that was tabled in Parliament in April 2005.

Major Program/Initiative: Adapting to a changing climate

(Refer also to Weather and Environmental Predictions Priority Area: Informing Policy Through Science)

Expected Results:

Awareness of impacts of climate change on economic development and planning processes

Scenarios and options to guide decision-making on adaptation in areas vulnerable to a changing climate

Strategies for adapting to the changing climate particularly in the North and in municipalities as well as water management strategies.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Collaborate with NRCan and OGDs, Provinces, Territories, Municipalities, academics and the private sector in the development of strategies to help Canadians adapt to a changing climate

- Completed a multi-partnered study on synergistic impacts of heat, cold, other weather and air quality on mortality risks under current and future climate change conditions for development of alert and response systems.
- Undertook a study on road-weather and climate change adaptation requirements.
- Launched the Canadian Climate Scenarios Network (CCSN).
- Canadian and international support to Convention on Biological Diversity on policies and practices, encouraging synergies between biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.
- Successfully completed Phase 1 of the Canada-China Cooperative Climate Change Project.
- Developed atmospheric hazards information, including climate trends, for Municipalities in Ontario and Quebec to meet legislated requirements for improved disaster management planning.
- Continued science and technology development for wind energy and green building technologies in support of mitigation and adaptation.
- Initial atmospheric hazards web pages released for Ontario and Quebec in support of provincially legislated requirements for municipal disaster management planning.

Looking forward

Between 1998 and 2004 the Government committed significant funding (\$3.7 billion) to begin the transformational process needed to address the climate change issue. These investments have been allocated to a number of activity streams: almost 50 percent (\$1.7 billion) will be used to address mitigation; \$700 million will be allocated to technology and innovation, \$145 million to science, \$445 million to impacts and adaptation, \$200 million to international leadership, \$100 million to public education and outreach, and \$100 million to policy development. Budget 2005 committed an additional \$1.75 billion and confirmed the allocation of PetroCanada proceeds of \$0.75 billion (as announced in 2004), bringing the Government's current commitment to climate change to \$6.2 billion.

However, actual expenditures to-date are considerably less than the total allocated. Time has been needed to establish program infrastructure and access target audiences; allocation profiles reflect this ramping up of program activities. Also, under many programs there is a time lag between a spending commitment and the actual expenditure (e.g. the Wind Power Production Incentive supports the first ten years of operations of a new wind farm; capital contributions to ethanol plants will begin only after the construction of the plants).

In order to ensure that we are on-track to meeting our commitments and are achieving our results in a cost-effective manner, Treasury Board is leading a Government-wide effort to develop a Management Framework for climate change. This Framework supports our commitment in the new Plan to implement annual reporting by 2008 and will provide the tools to determine the effectiveness of our investments. The Framework will help us to:

- Gain a comprehensive understanding of government expenditures, commitments and results.
- Develop a web-based tool, accessible across government, which provides up-to-date financial and non-financial performance information for managing climate change.
- Develop risk management strategies at the program and strategic levels.

In recognizing that climate change is a global issue and we share a common border with the United States, Canada recently became the 16th member of the Methane to Markets Partnership, an international initiative that promotes the recovery and use of methane, prevents greenhouse gas emissions, and provides valuable sources of clean energy to communities, businesses and industry. By participating in this exciting international initiative, Canada will have the opportunity to promote and market Canadian expertise in the area of methane-emissions-reducing technologies, particularly in the oil and gas sector. This partnership will demonstrate Canada's commitment to both technology transfer and technology deployment as a way of achieving global greenhouse gas reductions. Environment Canada has been asked to lead this initiative providing policy advice and leadership on technology advancement.

In November 2005, Canada will host the first meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Montreal in conjunction with the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This conference will be known as the United Nations Climate Change Conference – Montreal 2005. This conference provides a unique opportunity for Canada to demonstrate leadership on global climate change by hosting

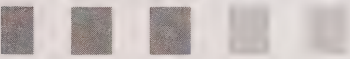
the first UN climate negotiating session following the entry-into-force of the Kyoto Protocol. According to the stipulations of the UNFCCC, it is at this meeting that a preliminary discussion on the shape of a global climate change agreement beyond 2012 must begin, and Canada will play a significant role in setting the tone for this important dialogue.

Environment Canada will be conducting formal evaluations of a number of important climate change programs in order to better inform further policy and program development. Planned evaluations include evaluations of the One Tonne Challenge, the Opportunities Envelope and the Pilot Early Removals, Reductions and Learnings (PERRL) programs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Arctic Climate Impact Assessment	http://www.acia.uaf.edu/
Government of Canada Climate Change site	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/
Greenhouse Gas Reporting Site	http://www.ghgreporting.gc.ca
National Greenhouse Gas Inventory	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/ghg_home_e.cfm
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	http://www.ipcc.ch/
Moving Forward on Climate Change: A Plan for Honouring our Kyoto Commitment	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/kyoto_commitments/
One-Tonne Challenge	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/onetonne/english/
Pilot Emission Removals, Reductions and Learnings Initiative (PERRL)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/PERRL/home_e.html
Sustainable Development Technology Canada	http://www.sdtc.ca/en/index.htm
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	http://unfccc.int/2860.php

2.1.2 Key Result: Reduce the Impacts Posed by Toxic Substances



Toxic Substances

What is the issue?

Addressing the risks to the environment and human health associated with toxic substances is multifaceted. Toxic substances and other substances of concern come from many industrial, agricultural, domestic and international sources. Once released into the environment, they can disperse to remote regions in air and water currents, or pool into particular environmental compartments (air, water, soil or sediment). They can be dangerous in and of themselves (e.g. mercury, a neurotoxin) or can combine with other substances to contaminate air, water or soil. While some toxic substances are produced through human activity, others such as heavy metals also occur naturally in the environment.

Some toxic substances are persistent in the environment and, build up or bioaccumulate in living organisms over time. Levels and impacts of these substances can increase up the food chain as creatures accumulate the substance that was in their food through a process known as biomagnification. Aboriginal peoples, Inuit and others who consume contaminated foods on a regular basis are particularly vulnerable. While toxic substances can potentially affect all Canadians, populations such as young children and the elderly are particularly susceptible to the health risks posed by these substances.

The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999 (CEPA, 1999)* defines a substance as toxic if it is entering or may enter the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that:

- (a) has or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity;
- (b) constitutes or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends; or
- (c) constitutes or may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health.

What are we doing about it?

CEPA, 1999 provides the legislative authority for Environment Canada and Health Canada to prevent and manage the risks posed by toxic substances. The *Act* recognizes that the management and control of toxic substances and hazardous waste reduces threats to Canada's ecosystems and biological diversity and the health of Canadians. Environment Canada has primary responsibility for the implementation of *CEPA, 1999* and jointly administers the research, categorization, assessment and management of toxic substances with Health Canada.

The *Act* also provides the framework to implement the Toxic Substances Management Policy which sets out two overall objectives within a preventive and precautionary approach:

- Virtual elimination from the environment of toxic substances that result predominantly from human activity and that are persistent and bio-accumulative (Track I substances); and
- Management of other toxic substances and substances of concern, throughout their entire lifecycle, to prevent or minimize their release to the environment (Track II substances).

Risk assessment is the first step in safeguarding Canadians from toxic substances and environmental contaminants. *CEPA, 1999* mandates Environment Canada to categorize, by September 2006, all of the approximately 23,000 substances that may be in commercial use in Canada, in order to determine whether they are persistent, bioaccumulative, inherently toxic or present an important exposure risk for individuals. Canada is the first country in the world to undertake such a comprehensive and systematic approach to evaluating chemicals already in commerce. The *Act* also requires that substances new to Canada be assessed before manufacture or importation occurs, and if necessary, that risk management measures be applied to safeguard human health and the environment.

Substances meeting categorization criteria, including those identified by Health Canada as posing the greatest potential for human exposure, will be considered for further action under *CEPA, 1999*. The introduction of screening assessments in *CEPA, 1999* allows for a more efficient method to assess existing substances. A guidance manual for Screening Assessments is

currently being developed, and a pilot project is under way to gain experience with data collection and assessment processes.

Under *CEPA, 1999*, there are three possible outcomes to a screening assessment:

- No further action;
- Added to Schedule 1 of *CEPA, 1999*; or
- Added to the Priority Substances List for further assessment.

Central to managing those substances determined to be toxic is the development of *risk management* strategies. Each strategy sets an objective, identifies

instruments or management tools to address the risks posed by the use or release of the substance(s) and provides a basis for consultations with stakeholders. Potential measures may target a specific substance, or adopt a sectoral approach that addresses the release of multiple substances. Measures include regulations, pollution prevention plans, environmental emergency plans, codes of practice, environmental objectives or guidelines, economic instruments, voluntary initiatives (e.g. Environmental Performance Agreements (EPAs), or action under other Acts of Parliament, such as the *Fisheries Act*. The choice of measure is consistent with current thinking on “smart regulation” and is therefore driven by a number of considerations, including: the ability to meet the risk management objective, the effect on the targeted industries, the cost to government, compatibility with existing measures, and environmental and human health co-benefits. In addition to environmental considerations, socio-economic considerations are being integrated in management tools and decision-making.

The Department is engaged in providing expert advice and knowledge for *environmental assessments* in order to identify, understand and prevent or mitigate the effects of proposed projects on the bio-physical environment (air, water, soil, plants, and animals). The renewed *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)* provides for more meaningful public participation and the delivery of assessments in a more certain, predictable and timely manner. Several changes in the *Act* strengthen the inclusion of Aboriginal perspectives into assessments, including the formal recognition of Aboriginal traditional knowledge.

Environment Canada’s main reporting vehicle is the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). Through the NPRI, information on release, disposal and recycling of toxic substances and other substances of concern from industrial facilities are reported and made available to Canadians. Approximately 300 contaminants are reported to the NPRI. The number of industrial facilities reporting pollutant emissions has increased from 2,100 in 1999 to more than 8,000 in 2004.

In 2004-2005, an evaluation of Departmental progress towards achieving the *CEPA, 1999* outcomes was completed by an independent consultant. The Study concluded that:

- The Department is addressing its obligations under *CEPA, 1999* – e.g. it has established the organizational base and relevant processes, and secured the necessary resources to ensure that all of its obligations are met.
- The Department has realized significant accomplishments in most program areas – e.g. is on-track to satisfy the requirement to categorize all DSL substances prior to the deadline, has met all legislated timeline requirements associated with developing risk management measures and tools, and has strengthened industry and interjurisdictional cooperation on environmental protection matters.

Our activities can best be explained through a cycle that goes from identifying and assessing risk, managing those risks through the development of risk management strategies, ensuring that risk management measures are complied with and monitoring and reporting on progress. We also seek to influence the development of environmental technologies to ensure environmental solutions are available in the market. The five major programs/initiatives that support the management of risks to the environment and to human health associated with toxic substances are:

- Risk assessment of existing and new substances
- Risk management
- Pollutants are directly managed
- Compliance with environmental protection legislation
- Monitoring and reporting

Are we succeeding?

Environment Canada and Health Canada continue to work on delivering the requirement under *CEPA, 1999* to categorize all of the approximately 23,000 existing substances on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) by September 14, 2006 according to characteristics of inherent toxicity, persistence or bioaccumulation, and greatest potential for human exposure. As of July 2005, preliminary categorization decisions have been made for approximately 21,000 of the 23,000 substances on the DSL. The departments have invited industry and other interested stakeholders to participate in the categorization process by voluntarily providing information to help improve or refine preliminary ecological categorization decisions, which were based on experimental and modeled data (where experimental data was not available). This information will be considered prior to any final categorization decisions being taken.

As of July 2003, data used to complete the categorizations have been made available through communications with stakeholders, the Internet and CD-ROMs. As of the spring of 2004, updated decisions are made available every three months. Approximately 3,500 substances currently meet the ecological categorization criteria. Substances meeting the categorization criteria, including those identified by Health Canada as posing the greatest potential for human exposure and those which are persistent and/or bioaccumulative and inherently toxic to humans, will undergo risk assessment.

Environment Canada and Health Canada, under the New Substances Program (NSP), are also preventing new sources of pollution. The departments administer the *New Substances Notification Regulations* under *CEPA, 1999*. Under these regulations, notification of any new substance, chemical, polymer, biochemical, biopolymer or animate product of biotechnology (i.e. living organisms) is required prior to import or manufacture. The Government receives approximately 800 such notifications per year. All substances are assessed by both Environment Canada and Health Canada to determine if there is a risk to the environment or human health and appropriate control measures are put in place to manage any such risks.

Internationally, we continue to work towards coordinated and harmonized science-based approaches to the assessment and management of chemicals.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Risk Assessment
<p>Expected Results:</p> <p>The risks posed by toxic substances are understood and substances requiring improved management are identified.</p> <p>Priority will be given to developing research and science strategy for emerging threats, including endocrine disrupting substances, persistent organic pollutants, genetically modified organisms, and pharmaceuticals.</p> <p>New Substances Program – Unauthorized use of new substances or new use of existing substances prevented.</p>
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<p>Existing Substances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of July 2005, Environment Canada has collected and reviewed information in existing databases from around the world, on substances on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) that need to be categorized, and has produced preliminary categorization decisions on approximately 21,000 substances. - A Pilot Project for the post-categorization screening assessment phase is currently being completed by Environment Canada and Health Canada. The objectives of the pilot project are to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure a manageable but sufficient number of chemicals are categorized and screened so that experience is gained and recommendations can be made to modify processes or technical considerations as needed. 2. Identify characteristics of substances that are more likely to be of concern in the Canadian environment. - This project identified 123 from the DSL substances which met the categorization criteria. Each substance in the pilot phase will be evaluated to determine whether the substance poses a risk to humans or the environment. Substances being examined in the pilot phase encompass a broad range of chemical classes. - The approaches and processes for conducting screening assessments are currently being developed and refined during the pilot phase. Opportunity to comment on these approaches and processes, as well as on the results of screening assessments, is being given to other government departments, stakeholders and other interest groups. - In 2004-2005 Environment Canada continued to be active in publishing notices in the Canada Gazette. - PSL 1 Follow-up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 PSL 1 follow-up substances had Final Assessment Reports published. (5 Chlorobenzenes, 3,5-dimethylaniline, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether) • Chlorinated Paraffins assessment reports were published for public comments • 2 substances were proposed to be added to <i>CEPA</i> Schedule I. (Tetra and penta chlorobenzenes). - PSL 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 PSL 2 substances were added to Schedule I of <i>CEPA</i>, the List of Toxic Substances (2-ethoxy ethanol, 2-butoxy ethanol) - Screening Assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 draft screening assessments were published and made available for public comment. (Polybrominated diphenyl ethers, Perfluoro octyl sulphonate, its salts and its precursors) <p>Meet responsibilities for growing area classification under the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program (CSSP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Environment Canada met responsibilities for shellfish area classification under the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program (CSSP) and continued work to address emerging marine issues and program improvement. In 2004-2005, Environment Canada made recommendations on the water quality of 7 new shellfish growing areas and resurveyed 293 areas. Approximately 11,900 square kilometres of intertidal area and 15,074 square kilometres of sub tidal area are classified as approved. Differences from 15,000 square kilometres reported last year are due to refining of boundaries of intertidal areas and not reporting sub-tidal areas.
<p>New Substances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2004-2005, Environment Canada and Health Canada assessed 768 new substance notifications within prescribed timeframes. - Environment Canada funded a series of biotechnology-related research projects to support the risk assessment and risk management of new micro-organisms under the New Substances Program. The investigation of “the

ecotoxicological impact of different groundwater bioremediation strategies, including the addition of microbes, in support of the NSNR under *CEPA, 1999*” was one of them. In 2004-2005, results from this specific initiative were presented at two international conferences and a paper was published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal. To guide future decision-making and priority-setting for such research initiatives to be undertaken over the next 6-10 years under the New Substances Program and facilitate a continuing partnership with regional laboratories and other federal biotechnology regulatory departments, Environment Canada has initiated the development of a research strategy for biotechnology. Clear communication of the program’s strategy will foster greater understanding about the role research plays in Canada’s New Substances Program. A workshop was held in May 2004 to gather views on knowledge needs, identify priorities and provide recommendations that will feed into the research strategy.

- Environment Canada and Health Canada have also initiated the review of the living organisms provisions of the New Substances Notification Regulations. The first phase of this review process (i.e., the development of a Consultation Plan) was finalized in December 2004. The report can be viewed at http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/html/cplan1204_e.htm.
- In line with a public commitment, Environment Canada, Health Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) have concluded a Memorandum of Understanding in May 2004 which clearly delineates how the departments will work together on the environment and human health risk assessment of aquatic organisms with novel traits (such as transgenic fish) under *CEPA, 1999*, until such time as regulations are developed under DFO’s legal authorities.
- Amendments to the New Substances Notifications Regulations were published in Canada Gazette Part 1 in October 2004. They are part of the Smart Regulation initiative.
- Implementation of the 76 recommendations from the multi-stakeholders consultations continued in 2004-2005.
- Finding Common Ground: An International Strategy for Canada’s New Substances Program (Chemicals and Polymers) was implemented in 2004 to provide direction and transparency to the New Substances Program’s international activities for chemicals and polymers.
- Environment Canada continues to support the activities of Health Canada for the environmental assessment of substances under the *Food and Drugs Act*, including the development of new environmental assessment regulations.

Note: More information on regulatory initiatives can be found at the end of the document in [Table 9](#).

Major Program/Initiative: Risk Management
<p>Expected Results:</p> <p>Risk management actions to address sources of greatest concern for those substances added to Schedule 1 of <i>CEPA, 1999</i>.</p> <p>Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic and anthropogenic (resulting from human activity) substances are virtually eliminated.</p> <p>International and national obligations are met with respect to transboundary movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials as well as with respect to Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).</p> <p>The negative environment impacts of land-based activities to coastal and marine environments are prevented.</p> <p>Soil and groundwater contamination from petroleum products and allied petroleum products storage tank systems are prevented.</p>
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<p>Existing Substances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately 3,500 substances currently meet the ecological categorization criteria and those found to be persistent and/or bioaccumulative and inherently toxic to humans will be considered for further action. <p>Pollution Prevention Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Textile mills effluents using wet processing (December 2004). - Nonylphenol and its Ethoxylates in Products (December 2004). - Inorganic Chloramines and Chlorinated Wastewater Effluents (December 2004). This legislation ensures that the release of wastewater effluents does not pose unacceptable risks to human and ecosystem health and fishery

resources. A *CEPA* Guideline addressing ammonia dissolved in water found in wastewater effluents was also published simultaneously. The guideline includes standards for both acute and chronic toxicity caused by ammonia.

- These Notices target over 400 facilities which may be subject to Pollution Planning Requirements and will require the facilities to prepare and implement Pollution Prevention Plans to reduce the use and releases of the identified toxic substances. As these Pollution Prevention Notices are applied – and plans are prepared and implemented by facilities – the Department will continue to assess the success of the instruments and the results achieved.
- The Department also published two Proposed Canada Gazette Notices for base metal smelters and wood treatment facilities. All Notices are available at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/NOPP/P2P/en/P2notices.cfm>.
- Parallel compliance promotion activities are under way. Compliance rates will be evident at the time of the first reporting requirement in July 2007 for the pollution prevention planning requirements for inorganic chloramines and chlorinate wastewater effluents.
- EnviroClubTM – Three new clubs representing 39 plants were established in 2004–2005 in the Beauce region, Montreal and the Montérégie region. An EnviroClub is a group of about 15 companies from a given region that have each carried out a pollution prevention project. Through the projects, the participating companies realize annual savings of millions of dollars. The environmental benefits include the following annual reductions:
 - 242,000 litres of petroleum products and propane,
 - 730,000 cubic metres of natural gas,
 - 470,000 cubic metres of water,
 - 127 tonnes of chemicals,
 - 1,900 tonnes of greenhouse gases (in CO₂ equivalent),
 - 76 tonnes of hazardous waste,
 - 290 tonnes of other waste.

Guidelines and Codes of Practice

- Environment Canada published the final notice for the Code of Practice for environmental management of Road Salts in April, 2004.
- Environment Canada is developing, through a multi-stakeholder consultation process, an Environmental Code of Practice for the Iron and Steel Sector that would include recommended emission standards and practices to protect human health and the environment. Consultations were initiated in 2004, and the Code of Practice is scheduled to be finalized in 2006-2007.
- Environment Canada also published a draft Environmental Code of Practice for the Base Metals Smelting sector which contains emission reduction recommendations and objectives.

Innovative Risk Management and Voluntary Approaches

- Developed and continued to promote the implementation of innovative risk management measures (e.g. Extended Producer Responsibility and Life Cycle Management)
- Environment Canada and provincial environment ministers work collaboratively through the CCME to publish a set of electronics product stewardship principles and a recommended list of electronics and electrical products which should be considered for inclusion in Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs. These initiatives explicitly support the development of a harmonized national program. The task force which prepared these documents was chaired by Environment Canada.
- The Department continues to work with the provinces on the design and implementation of EPR programs for electronics. Alberta adopted the first such program in February 2005 and Ontario, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia are either implementing programs or developing regulations.
- Environment Canada has successfully supported the establishment and funding through the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) of the Clean Electronics Partnership (CEP). The CEP is designed among other things to promote the harmonization of standards for toxics use reduction in electronics across North American and consistency with regulated standards in Europe and elsewhere.
- Environment Canada and NRCan have formed an interdepartmental committee on life cycle management (LCM) with the intent to develop tools and instruments to facilitate the use of LCM across federal departments and to assist industry.
- Several voluntary Environmental Performance Agreements (EPAs) are in various stages of development and

completion with select industrial sectors. An EPA signed with Dow Chemical in 2001 for the control of 1-2 dichloroethane from two Canadian facilities (Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta and North Vancouver, British Columbia) is ahead of schedule for meeting their reduction targets for 2005. Dow has reported a 40% reduction from their Fort Saskatchewan Facility and a 55% reduction from their North Vancouver facility (from the base year of 2001). The flexibility of the EPA process allowed for experimental design changes and continuous improvement to take place. An EPA was signed with the Specialty Graphic Imaging Association (SGIA) in 2004 for reduction of VOCs from member facilities. In the first year of the agreement five companies have signed on to the agreement and succeeded in reducing VOC emission by 44% from base year emissions. The SGIA continues to recruit new companies to participate.

- Since the original MOU (1994) between the Canadian Chemical Producers Association (CCPA), Environment Canada, Health Canada, Industry Canada and the Provinces of Alberta and Ontario, significant progress has been made by CCPA member companies with respect to the reduction of releases of toxics and substances of concern. Toxic substances under *CEPA* (such as benzene and 1,3 butadiene) were reduced by more than 65% (from 2,500 to 800 tonnes/year) between 1994 and 2003. An Annex to address VOC emissions resulted in a 25% reduction of VOC releases between 1997 and 2002 (from 15,800 to 11,800 tonnes/year). The present MOU expires December 2005. Steps are underway to develop a renewed MOU between current signatories with the possibility that additional provinces will participate.
- Under the Smart Regulation Initiative, a group of experts drawn from federal and provincial governments, industry and the Aboriginal and environmental communities came together under the Pulp and Paper Air quality Forum, which met for the first time in February 2005. The air quality forum launched a major initiative to develop a ten-year agenda to reduce air emissions from pulp and paper mills. Environment Canada launched another Smart Regulation Project in the fall 2004 to explore ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Environmental Effects Monitoring program under the Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulation.

National and International Standards/Agreements

- Working with the key stakeholders through the Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment (CCME), the Department is on-track to develop a Canada-wide Strategy for the management of municipal wastewater effluents. The Strategy will include a harmonized regulatory framework, coordinated science and research, and an environmental risk management model.
- First Nations Water Management Strategy (FNWMS): Participated, with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Health Canada, in the development and publication of an interdepartmental framework for the review of infrastructure projects and other framework documents to help address high and medium risk wastewater systems. The development of the Canada-wide strategy for the management of municipal wastewater effluents (see above) is expected to help deliver on the national standards part of the FNWMS.

Contaminated Sites

- In cooperation with TBS, the Department coordinated the management of the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP), reviewing proposals and providing funding approval for accelerated action at 55 high priority federal sites and 242 site assessments. Through the implementation of Budget 2004 resources over 15 years, all federal sites will be assessed and either remediated or risk managed, and the related financial liability will be effectively eliminated.

Hazardous Waste

- The proposed Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations were published in Canada Gazette Part II on June 1, 2005. These Regulations will come into force on November 1, 2005.

Creating Partnerships to Support Sustainability Leadership

- Through an extensive network of government, financial institutions, industry and academia contacts, the CETACs have assisted SMEs clients to build strategic partnerships and access financing from public and private investors and funders, as well as funding available through domestic and international public policy initiatives (e.g. TEAM, IRAP, SDTC, FCM, UNEP, CIDA). An important aspect of CETAC assistance to SMEs is linking SME technology developers with potential users of their technology innovation. In 2004-2005, the CETACs helped secure funding and organize 23 technology demonstration projects (an increase of 53 percent from 2003-2004) for a total of \$23.6 million of which \$13.7 million was public investment and \$9.9 million was private sector investment.

Promoting pollution prevention and habitat protection in the coastal and marine environment

- Continued to work with federal/provincial/territorial partners to implement Canada's National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (NPA) through activities including: reassessing NPA priority ranking for sewage and nutrients; managing projects on fish plant effluent and microbial source tracking; developing a website targeted to youth entitled "NPA Youth Zone;" and collaborating with partners to produce Oceans Day educational material.
- Participated in the development of the Arctic Council Arctic Marine Strategic Plan. The Plan provides a coordinated and integrated approach to the challenges in the Arctic coastal and marine environment. The Plan was approved by Arctic Ministers in November 2004.
- The department also continued to Address Marine Pollution from Dumping or Disposal at Sea. Through ongoing assessment, permit controls and disposal site monitoring, risk to the environment and human health posed by uncontrolled dumping of waste or other matter at sea is reduced. Environment Canada continued its work to meet CEPA 1999 and international obligations to protect coastal and marine environments from sea-based activities and sources of pollution. Specifically, Environment Canada undertook activities and negotiations to prevent ocean disposal of harmful substances through a permitting process and a disposal site monitoring system. These activities were reported to Parliament and to the International Maritime Organization. Ten year trends for the disposal of dredged material show disposal of acceptable material remains fairly constant, varying with port needs and storm conditions. Environment Canada continued work on an access system to improve access to ocean disposal permit decisions electronically. Environment Canada continued an evaluation of its regulations and policies with respect to disposal at sea.

Preventing pollution from petroleum product and allied petroleum products storage tank systems on federal and Aboriginal lands.

- Continued consultations with stakeholders, including, industry, provincial & territorial governments, and other government departments (INAC). The proposed *Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations* includes requirements for removal of leaking systems as well as requirements for spill reporting and emergency planning.

Major Program/Initiative: Pollutants are directly managed

Expected Results: The direct management of pollutants that pose a risk to the environment and human health is improved.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Address Marine Pollution from Ships

- Passage of Bill C-15 – *An Act to Amend the Migratory Birds Convention Act (1994)*. The objective of Bill C-15 is to conserve migratory marine bird populations and to protect the environment in Canada's exclusive economic zone from illegal deposits of bilge oil from ships. The legislation provides clarity for enforcement officials, as well as owner operators of vessels in waters under Canadian jurisdictions. All fines received under the *Act* will be directed to the Environmental Damages Fund. The Fund provides financial support for non-government groups to develop projects to help restore the damage from pollution incidents. The Bill received Royal Assent in May 2005.

Conduct Environmental Assessments

- Developed and delivered training on specific amendments to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)* to Environment Canada officials across the country. In addition, in order to improve its Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) management system, Environment Canada held 6 training sessions, 30 briefings and completed 13 SEA's.
- Contributed scientific and technical expertise to over 1800 environmental assessments nationally and was the responsible authority for over 330 projects.

Address Environmental Emergencies

- Carried out compliance promotion activities for the Environmental Emergency (E2) Regulations. As a result, over 1700 facilities filed notifications indicating that they have implemented E2 plans in accordance with the regulations and associated guidelines.
- Evaluated 94 substances of which 39 are being proposed for addition to the s.200 Environmental Emergency

Regulations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided scientific or technical advice to first responders at approximately 1500 environmental emergency incidents.
Contribute to National Security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participated in initiatives in support of the National Security Policy, including the development of a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Strategy and a National Emergency Response System. - Participated in international, national, and regional emergency management exercises, including TOPOFF 3.
Contaminated Sites Remediation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In cooperation with TBS, the Department coordinated the management of the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP), reviewing proposals and providing funding approval for accelerated action at 55 high priority federal sites and 242 site assessments. Through the implementation of Budget 2004 resources over 15 years, all federal sites will be assessed and either remediated or risk managed, and the related financial liability will be effectively eliminated. - A proposal for the Sydney Tar Ponds was developed that includes an MOU with Nova Scotia. The policy development process highlighted the critical success factors for addressing shared responsibility contaminated sites that can be applied in future Memoranda of Understanding.
Develop, demonstrate and adopt innovative Canadian environmental technologies (SDS 3.2.2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CETACs assisted over 320 SMEs (an increase of 91 percent over 2003-2004) with the development, demonstration and commercialization of innovative environmental technologies. The CETACs helped secure funding and organize 23 technology demonstration projects (an increase of 53 percent from 2003-2004) for a total of \$23.6 million of which \$13.7 million was public investment and \$9.9 million was private sector investment. This has a potential to significantly speed up deployment and uptake of innovative environmental technologies and services in the marketplace.
Catalyze deployment of new technological innovations to reduce pollutants and emissions impacting air, water and climate change, through the Network for Environmental Technology Innovation, the technology node of the Canadian Environment Sciences Network. ^{SDS 3.2.4}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six regionally-tailored NETI workshops were delivered across Canada (Montreal, Toronto, Moncton, Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton), in partnership with regional development agencies, associations and the provinces. Presentations and networking venues provided opportunity to over 460 participants to learn more about available funding from federal programs and to develop partnerships. Attendance at the 2004-2005 workshops was higher by 31 percent compared to the 2003-2004. Participants noted the usefulness of shared intelligence towards securing funding for technology research, development, demonstration and deployment and appreciated the forum for networking and forming of partnerships.

Major Program/Initiative: Compliance with environmental protection legislation
Expected Results:
Compliance with environmental protection legislation is improved (ongoing).
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
Implement new tools for compliance; Implement compliance promotion priority setting criteria; National Inspection Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued to develop the Compliance Analysis and Planning database to improve Environment Canada's planning and reporting activities. Standardized and reconciled data on the regulated community and developed software tools for storing, manipulating and displaying this data. - Continued to pilot 4 projects to measure the performance of compliance promotion and enforcement activities, including one on the Tetrachloroethylene Regulations. - Developed and implemented priority-setting criteria for compliance promotion and delivered compliance promotion activities for all new risk management tools. - Developed a national inspection plan (NIP) that identifies priority regulations (based on factors such as the risk to the environment and human health, compliance rates, new and amended regulations, nature of the regulatory provisions, operational complexity and capacity, and domestic and international commitments and obligations).

The Plan identified the following regulations under *CEPA, 1999* and the *Fisheries Act* as national priorities:

- Gasoline Regulations;
 - Fuels Information Regulation, No. 1;
 - Sulphur in Diesel Fuel Regulations;
 - Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations;
 - Benzene in Gasoline Regulations;
 - Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations;
 - Tetrachloroethylene (Use in Dry Cleaning and Reporting Requirements) Regulations;
 - Metal Mining Effluent Regulations; and
 - *Fisheries Act* – general prohibition (s. 36(3)).
- Carried out 5,274 inspections and 43 investigations under *CEPA, 1999* and the *Fisheries Act*, resulting in 13 prosecutions, 23 charges, one conviction, 4 Environmental Protection Alternative Measures and 100 Environmental Protection Compliance Orders. In addition, 1162 warnings were issued.

Major Program/Initiative: Monitoring and Reporting

Expected Results:

To collect information through the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), *CEPA* Registry, industry Environmental Effects Monitoring and other avenues and make data available to Canadians.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Improve capacity to extract and integrate data from all databases (NPRI, NAPS, etc.)

- Data on toxic substances (dioxins, PAHs) from NPRI database was incorporated into the NAPS public website. In 2004-2005, the NAPS data upload web tool was completed, which enables NAPS agencies to easily upload their air quality data to the NAPS database via the web and the NAPS data summary web site was created allowing the public to select, view and print the NAPS annual report in a web friendly format.
- Public access to toxic substances related information through the *CEPA* Environmental Registry has been enhanced through improvements to coding and search capabilities of the on-line Registry. Users of the *CEPA* Registry increased from 30,000 users per month in March 2004, to 90,000 users per month in April 2005. Over 250 *CEPA* related public documents were added to the database over the same period. Since the launch of the Registry in 2000, the average number of users has increased from less than 10,000/month to more than 90,000/month in 2005.

Provide information on the impacts of regulated effluents on Canadian aquatic receiving environments

- The electronic reporting system for the pulp and paper industry was launched in December 2003. The Ontario facilities are currently using the system. Other regions will launch the system in 2006.

Accelerate sustainability innovation and improved environmental performance in the corporate sector through the department's Corporate Environmental Innovation initiative ^{SDS 3.2.1}

- The quantity of corporate sustainability reports produced by Canadian corporations or trans-nationals with Canadian operations has increased by 75% from 2001 levels (by 2004), exceeding Environment Canada's target of a 50% increase. Environment Canada, in collaboration with other government departments, continues to support corporate sustainability reporting in Canada through its online Sustainability Reporting Toolkit, the delivery of training workshops and ongoing benchmarking of trends in Canadian reporting.
- Environment Canada has continued to work with experts from industry, banking, investment, academic, non-profit and public sectors to examine, develop, support and communicate the link between environmental performance and financial value and to make this link more relevant to business and financial sector audiences. In collaboration with these stakeholders, Environment Canada has conducted and begun disseminating research on the business value case for sustainability, the current state of integration of environmental sustainability information in mainstream financial analysis as well as methods for communicating such information in a format and manner that is useful to the financial sector.

Looking forward

The *CEPA, 1999* evaluation study concluded that the full potential of *CEPA, 1999* to serve as the primary means of protecting environmental and human health has yet to be realized. The Department will continue to strengthen the role of *CEPA, 1999* by promoting enhanced interjurisdictional cooperation (e.g. through the National Advisory Committee), identifying implementation barriers (e.g. the use of economic instruments), and looking for opportunities for enhanced federal coordination on new substances.

Environment Canada will continue its cooperation with other government departments to build the federal government's capacity to respond effectively to security issues by enhancing the interoperability of information systems, participating in international, national and regional emergency management exercises and working in support of the National Security Policy. Maintaining Environment Canada's capacity to meet its environmental emergencies responsibilities will also remain a priority. These responsibilities include assessing chemicals in use in Canada to determine whether they pose a significant risk to human health or environmental quality if released in an unplanned, uncontrolled or accidental manner thereby causing an environmental emergency. The Department will continue to implement the new *Environmental Emergency (E2) Regulations*, which require commercial and industrial facilities who own or control listed dangerous substances (currently 174 on the list) above the specified threshold quantities to prepare and implement environmental emergency plans. In 2005-2006, efforts will be directed toward achieving a higher level of compliance with the regulation through both compliance promotion and enforcement actions. In addition, public consultations on the listing of additional substances to Schedule 1 of the E2 Regulations will proceed with a view to amending the regulations in the spring of 2006.

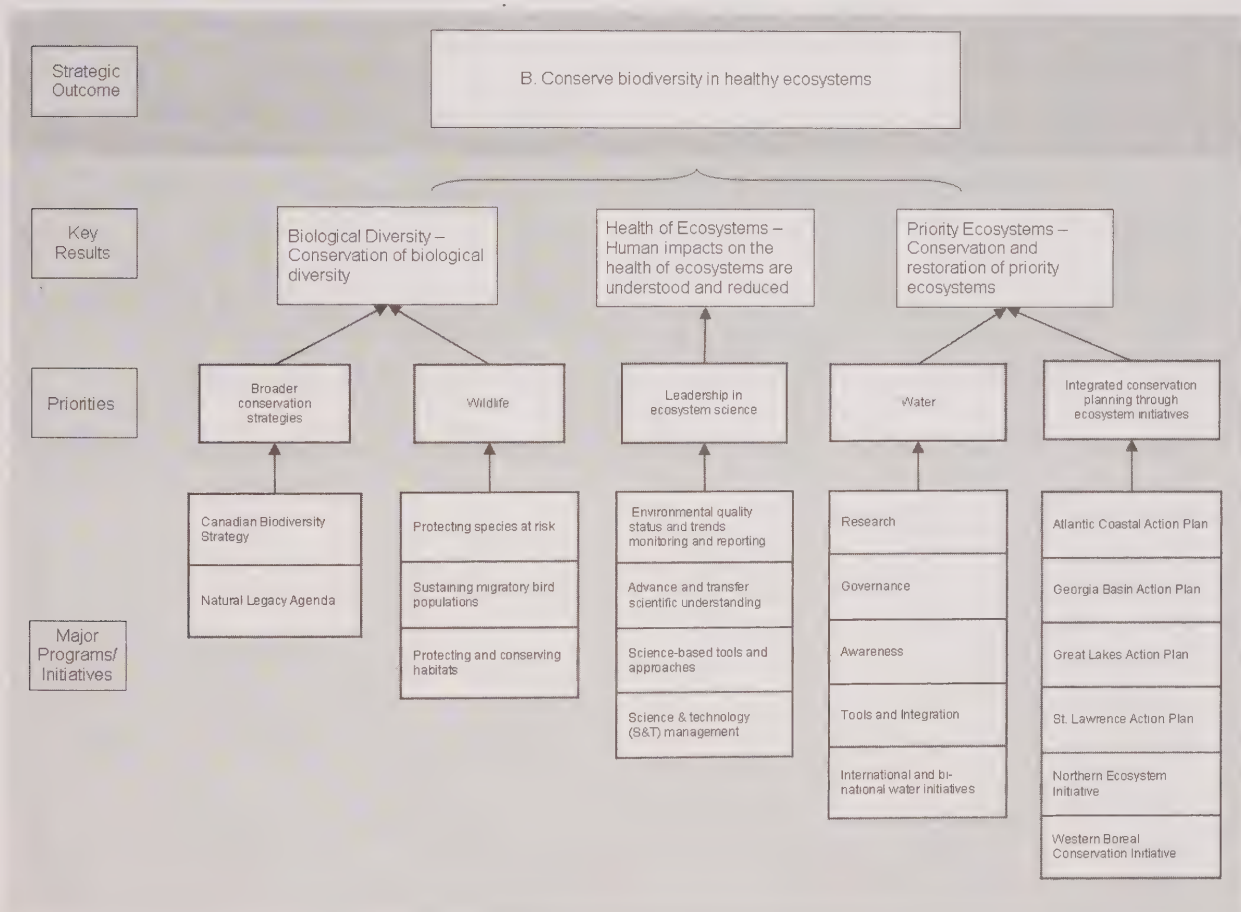
Environment Canada is committed to assuring compliance with environmental protection legislation. Compliance is best achieved by educating and informing the regulated community about Canada's pollution prevention laws and regulations and by carrying out compliance promotion and enforcement activities. In the coming years, the Department will continue to develop the compliance assurance function, to better direct enforcement activities. An important piece will be the continuing development and implementation of the Compliance and Analysis Planning (CAP) database that enables strategic assessments of the risks of non-compliance at the facility, industry sector, and regulatory instrument level. This will enable Environment Canada to report on compliance rates by industry sector, region, and regulation. The compliance promotion focal point will continue to develop criteria to better identify compliance promotion priorities and to build a framework to ensure that compliance promotion is both effective and nationally consistent.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Ontario Centre for Environmental Technology Advancement (OCETA)	http://www.oceta.on.ca
Enviro-Access	http://www.enviroaccess.ca/eng/index.html
CETAC-West	http://www.cetacwest.com
Environmental Assessment	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ea-ee/home/home_e.asp
Environmental Emergencies	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ee-ue/home/home_e.asp
Environmental Enforcement	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ele-ale/home/home_e.asp

2.2 Biodiversity – Conserving Biodiversity in Healthy Ecosystems

Nature provides us with many key life-supporting goods and services (e.g. water, food, and medicine), regulating services (e.g. carbon sequestration) as well as recreational services. In addition to being essential to the health and well-being of Canadians, nature also contributes to Canada's economic welfare and to our ability to compete in a global economy, e.g. agriculture, forestry, natural resources (oil and gas). Nature sustains and delivers these key assets and services for no readily apparent cost, but they are of immense social and economic value – some literally priceless, and some with few or no substitutes. Canada's natural capital is also a source of potential future economic opportunities – for example, the emerging "bio-based economy" relies on our natural capital of species and genetic diversity to develop new knowledge and new technologies of potential social and economic significance.



The objective of Environment Canada's Nature Business Line is to conserve biodiversity in healthy ecosystems. The Nature strategic outcome is supported by three key results, to: understand and reduce the human impacts on the health of ecosystems; conserve biological diversity; and conserve and restore priority ecosystems.

Canada is known around the world for its wealth of natural capital (clean, safe and secure water, abundance of plants and animals, and its wilderness areas). Notwithstanding this richness of natural assets, human interventions such as increased urbanization and intensified agriculture are altering the capacity of nature to deliver these critical goods and services.

Ecosystems are under continuous threat from a number of stressors. Disruption in ecosystem function can impact on human well-being in a variety of ways and through complex pathways (e.g. alter food production capabilities, increase the spread of disease and the frequency and severity of natural disasters). Clean, safe and secure water is essential for humans, wildlife, and plants and to ensure sustainable production and diversity. Population growth, industrialization, and unsustainable land use contribute to over-consumption of natural capital, increased air and water pollution, as well as habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation. The impact continues to be significant on populations of species of animals and plants, including declines in numbers of some species and an overabundance (excess) of others. It is, therefore, essential that we understand the human impacts and human-induced pressures on ecosystems and transfer this knowledge to Canadians and decision-makers so that they have information they need to make informed decisions with regard to sustainability and landscape use.

Environment Canada's efforts to conserve biodiversity and the health of ecosystems are directed towards building shared conservation and sustainable use strategies both globally and within Canada. These strategies aim to ensure the sustainability of wildlife and the ecosystems of which they are a part, contribute to the scientific understanding of ecosystems and to the development of partnerships to improve the health of nationally significant ecosystems. Environment Canada discharges federal responsibilities for managing migratory birds, species at risk, freshwater and wetland resources and also develops departmental science and technology (S&T) policies and practices and contributes to the development of federal S&T policy.

The objective is to conserve biodiversity in healthy ecosystems. Specifically, through the Nature Business Line, in collaboration with provincial/territorial governments, federal departments and other partners, Environment Canada:

- Develops the scientific knowledge and tools needed to understand and respond to the effects of human activities on ecosystems;
- Works to ensure the conservation of migratory bird populations; leads efforts to protect species at risk, with a particular focus on those species under federal jurisdiction; and leads in the conservation, protection and rehabilitation of habitats of significance to migratory birds and species at risk in Canada;
- Applies an integrated approach to conserving and restoring significant ecosystems, and provides tools to build local capacity to continue this work;
- Promotes Canada's interests in international arenas dealing with wildlife, ecosystem health and biodiversity; and facilitates domestic implementation of international biodiversity-related agreements.
- Provides federal leadership in conserving and protecting Canada's water resources.¹

¹ From the Nature Business Line Description in the Main Estimates.

The following table demonstrates how, within Environment Canada’s Management Framework, the Nature Business Line strategic outcome is supported by three key results.

Consistent with the structure provided in the departmental Report on Plans and Priorities, departmental priority concerns are grouped under the key results to which they relate. This logic structure is shown in the table and the narrative performance comments that follow.

For additional nature-related information, you can visit the following web sites:

For more information on Canada’s species at risk, visit:
<http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/theme.cfm?lang=e&category=12>

For more information on Canada’s biodiversity, visit: <http://www.cbin.ec.gc.ca/>

Nature Business Line											
Strategic Outcome: Conserve biodiversity in healthy ecosystems											
Main Estimates		Planned Spending		Total Authorities		Actual Spending		Full Time Equivalents			
210.4		215.1		220.6		210.0		1374			
Key Results											
Conservation of biological diversity				Human impacts on the health of ecosystems are understood and reduced				Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems			
Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
95.2	99.2	103.5	100.6	48.2	48.1	48.9	56.0	67.0	67.8	68.1	53.3
Priority Areas of Work											
Broader Conservation Strategies		Wildlife		Leadership in Ecosystem Science				Water		Integrated Conservation Planning Through Ecosystem Initiatives	
Intermediate Outcomes											
Facilitate delivery of a broader conservation agenda Species at risk are protected Migratory birds are conserved Habitats significant to migratory birds and species at risk are conserved, restored and rehabilitated				Canadians receive sound and timely information and advice on the status and trends of the health of ecosystems Understanding of the impacts of human activities on the health of ecosystems is advanced Contribute to science-based advice and solutions to reduce human impacts on the health of ecosystems Strategic management of Environment Canada's science and technology, in alignment with federal S&T policy				Federal leadership and expertise, through partnerships, is provided to conserve and protect Canada's water resources and aquatic ecosystems Innovative tools are provided for sound ecosystem and environmental decision-making Ecosystem Initiatives			
Key Programs and Major Initiatives											
Canadian Biodiversity Strategy/ fulfilling Canada's key international obligations under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)/Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) policy frameworks and pilot projects Natural Legacy Agenda Protecting species at risk Implement the North American Bird Conservation Initiative; Sustaining migratory bird populations Protecting and conserving habitats				Environmental quality status and trends monitoring and reporting Advance and transfer scientific understanding of the effects of human activities on the health of ecosystems Science-based tools and approaches S&T management				Ecosystem Initiatives (EI) Atlantic Coastal Action Plan St. Lawrence Action Plan Great Lakes Action Plan Western Boreal Conservation Initiative Northern Ecosystem Initiative Georgia Basin Action Plan Water Research Governance Awareness Innovative tools and instruments International and bi-national water initiatives			

* Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding.

2.2.1 Key Result: Biological Diversity



Broader Conservation Strategies

What is the issue?

Canada's natural capital is essential to human health and is a key component of the country's economic and social well-being. There is a need to develop partnerships with all sectors to promote and advance integrated conservation planning and management (in particular with those involved in natural resource development and land use decisions).

More needs to be done to influence a wider range of private and public lands by engaging networks of stakeholders in habitat conservation strategies.

What are we doing about it?

CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

In Canada, collaborative action related to nature and biodiversity is guided by the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy (CBS). The Strategy was developed to support the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and it was endorsed by federal, provincial and territorial governments in 1996. (<http://www.cbin.ec.gc.ca/index.cfm?lang=e>)

Over the years, the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy has led to the National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk, the *Species at Risk Act*, the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk, and the Ecological Gifts Program.

Since September 2001, Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Forestry and Wildlife have been working together to advance work on four cross-cutting Canadian Biodiversity Strategy implementation priorities: stewardship; science and information; monitoring and reporting on biodiversity status and trends; and invasive alien species.

Targeted investments of new funding will be made to enhance support for science activities, strengthen national surveillance efforts, and raise public awareness and understanding of harmful practices that introduce invasive alien species into Canada.

CANADA'S NATURAL LEGACY AGENDA

Canada's Natural Legacy Agenda supports the ongoing implementation of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy and advances federal sustainable development strategies by promoting a more cohesive agenda for the nature component of the environment agenda. Within the Government of Canada, more than 20 departments have specific mandates for nature conservation; all departments and agencies have a responsibility for sustainable development.

Through the Natural Legacy Agenda, the federal government is working toward a more integrated approach to the protection, conservation and sustainable use of Canada's natural

resources. The Natural Legacy Agenda focuses on wild living resources, public and private stewardship on Canada's land and waters, protected areas and science.

With regard to the stewardship of land and waters, the Government of Canada announced in the October 2004 Speech from Throne its commitment to move forward on an Oceans Action Plan (OAP). Based upon the principles contained in Canada's Oceans Strategy announced in 2002, the OAP will maximize the use and development of Canada's oceans technology, establish a network of marine protected areas, implement integrated management plans, and enhance the enforcement of rules governing oceans and fisheries, including straddling fish stocks. This commitment was reinforced in the February 2005 federal budget through the allocation of \$28 million over two years for Phase 1 of the OAP which will focus on improving oceans management and preserving the health of Canada's oceans.

In working with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and other departments and agencies in implementing the OAP, Environment Canada will build upon ongoing activities, including the development of a federal marine protected areas strategy. Within this context, Environment Canada will (as announced in January, 2005) maintain a year-round human presence on Sable Island to operate its weather station and help protect its unique scientific and ecological value.

Are we succeeding?

Environment Canada continues to play critical policy coordination, catalyzing, and facilitating roles in leading national efforts to define Canada's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity and to advance national implementation of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy. Since 2001 the department has led and coordinated the development and implementation of a national biodiversity agenda focused on four cross-cutting priorities including stewardship, science and information management, monitoring and reporting on biodiversity status and trends and addressing the threat of invasive alien species. Significant progress has been achieved in the areas of stewardship and invasive alien species but enhancing our biodiversity science, information, monitoring and reporting capacity will continue to be a priority and an essential underpinning to the development of shared outcomes with our federal, provincial and territorial partners.

In the fall of 2002 federal, provincial, and territorial Resource Ministers endorsed *Canada's Stewardship Agenda (CSA)*. In the fall of 2003 Ministers were provided with a progress report on implementation priorities. The CSA policy initiative supports the *National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk* and complements several successful national stewardship programs – the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk, Ecological Gifts Program and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP). Since 2003 results have included fostering the formation of a *National Land Trust Coalition*, and the creation of a *Canadian Stewardship Community Network* and a *Stewardship Canada Web Portal*. These stewardship initiatives have resulted in the protection and restoration of thousands of hectares of conservation land for wildlife.

In 2003, Ministers approved in principle a draft biodiversity science agenda and also agreed on a set of principles with respect to the management of biological information in Canada. Work is

continuing to identify biodiversity science priorities for Canada as well as to improve the quality of and access to biological information. To that end the Federal Biodiversity Information Partnership, consisting of six federal departments, was created to ensure a more coordinated federal approach.

Ministers also approved a draft framework for a Canadian Biodiversity Index in 2003. Since then, a practitioner’s guide has been developed and proof of concept testing is going on in several jurisdictions. New web-based tools have been developed to provide one-window access to status and trends information in Canada and new partnerships such as the Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Program are being developed to meet the need for better information on the state of Canada’s Biodiversity.

Ministers approved an *Invasive Alien Species Strategy for Canada* in the fall of 2004. The Strategy provides a comprehensive and integrated framework to minimize the risk of invasive alien species to the environment, economy, and society. The Strategy received support in Budget 2005, and federal departments and agencies subsequently received \$85 million over five years for targeted investments in key federal priorities to initiate implementation of the Strategy.

An incremental \$2 million per year over the next five years, for the Sea Lamprey Control Program, will fulfill Canada’s international obligation in controlling this costly aquatic invader. In addition, the Government of Canada will enhance capacity of the plant protection program to address plant pests and invasive alien plants; strengthen measures to detect, assess, and respond to aquatic invasive species; and develop performance promotion activities.

In September 2004, federal, provincial and territorial Ministers of Wildlife, Forestry and Fisheries and Aquaculture agreed to build on the on-going implementation efforts on the initial four cross-cutting Canadian Biodiversity Strategy implementation priorities by collaborating on the development of an outcomes-based implementation framework for the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Canadian Biodiversity Strategy
Expected Results: Develop a biodiversity science agenda for Canada including a biological information management component. Enhance capacity to monitor and report on the status and trends of biodiversity. Address the threat of invasive alien species (IAS). Engage Canadians through biodiversity stewardship. Develop recommendations for new/emerging inter-jurisdictional priorities.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Biodiversity Science and Information</i> - Agreement on a federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) information coordinating mechanism as a partnership between the Federal Biodiversity Information Partnership, NatureServe Canada, and the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group that oversees implementation of the CBS. - Approval of a draft Biodiversity Science Agenda as a basis for setting priorities and on a set of principles with

respect to the management of biological information in Canada.

- Creation of the Federal Biodiversity Information Partnership, (six federal departments) to ensure a more coordinated federal approach.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Finalization of initial results of proof of concept testing for Canadian Biodiversity Index.
- Development of new web-based tools and partnerships to provide one-window access to status and trends information on the state of Canada's Biodiversity.

Invasive Alien Species

- Adoption of an Invasive Alien Species Strategy for Canada.
- Commitment in Budget 2005 to address invasive alien species. Departments and agencies subsequently received \$85 million over five years for targeted investments in key federal priorities to initiate implementation of the Strategy.

Biodiversity Stewardship

- Enhanced delivery of three key national stewardship programs (Ecological Gifts Program, North American Waterfowl Management Plan, and Habitat Stewardship Program) in which Environment Canada is the leader or active partner.
- Fostering the creation of a National Land Trust Coalition, a Canadian Stewardship Community Network and a Stewardship Canada Web Portal.
- A significant degree of stewardship programming by non-government and a broad suite of "communities of interest" is evolving and engaging Canadians as envisioned in *Canada's Stewardship Agenda*, thereby continuing efforts to advance stewardship nationally, regionally and locally.

New/emerging inter-jurisdictional priorities

- Agreement to develop, in conjunction with Canadian jurisdictions and federal government departments, an outcomes-based implementation framework for future reporting on the CBS, and to seek FPT Ministerial approval to complete the framework by fall 2006.
- FPT Ministerial approval to establish FPT Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources (ABS) and to draft a national ABS policy scoping paper and stakeholder engagement strategy.

Major Program/Initiative: Natural Legacy Agenda

Expected Results:

Wild living resources are conserved. (Refer also to expected results under "Protecting species at risk" and "Sustaining Migratory Bird Populations" major programs/initiatives)

Public and private stewardship on Canada's lands and waters have extended and advanced forward.

Canada's protected areas are established, expanded and restored (refer also to expected results under "Protecting and conserving habitats" major initiative/program).

Strengthen the scientific information base.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Wild Living Resources

- Please see the Wildlife section.

Canada's lands and waters

- Commitment in October 2004 Speech from the Throne to move forward in the development of an Oceans Action Plan (OAP) that builds upon the principles of Canada's Oceans Strategy.
- Allocation of \$28 million in Budget 2005 for Phase 1 of the OAP in order to improve oceans management and preserve the health of Canada's oceans.
- Under the National Agri-Environmental Initiative (NAESI), there are four thematic teams. Each thematic area is responsible for developing national agri-environmental standards, e.g. quantitative and qualitative measures

of desired environmental performance, for air quality, biodiversity, pesticides, and water quality and conservation. During 2004-2005, activities included scoping, research planning, research and inventory development as well as coordination with other thematic areas under the Agricultural Policy Framework (APF) programs. In addition, possible options for suitable national standards in agricultural settings were identified and assessed. This activity is ongoing to 2007-2008.

Canada's Protected Areas

- A new agreement was reached to ensure year-round human presence on Sable Island to operate of its weather station and help protect its unique scientific and ecological value.

Scientific Information

- Please see the [Biodiversity Science and Information](#) section.

Looking forward

Development of the outcomes-based implementation framework for the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy will enable more focused implementation and evaluation of progress, both in implementing the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy and progressing towards the 2010 target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss (agreed to by Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in 2004). The implementation framework will include measurable outcomes, timelines, indicators and a mechanism for monitoring and reporting. Ministerial approval will be sought on the plan to complete the framework by fall 2006.

The Department will work towards developing a coordinated system to integrate ideas and suggestions from its partners, including responding to recent reports such as the National Round Table on the Environment and Economy (NRTEE) report *Securing Canada's Natural Capital: A Vision for Nature Conservation in the 21st Century*; *The Status of Wildlife Habitats in Canada* from the Wildlife Habitat Canada (WHC) and the *Nature Audit 2003* from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)-Canada.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Canadian Biodiversity Strategy	http://www.cbin.ec.gc.ca/issues/strategy.cfm?lang=e
Canadian Wildlife Service	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/index_e.cfm
Canadian Wildlife Service Strategic Plan 2000	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/strateg/cont_e.cfm
CITES	http://www.cites.ec.gc.ca/
Ecological Gifts Program	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/ecogifts/intro_e.cfm
Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/hsp-pih/
National Round Table on the Environment and Economy (NRTEE)	http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/eng/index_e.htm
Nature Audit 2003 (World Wildlife Fund-Canada)	http://wwf.ca/AboutWWF/WhatWeDo/TheNatureAudit/
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity	http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml
Securing Canada's Natural Capital: A Vision for Nature Conservation in the 21 st Century (NRTEE)	http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/eng/programs/Current_Programs/Nature/Natural-Heritage/Documents_E.htm
<i>Species at Risk Act</i>	http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/S-15.3/index.html



Wildlife

What is the issue?

Despite abundant natural resources and Canadians' appreciation of nature, Canada's natural capital is at risk. Human induced pressures are contributing to significant declines in many species of animals and plants. In Canada, 455 species are currently identified by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as extirpated, endangered, threatened or of special concern.

Conserving biodiversity requires not only that we maintain those populations of wild species that are healthy, but also that we protect and recover species at risk. An important element of biodiversity conservation from Environment Canada's perspective is the conservation of migratory birds given the clear federal mandate for their conservation and protection, stemming from both the Canada-U.S. Convention on migratory birds and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (first enacted in 1917 with recent revisions in 1994 and 2005).

What are we doing about it?

Environment Canada discharges the federal government's responsibilities for managing wildlife – particularly migratory birds and species at risk – and their habitats. Environment Canada's responsibilities for wildlife derive from the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (MBCA), the *Canada Wildlife Act* (CWA), the *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act* (WAPPRIITA), and the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA), as well as components of other federal environmental legislation and a range of international conventions, agreements and related policies such as the Ramsar Convention on wetlands, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) Strategic Plan 2000 sets out the direction and scope of the Department's wildlife and conservation efforts through 2010. The Plan has an overarching goal of preserving biological diversity, with a focus on protecting species at risk, sustaining migratory bird populations and protecting and conserving habitats.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The core of CWS's mandate is the migratory bird program. In order to meet the objective of sustaining healthy levels of migratory bird populations by 2020, the Migratory Bird Program Plan focuses on three key elements: generating science-based information on status and trends of migratory bird populations; undertaking conservation actions that contribute to the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats; and, developing, revising and implementing migratory bird policies and legislation (and associated regulations).

In the spring of 2005 the Government of Canada passed Bill C-15, which amended both the *MBCA* and *CEPA* to improve the government's capacity to deal with marine pollution. In passing the Bill, the Government of Canada demonstrated its commitment to conserving birds and Canadian ecosystems and finding ways for environmental considerations and economic interests to be reconciled. The Bill also resulted in an important change to the *MBCA* that would allow for a modernized approach to the conservation of birds to be adopted.

Environment Ministers from Canada and Mexico and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior committed to collaborate in the conservation of migratory birds in signing the Declaration of Intent for the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) in the spring of 2005. Under NABCI the three countries recognize the importance of conserving migratory birds and recognize the need for international collaboration to ensure success. Implementation of the goals and objectives of the NABCI Declaration of Intent is underway at the regional, national and international levels. In many cases these efforts build on successful partnerships underway, such as those developed to deliver the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and other bird plans. Efforts to apply the approach developed through NABCI to other key international partners (e.g., South America, Arctic, and Asia) are also underway.

SPECIES AT RISK

In April 2000, the Minister of the Environment announced the five-year National Strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk. The Strategy consists of three parts, the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk, the federal *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*, and complementary stewardship initiatives.

The Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk commits federal, provincial and territorial governments to adopt legislation, programs and policies and to work together to protect species at risk in Canada.

The *Species at Risk Act* establishes an arms-length scientific species assessment process, a listing process, and prohibitions on killing or harming of listed extirpated, endangered or threatened species and the destruction of their residences and critical habitat. The *Act* also requires the development of species recovery strategies, action plans and critical habitat protection measures. The *Species at Risk Act* received royal assent in December 2002. The majority of the provisions of the *Act* came into force in June 2003 and the final provisions came into effect on June 1, 2004.

In 2003, the federal government committed \$33 million over two years for the implementation of *SARA* by the responsible departments: Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the Parks Canada Agency. This amount is in addition to the \$180 million allocated for the national strategy for species at risk in 2000.

In 2004-2005 Environment Canada focused on the development of key policies and instruments necessary for the implementation of *SARA*. Terms of reference were drafted for the National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk (NACOSAR) and the membership was established. Terms of reference were also finalized for the Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Subcommittee of COSEWIC. The Species at Risk Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SARAC) was established. National policies and operational guidelines were drafted and consultations were initiated in

areas such as identification of critical habitat, description of residence, permitting, socio-economic analysis, and recovery-related matters.

The Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council is composed of federal, provincial and territorial Wildlife Ministers. The Council is responsible for providing national leadership and direction for preventing wild species from becoming at risk.

HABITATS

Environment Canada maintains 143 National Wildlife Areas (NWAs) and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (MBAs) which contribute 12 million hectares to support the conservation of biological diversity in Canada, including species at risk.

The Habitat Stewardship Program helps to maintain and restore habitat critical to species at risk throughout Canada by encouraging the implementation of conservation projects by community groups, private landowners, Aboriginal Peoples and local governments. The Program was launched in 2000 with a commitment of \$45 million over five years. In 2003, it was renewed until 2008. To date, the Program has invested approximately \$44 million in 716 projects, leveraging an additional estimated \$94 million from project participants, in the form of cash and in-kind contributions. The total amount of protected habitat for species at risk is now over 250 000 ha and more than 110 000 ha of habitat has been improved since 2000.

Habitat Stewardship Program Funding

Year	Government of Canada Funding	Number of Projects
Year 1 (2000-2001)	\$5.0 million	37
Year 2 (2001-2002)	\$9.6 million	148
Year 3 (2002-2003)	\$10.0 million	155
Year 4 (2003-2004)	\$9.5 million	164
Year 5 (2004-2005)	\$10.0 million	179
Year 6 (2005-2006)	\$9.2 million	153
Total over 6 years	\$53.3 million	836

The Ecological Gifts Program provides income tax incentives to donors of ecologically sensitive land and conservation easements. Since 1995, over 462 eco-gifts have been donated to environmental not-for-profit organizations and governments across Canada. The eco-gifts total nearly 41,000 hectares worth more than \$124 million. Approximately 18 percent of the gifts so far include habitat for species at risk and over 25 percent support migratory bird populations. To date, wetland habitats are found on 40 percent of the lands secured through ecological gifts.

Are we succeeding?

While we have established the legal and program frameworks for species at risk (e.g. recovery strategies and action plans), achieving on-the-ground results remains a long-term challenge.

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), which has been assessing the status of Canadian species at risk of extinction or extirpation since its inception in 1978, is now established, under *SARA*, as an advisory body, ensuring that species will continue to be assessed under a rigorous and independent scientific process. COSEWIC conducts species

assessments that are then considered for listing under *SARA*. To date, COSEWIC has assessed 455 species as being at risk, including 22 extirpated species, 172 endangered species, 120 threatened species, and 121 special concern species. To date a total of 306 species have been listed on Schedule 1 under *SARA*.

Under *SARA*, the listing of species as extirpated, endangered or threatened will trigger the preparation of recovery strategies. To date, of the 238 recovery strategies in different stages of development, Environment Canada is responsible for the development of 171 strategies. In addition, Environment Canada has recovery programs in place for 40 species or ecosystems. There are 99 recovery strategies due in 2006, all for endangered species. Two (2) are in approval stage and an additional 43 are in development.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Protecting species at risk
Expected Results: The National Strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk and <i>Species at Risk Act</i> are implemented. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are assessed and considered for listing under <i>SARA</i>; • Recovery strategies are prepared for species listed as extirpated, endangered and threatened; • Provincial and territorial governments and Aboriginal organizations are engaged; • Stakeholder consultations contribute to desired results; • Enforcement capability for species at risk is established; and • International obligations related to species at risk are met.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Program Development and Management</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of March 31, 2005, the bilateral agreement with British Columbia was in the signing stage while other bilateral agreements, such as with Quebec and Prince Edward Island were well advanced. - A Stakeholder Advisory Committee was established to provide advice on the administration of the Act. Membership for 2004-2005 includes 10 participants from industry, 9 from ENGOs, and 2 scientists. - The <i>SARA</i> Public Registry was further developed and was instrumental in carrying out public consultations on policies and guidelines and the species listing process.
<i>Assessment, Response and Listing</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COSEWIC met in May 2004 and November 2004 and assessed the status of 58 species, subspecies and populations. - COSEWIC submitted for consideration to the Federal Minister a list of 59 species, subspecies and populations for listing (resulting from COSEWIC assessment meetings of November 2003 and May 2004) with its first post <i>SARA</i> Annual Report in July 2004. - 73 species were added to <i>SARA</i>'s list of Wildlife Species at Risk from the 91 assessments submitted by COSEWIC in January 2004.
<i>Recovery and critical habitat conservation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were no recovery strategies required to be approved and published on the public registry in 2004-2005. The production of the 99 recovery strategies for endangered species due for 2006 for which Environment Canada is responsible (in cooperation with provinces and territories) is progressing. Of these, 2 were in their approval stage and an additional 43 were in development at the end of March 2005.

Critical habitat conservation

- The Critical Habitat Policy and Residence Policy were finalized in 2004 after collaboration and consultation with other federal departments, provinces/territories, industry, ENGOs, and a public posting. These policies are now providing direction to the protection of residences and the development of Recovery Strategies.
- Draft Technical Guidelines for Identifying Critical Habitat have been developed.

Enforcement

- *SARA* training for wildlife officers was completed across Canada.
- Wildlife Officers responded to 6 occurrences and undertook one investigation under the new *Act*.

Aboriginal involvement

- The terms of reference of the National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk (NACOSAR) were drafted, and its membership was established.
- The terms of reference for the COSEWIC Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) Subcommittee were approved in September 2004.

Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through the Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA)

- Canada was an active and visible participant at the 13th Conference of the Parties to CITES (COP 13) which met in October 2004 and assessed 50 proposals to amend the CITES species lists (CITES Appendices) and 62 proposals related to CITES interpretation and administration.
- Decisions taken by COP 13 came into effect in Canada through the regulatory amendment of Schedule 1 of the regulations under WAPPRIITA.
- A new addition to the CITES Identification Guide series was developed. The new CITES Identification Guide – Amphibians will be completed in 2005-2006.
- Wildlife Officers responded to 550 occurrences and conducted 1520 inspections. 1273 investigations were active in 2004-2005.

Major Program/Initiative: Sustaining migratory bird populations

Expected Results:

Knowledge of the status of migratory bird populations is acquired and conservation measures undertaken.

Compliance with the *Migratory Bird Convention Act* is promoted and enforced.

Awareness of stakeholders and the public is increased and support for migratory bird conservation initiatives obtained.

Cooperative management processes and structures are established to accommodate and respond to Aboriginal and treaty rights in land claim settlements.

Partnership initiatives for migratory bird conservation are developed and implemented.

Impacts of toxic substances and diseases on migratory birds are understood and mitigated.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

CWS Migratory Bird Program Plan

- The CWS Migratory Bird Program Plan has now been finalized although it remains a “working draft” that will be amended as required to reflect emerging and changing priorities and new approaches.
- A bill to amend the *MBCA* and *CEPA* to enhance our capacity to address the issue of marine pollution (Bill C-15) received royal assent on May 18, 2005.

The North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) – this initiative covers four sub-components that address four bird groups: waterfowl, waterbirds, landbirds and shorebirds.

- Canada, the United States and Mexico finalized and signed the 2004 North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) Update, and initiated its implementation with the review and approval of wetland project

proposals at regional, national, and international levels submitted by the Joint Ventures to the North American Wetland Conservation Council of Canada.

- Ministers of the Environment for Canada and Mexico and the United States Secretary of the Interior signed the Declaration of Intent for the Conservation of North American Birds and their Habitat in early 2005 affirming their support for NABCI.

Migratory Birds Enforcement

- Implementation of the Space for Habitat Project has begun. This project will develop the capability to use Earth Observation technologies to monitor and protect the ecological integrity of targeted Protected Areas, and to monitor incidental take of migratory birds.
- Wildlife Officers responded to 277 occurrences, conducted 135 inspections. 382 investigations were active during 2004-2005.

Migratory Birds Outreach

- Used stakeholder consultations and participation to achieve desired results.

Migratory Birds Partnerships

- Environment Canada endorsed the concept of the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI) and, through the Canadian Wildlife Service, is continuing to work with partners in the United States (the US Fish and Wildlife Service - Division of International Conservation) and with organizations in other countries (BirdLife International – Quito, Ecuador) to develop the WHMSI concept into a functioning initiative.
- NABCI-Canada is continuing to work with other national NABCI councils to develop partnerships in Mexico similar to the Joint Ventures that deliver conservation for NABCI in the United States and Canada in areas with habitat of tri-national importance.

Aboriginal Cooperative management

- Participated in the finalization of the Labrador Inuit Final agreement as well as negotiation of the Labrador Innu, James Bay Northern Quebec Offshore and the Makivik offshore agreements.
- Contributed to the development of policies and strategies regarding Métis harvesting rights, including the Interim Enforcement Policy accepted by Cabinet.
- Negotiated a new contribution agreement on funding of research with the Fur Institute of Canada, and participated in the Canadian Furbearer Managers Committee and the Trap Research and Development Committee of the Institute.

Major Program/Initiative: Protecting and conserving habitats

Expected Results:

Species at risk and their habitats are conserved through the Habitat Stewardship Program.

National Wildlife Areas, Marine Wildlife Areas, Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and RAMSAR sites are established and maintained.

Land donations to support conservation are enabled through the Ecological Gifts Program.

Aboriginal organizations and communities continue to be engaged.

Stakeholder consultations and participation continue to be used to contribute to desired results.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Protected Areas

- The marine component of a federal protected areas strategy was completed and announced by Ministers of Environment and Fisheries and Oceans in early 2005.

Ecological Gifts Program

- In 2004-2005, Environment Canada continued to implement the Ecological Gifts Program SDS 2.1.5. Since 1995, over 462 eco-gifts have been donated to environmental not-for-profit organizations and governments across Canada. The eco-gifts total more than nearly 41,000 hectares worth more than \$124 million.

- Expansion of the program included the implementation of enhanced income tax incentives, development of promotional materials and a website, and establishment of procedures to streamline low-value gifts.

Habitat Stewardship Program

- In 2004-2005, the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk invested \$10 million towards 165 terrestrial and aquatic habitat projects.

Looking forward

Environment Canada has entered a new phase of program development and implementation in order to meet significantly increased responsibilities under the *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*. Most notably, the Department is developing or acquiring new expertise to evaluate and respond to threats for a much broader spectrum of species and their habitats than before. *SARA* has also brought clear cooperation and consultation requirements (with a wider variety of stakeholders).

The magnitude of the species at risk agenda has resulted in the conservation community devoting considerable attention to this issue. However, concerns about habitat loss, the need for more protected areas in Canada, wildlife diseases and invasive alien species are now moving up on the conservation agenda. Calls to complete and expand the scope of Canada's system of protected areas networks are intensifying as the general decline in the quality and quantity of the habitat base in Canada becomes increasingly evident. Also, across the conservation agenda, there is a need to develop better tools (such as monitoring systems and data sharing) to evaluate how wildlife populations respond to habitat change and other stressors and to make greater use of innovative incentives and programs (e.g. tax policies, conservation easements) to influence land use planning and decision-making.

The Department, in partnership with Fisheries and Oceans and Parks Canada, is conducting a formative evaluation of *SARA* programs to ensure that they continue to provide effective support to the implementation of the *Act*.

The Department's conservation challenges and obligations have continued to expand. For example, pressure continues to mount on Environment Canada to expand the use of National Wildlife Areas as a key mechanism to enhance federally protected areas across the country. As a result, our partnerships are more important than ever. Non-government partners are increasingly recognized as integral players in wildlife conservation, bringing expertise, resources and alternative approaches to the table. The Department will continue to foster our partnerships with wildlife conservation organizations, universities, industry associations and landowners across Canada.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)	http://www.cosepac.gc.ca/eng/sct5/index_e.cfm
COSEWIC annual report on the status of species at risk	http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/gen_info/default_e.cfm
Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife (RENEW) annual report	http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/publications/default_e.cfm
Species at Risk	http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/default_e.cfm

Species at Risk Public Registry	http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/default_e.cfm
WAPPRIITA	http://www.cites.ec.gc.ca/eng/sct0/index_e.cfm

2.2.2 Key Result: Health of Ecosystems

Leadership in Ecosystem Science

What is the issue?

The ability to secure a clean and healthy environment for Canadians is dependent upon our capacity to understand how our ecosystems are affected by human-induced stressors and to transfer that knowledge to Canadians, decision-makers and the global community.

What are we doing about it?

Environment Canada works in collaboration with other federal departments, provinces and territories (individually or through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment), non-governmental organizations, science networks related to work on the environment, academia, municipalities and the public to provide timely and integrated scientific information and advice to decision-makers, share information and determine monitoring and research priorities related to the impacts of human activities on the health of ecosystems.

Environment Canada's focus in the ecosystem health priority area is to:

- Determine “*what is changing*” within ecosystems – ensure that Canadians receive timely information and advice on the status and trends of the health of ecosystems;
- Assess “*why things are happening/changing*” – advance the scientific understanding of the impacts of human activities on the health of ecosystems;
- Determine “*what we can do about it*” – provide science-based advice and solutions that contribute to reducing human impacts on the health of ecosystems; and
- “*Ensure excellence in managing science and technology*” (S&T) – ensure strategic management of Environment Canada's S&T is in alignment with federal S&T policy.

Are we succeeding?

Canadians continue to be concerned about the impacts of land use practices and the ecosystem effects of stressors such as toxic substances and other substances of concern, climate change, and biodiversity change on aquatic ecosystem health. Work conducted under this Result is providing new scientific knowledge, approaches and techniques on priority issues of concern (e.g. release of the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment and the Canadian Acid Deposition Science Assessment which reported on the state of knowledge on the issue and an understanding of the effects on the health of aquatic ecosystems) to water resource managers and decision-makers. The development of the National Water Quality Indicators Program will result in Canada's first national report on water quality planned for fall 2005. All of this work is the result of close collaboration with other federal departments, provinces and territories, science networks.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Environmental quality status and trends monitoring and reporting
Expected Results: Enhanced linkages with networks in Canada and improved information sharing on ecosystem changes. Integrated approach to the generation, acquisition and dissemination of information and knowledge. More accessible information on ecosystem health and enhanced public awareness of ecosystem changes. Policy- and decision-makers and Canadians have the scientific information on the status of and trends in ecosystem health to make informed decisions to protect and conserve the environment.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Design and implement a system to improve accessibility and management of federal and provincial environmental data bases</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed national comparative analysis of ENVIRODAT, confirmed national comparability for priority parameters and validate their use in the upcoming 2005 national water quality report. - Initiated RésEau a web-based portal for sharing, discovery, access and use of water-based information from federal, provincial, and territorial and municipal agencies, volunteer groups, industry, universities and other partners.
<i>Assess and enhance the ability of the current national environmental reporting to support requirements</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiated year 1 of the National Water Quality Indicators Program including: successful CCME F/P/T planning workshop confirming national support for initiative; developed Environment Canada, federal and national governance model to oversee the program. Canada's first national report on water quality planned for November 2005 deadline.
<i>Produce focused and improved water quality information on priority issues of national importance such as pesticides, emerging chemicals in source water and aquatic biodiversity monitoring</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment Canada interim report on the findings from the 2004 pesticide water quality surveillance field season under the Pesticide Science Fund has been prepared. - New research on knowledge of sewage plant treatment processes; understanding of factors affecting sustainability and management of both Canadian and international stocks of Atlantic and Pacific salmon; detection and monitoring of the survival and persistence of transgene DNA in aquatic environments and pulp mill studies identifying potential for regulation and elimination from effluents. - Research and program coordination are continuing to progress in the design and implementation of a Canadian Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring Network.
Major Program/Initiative: Advance and transfer scientific understanding
Expected Results: Improved understanding of stressors and improved decision-support tools, through partnerships, to assess, predict and communicate the health of Canada's national, bi-national and international watersheds/ecosystems. Policy- and decision-makers and Canadians have the knowledge and information required to make decisions to protect and conserve the environment; to change policies; and to make changes in their activities.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Advance scientific understanding of the impacts of land use practices on aquatic ecosystem health e.g. agriculture and forestry</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New research on sources of bacterial pollution found on beaches and in beach sand; a program to develop performance standards for nutrients, sediments and instream flows and initiation of a research and science assessment program has been initiated to ascertain potential impacts of the proposed Mackenzie Pipeline on the hydrology, water quality and ecology of river, lake and pond ecosystems in the Mackenzie basin corridor. This

information will be used in the Environmental Impact Assessment process for the proposed development.

Improve knowledge of the effects of toxics and other substances of concern, climate changes and biodiversity changes on aquatic ecosystems

- New knowledge to enable prediction of the potential effects of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) on the environment; knowledge of the impacts of anthropogenic activities on aquatic environments and particularly on the immune system of fish/bivalve and their resistance to disease; and development of fish developmental and reproductive tests for detection of endocrine disrupting substances (EDS).
- New knowledge on climate change impacts of urban effluents and their receiving waters; on hydrology and ecology of regionally sensitive aquatic ecosystems; to determine the effect of climate change on meteorological factors affecting taste and odour events.
- Work initiated to identify a series of instrumented research/monitoring basins that will be used to generate knowledge to improve our capabilities to assess the impacts of climate changes, toxics and other substances of concern and biodiversity changes on aquatic ecosystems.

Conduct and publish science assessments on key environmental issues

- Three publications were completed on taste and odour in drinking water sources. An overall assessment report has been published. The Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) overview/key findings report was released November 2004, and the corresponding technical documents will be released in 2005. The 2004 Canadian Acid Deposition Science Assessment was released. A science assessment on contaminated sediments is in progress.

Major Program/Initiative: Science-based tools and approaches

Expected Results:

- More and improved application of guidelines across Canada and in shared watersheds/ecosystems.
- Improved tools and approaches for integrated resource management and ecosystem remediation.
- Improved engagement and support for solutions to conserve, protect and rehabilitate ecosystems.
- Requirements arising from acts, regulations and national and international agreements and environmental assessments are met.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Modernize and enhance Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines and other science-based tools to sustain, protect and enhance the quality of the environment and its major beneficial uses

- New Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines approved by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) include a Guidance Framework for the Management of Phosphorus in Freshwater Systems, as well as Soil Quality Guidelines for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene. Others are under development. Revised protocols for the development of Canadian Soil Quality Guidelines are under review and will be approved in 2005-2006. Review of protocols for the development of Sediment Quality Guidelines will begin in 2005-2006. Review and revision of protocols for development of Canadian Water Quality Guidelines are underway and will be completed in 2005-2006. An Environment Canada strategy for the uptake on Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines was developed, and a priority setting scheme for guideline development was prepared and presented to the CCME.

Improve our ability to provide advice and decision support tools for integrated water resource management

- Several initiatives were undertaken across the country e.g. EcoAltas has been applied to the prairie provinces; preliminary discussions have taken place with B.C. and the Okanagan Basin Water Board on information needs and approaches to water governance; and a Canada-Ontario Sediment Decision Making Framework has been drafted for the management of the risk associated with contaminated sediments. It is recognized internationally as being the first such formalized framework anywhere in the world and an environmental synthesis regarding water availability for the St. Lawrence River is in production.
- Improved knowledge and techniques developed to remediate contaminated sites, improve municipal wastewater approaches and create sustainable urban storm water management practices.

Contribute to the development of best management practices for agriculture

- In support of the Agricultural Policy Framework led by Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada, there are four thematic teams under the National Agriculture Environment Sustainability Initiative (NAESI): air, biodiversity, pesticides, and water. Year 2004-2005 activity included scoping, research planning, research, and inventory development as well as coordination with other thematic areas and Agriculture Policy Framework (APF) programs. Each theme used the scoping year (2004-2005) to identify and assess priority parameters for the future development of agri-environmental performance standards. These standards will be quantitative or qualitative measures of desired environmental performance.

Major Program/Initiative: Science and Technology (S&T) Management**Expected Results:**

Environment Canada's science and technology are high quality.

Environment Canada's science and technology efficiently and effectively support the Department's mission and contribute to achieving the federal government's goals.

Environment Canada's science and technology are integrated with federal, Canadian and international environmental science and technology capacity.

Environment Canada's science and technology effectively address the environmental and sustainable development needs of Canadians.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights***Strategically manage the department's S&T and develop S&T policy for the department***

- An external advisory panel to the Deputy Minister was convened to review S&T management at Environment Canada.
- The S&T Management Map internal web site was launched to provide regular updates to S&T managers on S&T management issues.

Establish and promote environmental science and technology networks and partnerships

- The department began to develop a national strategy for environmental S&T, which is aimed at engaging users, performers and facilitators of environmental S&T in identifying policy-relevant priorities. A workshop was held to explore the challenges of and opportunities for Environment Canada partnering for S&T. A searchable database of environmental networks in Canada was created and published on a publicly-accessible website, and *Smart Partners: Innovations in Environment Canada – University Research Relationships* was published to promote existing innovative partnerships http://www.cesn-rcse.ec.gc.ca/eng/docs/sp01_index.html.

Enhance the integration of federal S&T focused on issues of national importance

- The federal government ADM S&T Integration Board made progress on advancing integration on nine issues, including water and invasive alien species. It provided oversight for the organization of the 2005 Federal S&T Forum, *Moving from Collaboration to Integration*.
- An on-line "community of practice" on the Ecosystem Effects of Novel Living Organisms (EENLO) was designed and implemented in order to facilitate communication amongst scientists and clients involved in EENLO issues. An EENLO research strategy was developed.
- 16 new developing countries joined UPEP GEMS/Water Water Quality Network. Youth initiative launched – see <http://www.gemswater.org>. New modular course outline available at <http://www.gemswater.org>.
- The Federal Freshwater Research Agenda drafted and reviewed by partners and stakeholders including federal departments, provinces and territories and other key water associations and interest groups. Six priority areas for federal research were identified.

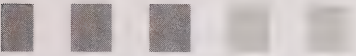
Looking forward

The focus of the work in the Ecosystem Health Result during the planning period will be on delivering the National Water Quality Indicator Report; designing and implementing a Canadian Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring Network; reporting research results in key areas such as pesticides, impacts of climate change and the development of agri-environment performance standards. Efforts will continue to enhance existing partnerships and build new ones to provide scientific information essential to support departmental programs and achieve results.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines	http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEQG-RCQE/English/default.cfm
National Water Research Institute	http://www.nwri.ca/nwri-e.html
Science and Technology Management	http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/
Threats to Water Availability in Canada	http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/intro-e.html

2.2.3 Key Result: Priority Ecosystems



Water Initiatives

What is the issue?

Water is a life sustaining part of our ecosystems, critical not only to human health and well-being, but also to sustainable growth and biodiversity. The ongoing availability of clean, safe and secure water for people and ecosystems continues to be a shared vision for governments domestically and internationally.

In Canada, water quality, quantity and use issues are complex, and multi-jurisdictional. The federal government has a key science-based role to play which includes identifying water quality threats and threats to water availability. Science is vital to helping all levels of government set priorities and take actions to ensure that Canadians have clean, safe and secure water.

There are pressures on both water supply and water quality in parts of Canada. Incidents such as the contamination of drinking water undermine public confidence in water systems management. Events involving floods or droughts increase concerns for economic stability in other regions (e.g. Prairies and Maritimes). Consumption of water is high per capita in Canada and ultimately impacts on the sustainability of infrastructure facilities.

What are we doing about it?

Responsibility for the management of freshwater is shared among governments, industry and individual Canadians. Provinces and territories have primary jurisdiction over most areas of water management and protection, and most governments delegate some of these authorities to municipalities. Federal jurisdiction applies to conservation and protection of oceans and their

resources, fisheries, navigation, shipping, and international relations and agreements (e.g. Canada-U.S. boundary waters). The federal government is also responsible for water on federal lands including Territories, parks and First Nations communities. Although not expressly stated in the Constitution, the federal government plays a lead role in providing water science and monitoring to support water management by all jurisdictions. Canada also plays a key role in developing science-based water quality guidelines. There is a need to apply these guidelines within the federal house (e.g. National Parks) as well as in other jurisdictions and sectors.

Environment Canada works in collaboration with other federal departments, provinces and territories (e.g. individually or through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment), science networks related to work on the environment, as well as the public (including non-governmental organizations, academia and municipalities) to share information, determine priorities for monitoring and research, provide timely and integrated scientific information and advice to decision-makers and promote sustainable water use in Canada and build best management practices for sustaining efficient use of Canada's water.

Are we succeeding?

Over the past year the federal government has achieved further success on water through collaborative efforts with the Provinces and Territories. As partners, we have advanced the protection of water from source to tap; strategies are being developed for more sustainable use of water and for dealing with wastewater effluent. Further development and updating water quality guidelines has also strengthened the safety net for drinking and surface water quality. The federal government also developed scientific assessments on related water issues and threats and will be increasing this effort in the future. Positive results have been delivered through six Ecosystem Initiatives across the country – all of the Ecosystem Initiatives address water quality issues, including clean up, restoration and pollution.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Research (Integrated Watershed Management – Implementation with Domestic Partners and Water Policy, Program Coordination and Instruments Support Priorities and Strategies)
Expected Results: Collaborative approaches with stakeholders using models and tools for integrated analysis of water quality, quantity and use to address sustainable water management issues. Application of Sustainable Water management strategies to selected rivers and watersheds.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
Source Water Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment Canada, in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments played a key role in the development of the document titled "<i>From Source to Tap: Guidance on the Multi-barrier Approach to Safe Drinking</i>" published June 2004 by CCME http://www.ccme.ca/assets/pdf/mba_guidance_doc_e.pdf. - Environment Canada in partnership with Health Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada are working towards the implementation of the First Nations Water Management Strategy. Environment Canada contribution is to address source water protection needs on First Nations Communities.
Using efficient tools and models to address sustainable water management issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work is underway on the development of a River Ice Numerical Model (RIVICE) in partnership with other government departments and non-governmental organizations.

- A modelling study on the impacts of climate change on water in the South Saskatchewan River Basin is in its second year. The study is a collaborative effort with the University of Saskatchewan. Environment Canada's Water Use Analysis Model (WUAM) is being used as the primary tool for the integration of water supply and demand considerations into basin water balance, in response to impacts of climate change (<http://www.parc.ca/ssrb/index.html>)

Support the development of a federal water policy

- Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) reporting with provinces and territories completed for summer 2005; a global engagement strategy has been developed for water guided interventions at the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-13) and other international events.
- The Interdepartmental Water ADM Committee endorsed 6 top priorities for water. Federal departments are now pursuing those priorities for action (e.g., drinking water purveyors guidance, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada water strategy development).

Major Program/Initiative: Governance (Integrated Watershed Management – Implementation with Domestic Partners)

Expected Results:

CCME Water Action Plan is implemented.

An integrated, watershed approach to water management in Canada is advanced.

First Nations Water Management Strategy is delivered in First Nations communities through a partnership approach (Environment Canada, Health Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada).

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Federal/Provincial/Territorial Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Water Action Plan

- Environment Canada participates actively in the CCME's work on water issues, including, the development of Environmental Quality Guidelines, and Water Quality Index, multi-barrier approaches to the protection of drinking water, water demand and use management and water quality and aquatic ecosystems.
- Five Canadian case studies on source water protection were developed with provinces and municipalities and have been posted on Environment Canada's website. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/manage/qual/e_multi.htm)

Advance Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in Canada

- An approach to collecting information and reporting on Canada's implementation of integrated water resource management (IWRM) was agreed and pursued with provinces and territories as a means of reporting Canadian actions toward World Summit on Sustainable Development commitments and UN Millennium Development Goals involving IWRM and water efficiency plans.
- Environment Canada provided policy and technical support including integration of Integrated Water Resource Management approaches on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence-Gulf of St. Lawrence Greater Ecosystem Initiative.
- Six new case studies highlighting best practices on source water protection in Canada were released on the Freshwater website (http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/manage/qual/e_multi.htm).
- Environment Canada in partnership with Pollution Probe, City of Ottawa and Ville de Gatineau are contributing to the development of an integrated, watershed based information system, to enable a wide range of users to make better informed decisions about managing and protecting the watersheds of the Ottawa-Gatineau region.

Support First Nations Water Management Strategy (FNWMS)

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for the Implementation of the FNWMS. The MOU confirms Environment Canada's contribution and funding until 2008. Environment Canada also continues to coordinate the source water protection and sustainable water use areas of Environment Canada's contribution to the FNWMS strategy.

Major Program/Initiative: Awareness (Sustainable Water Use Strategies – Development and Promotion)
Expected Results: Knowledge and understanding of water use is developed and disseminated to Canadians in a targeted and integrated manner.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Build knowledge on water use and provide timely analysis and information to decision makers and Canadians on water related issues</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment Canada has administered the Water Use and Pricing Survey since the early 1980s, providing information on wastewater and water use, treatment and pricing; approximately 70,000 visitors per year visit Environment Canada's Biosphere in Montreal (http://biosphere.ec.gc.ca/); the Freshwater Publication Series and the Freshwater web site provide easy to understand information relevant to emerging water issues and policy; and <i>Municipal Water Use 2001</i> has been published and the 2001 Water Pricing Report has been drafted. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/manage/use/e_data.htm). - An Industrial Water Use Survey will be undertaken in 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.
<i>Raise awareness and develop outreach materials on water quality, quantity and use</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Did You Know? Freshwater Facts for Canada and the World</i> was released on the Freshwater Website (http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/info/facts/e_contnt.htm). - A portal has been added to the Freshwater web site to make it easier to access Freshwater maps through the Atlas of Canada http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/map/e_maps.htm. - The Freshwater web site received approximately 100,000 visits per month.

Major Program/Initiative: Tools and Instruments (Sustainable Water Use Strategies – Development and Promotion)
Expected Results: The Water Quality Index as recommended by NRTEE Report (Environment and Sustainable Development Indicators (ESDIs) is refined and reported regularly at the national and regional level. Promote the application of various tools and instruments for water management.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Tools and Instruments for Water Management</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment Canada, in conjunction with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Infrastructure Canada, held a workshop on Urban Sustainable Water Use in Canada to seek input from interested stakeholders on sustainable water policies and practices in Canada. A set of recommendations were developed for further discussion by all stakeholders including CCME, the FPT Committee on Health and the Environment (CHE) and the Canadian Water and Waste-Water Associations (CWWA). - Environment Canada, in support of the Agricultural Policy Framework led by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, is developing agri-environmental standards.
<i>Water Quality Index</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CCME Water Quality Index (WQI) is a science-based communication tool that is being used nationally and regionally to disseminate complex, scientific information on water quality in a simple, understandable way to water managers, water policy developers, and the public. Under the auspices of the CCME, Environment Canada worked with federal, provincial and territorial partners to refine the Water Quality Index and work towards regular reporting of the index at the national and regional level as one of there Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (built on the NRTEE ESDIs, above). A sediment quality index based on the WQI will also be available for review in this fiscal year. The sensitivity analysis is complete; results have been incorporated into a revised index calculator.

Major Program/Initiative: International and Bi-National Water Initiatives (Canada-US Boundary Waters – Conservation and protection and Canadian Water Related Interests – Protection and Promotion Globally)

Expected Results:

Canadian Global Water Strategy is developed.

Consensus on Canada-U.S. Transboundary Water.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Reinforcing Environment Canada's contribution to global water issues

- An Environment Canada proposal for international engagement has been developed which will overlay a consistent, supportive approach to Environment Canada involvement and messaging in global environmental events. Plans for Environment Canada participation in CSD-13m include a delivery strategy for Canada's report on WSSD and MDG commitments (i.e. IWRM implementation and efficiency plans). The Canada Report being developed through CCME forms the basis for reporting. An internal Environment Canada international engagement strategy was drafted to serve as the guiding document for the CSD-13 preparatory meeting and the full meeting of the Commission in April 2005. Environment Canada is involved in a wide range of global organizations and events (e.g. CEC, UNECE, UNEP, bi-laterals etc.) Environment Canada developed the Government of Canada position paper on water, prepared and delivered interventions, preferred policy options and identified follow-up actions for the 2005-2006 fiscal year.

Build consensus on Canada-U.S. Transboundary Water Issues

- In cooperation with Foreign Affairs Canada, Environment Canada conducted analysis and prepared materials on draft Great Lakes Charter Annex implementing agreements as part of developing Government of Canada's comments to Council of Great Lakes Governors. Final comments were transmitted November 2004.
- Environment Canada provided support to the International Missisquoi Bay Task Force report to the IJC on questions regarding possible transboundary implications of the Alburg-Swanton Bridge.
- Environment Canada provided support to the International River Improvements Act-Long Lake license application. In cooperation with Foreign Affairs Canada, Environment Canada contributed to development of the Government of Canada's submission to the International Joint Commission (IJC) pertaining to the 1921 apportionment order for the St. Mary and Milk rivers. (ongoing)
- Environment Canada participated in an international transboundary water issues group for assessing and responding to North Dakota water initiatives (Devil's Lake, Garrison, Red River Valley Water Supply Project). (ongoing)

Looking forward

While water availability is not seen to be a critical problem in most of Canada, ever-increasing demands for water coupled with burgeoning populations and the looming impacts of climate change, have raised concerns in many jurisdictions about our ability to manage this vital resource in a sustainable manner.

Significant efforts are underway to improve information on the status of water quality at national and local levels across Canada but successful programs involve significant leveraging of in-kind services and resources from provinces, communities, non-governmental organizations, and other government departments. There is a need to enhance existing partnerships and build new ones at the national and international level to have an integrated approach and agenda for addressing these issues.

In addition, responsibilities for research on water are shared by several federal departments. Issues such as agriculture, groundwater, transportation, manufacturing, mining, energy (hydro and thermal), forestry and fisheries are some key examples of how this issue cuts across various

departments and jurisdictions. Progress is occurring at different rates within each of these sectors and an important challenge over the next three years will be how to better integrate and coordinate the work of these sectors.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Freshwater Web Site

http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/e_main.html

2.2.4 Key Result: Priority Ecosystems

Integrated Conservation Planning Through Ecosystem Initiatives

What is the issue?

Canada's landscapes and seascapes are diverse, containing varying habitats and ecosystems including tundra, grasslands, estuaries and forests. Many resources and assets are associated with these ecosystems – either on the ground (e.g. trees, wildlife, wetlands, soils) or below the ground or sea (e.g. oil and gas, minerals, groundwater).

Understanding how ecosystems work and how human activities impact them is key to integrated conservation planning and having that information available for Canadians, decision-makers and the global community at large.

The challenge with integrated conservation planning is to develop a comprehensive approach that integrates the more independent resource-based, species-based, habitat-based or protected areas-based management approaches into a more encompassing framework that serves both broader conservation and resource management goals.

We need to understand how our ecosystems work and how they are affected by human-induced stressors so that we can transfer that knowledge to Canadians and the global community and use it to make sound and informed decisions.

What are we doing about it?

Integrated conservation planning is often used as a synonym for other terms such as ecosystem management, landscape management, ecosystem approaches, and watershed management. These concepts all encourage a whole-system approach to managing resources.

Ecosystem Initiatives (EIs) are examples of integrated conservation planning. Ecosystem initiatives respond to the unique problems of targeted areas and communities and address environmental, economic, and social concerns. They are characterized by a number of principles, including:

- An ecosystem approach – recognizing the interrelationships between land, air, water, wildlife, and human activities;
- Decisions based on sound science – including natural and social sciences combined with local and traditional knowledge;
- Federal–provincial–territorial partnerships – governments working together to achieve the highest level of environmental quality for all Canadians;
- A citizen/community base – working with individuals, communities, Aboriginal peoples, industry, and governments in the design and implementation of initiatives;
- Pollution prevention – promoting a precautionary approach.

Environment Canada has six Ecosystem Initiatives in place – the Atlantic Coastal Action Program; Georgia Basin Action Plan; Great Lakes Action Plan; St. Lawrence Action Plan; Northern Ecosystem Initiative; and Western Boreal Conservation Initiative.

Environment Canada contributes \$24.5 million each year to Ecosystem Initiatives. This investment is augmented by other sources including significant contributions from partners.

Are we succeeding?

Ecosystem initiatives are providing important tools and information to assist Canadians and communities in understanding how ecosystems work, their importance, and in increasing knowledge and awareness with regard to environmental and conservation issues. The wide variety of information and tools that are developed increase the capacity of partners and communities concerning environmental matters. Priority ecosystem initiatives also work through various community engagement activities with citizens and stakeholders to influence behaviour to take action to restore and protect the environment. Specific ecosystem initiatives in various areas of the country are working to restore elements of environmental quality in targeted ecosystems. On balance, though, the shift by governments, industry and other stakeholders toward ecologically based management of Canadian ecosystems has not been completed, particularly with respect to more integrated approaches to decision making.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Atlantic Coastal Action Program
Expected Results: Improve public awareness and enhance scientific understanding of environmental issues. Build capacity to assume a leadership role for sustainability in their communities. Improve and enhance the environment through action identified in comprehensive environmental management plans.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACAP organizations and other groups involved in the initiative offer their own programs and services focused on improving the environment and the economy, and enhance the delivery of Environment Canada and other government programs concerned with issues such as Climate Change, Clean Air, Clean Water, Biodiversity and Land Use. - The ACAP Climate Change Resource Kit was produced. This resource package for implementing community-based climate change activities, while designed for the ACAP groups, is be readily amendable for use by other community-based groups.

- The Sustainable Communities Initiative's (SCI) unprecedented approach to inter-governmental and government-community collaboration was recognized in 2004-2005 with the awarding of the Institute of Public Administration Canada (IPAC) Silver Award.
- The positive results obtained from a survey report that compiled information on ACAP monitoring programs, data dissemination and management, as well as the effectiveness of data delivery and its impacts on policy and decision-making, revealed numerous examples of effective monitoring throughout the ACAP community. Many of these were national programs which ensure that standard parameters and protocols are used so that the data collected by ACAP can be compiled and used regionally and nationally. The report "*Ecological Monitoring and Reporting: A Survey of the Atlantic Coastal Action Program*," funded by the Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN), is available on the ACAP website: <http://atlantic-web1.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/default.asp?lang=En&n=085FF7FC-11>.
- Restoration/remediation plans were put in place by ACAP groups in 2004-2005 including for the St. Stephen waterfront.

Fostering Partnerships

- Fostering Partnerships is central to the ACAP Program. All four Atlantic provinces, for example, contribute substantially to the ACAP program every year – in the order of \$1M in this past year.
- A goal for many ACAP projects is to achieve integrated management of the water and land within their ecosystems. To help achieve this, ACAP groups and the other Ecosystems and Communities Initiative organizations are constantly developing new partnerships and nurturing existing ones with other local and regional organizations. For instance, in 2004-2005, Société d'aménagement de la rivière Madawaska et du lac Témiscouata Inc. (SARMLT) staff worked with the Municipality of Edmundston in cleaning-up the Rivière à la Truite and Rivière Iroquois (tributaries that serve to supply drinking water for the City of Edmundston). Other 2004-2005 ACAP projects such as the development of regional Airshed Management Plans has brought many more industrial partners to the ACAP tables.

Capacity Building

- Based on more than a decade of community experiences, ACAP responds to requests to speak with service groups, interest groups, schools, at conferences etc. on ACAP initiatives, program results or current issues some of which include: promoting the benefits of water conservation and water efficient fixtures, restoring habitat, green home visits to expose things like costly home heat loss sources, etc.
- In 2004-2005, the Southeast Environment Association (SEA) and the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability (SGSLCS) co-hosted a very successful workshop focused on on-site sewage. Individuals from governments, industry and other NGOs from all across the Atlantic provinces attended to explore available technology, related management issues and awareness activities and challenges. As a result, an Atlantic-wide on-site sewage committee has been put in place and a report, including recommendations for 'next steps', was produced. Other 2004-2005 regional workshops, held by ACAP and/or Ecosystem Initiative groups, dealt with topics such as: coastal erosion, climate change, carrying capacity, water quality/quantity and, alternative energy, and provided similar training and products.
- The ACAP program also moved ahead with numerous projects and programs aimed at making communities a better place. Examples include:
 - Coordinating water conservation education in industrial Cape Breton. The goal is to reduce water usage in the Cape Breton Regional Municipality through various incentive programs, education programs and water reduction methods.
 - Helping to develop new technology such as microbial source tracking (MST) in DNA profiles for tracking bacteria, etc.
 - Developing means of ENGO data sharing and data distribution as well as related technology used for ACAP monitoring, extending on-line databases, making data OGC compliant, etc.
 - Working with local farmers to provide useful data on agricultural runoff and to help determine the effectiveness of buffer zones and vegetative composition in reducing pesticide inputs and toxicity to PEI waterways.
 - Involving community volunteers in water quality monitoring. In 2004-2005, SEA trained and supported 20 volunteers to conduct physical and chemical parameter sampling in the local region and another 7 volunteers to use the reference index approach to sample for invertebrates.

Major Program/Initiative: Georgia Basin Action Plan**Expected Results:**

Collaborative stewardship actions support the sustainability of the Georgia Basin.

Sustainable land, aquatic and resource planning and management support the conservation, protection and restoration of the environment, enhance human well-being, and contribute to a strengthened economy.

Scientific and indigenous knowledge supports improved decision-making by advancing the understanding of key ecosystem stresses.

Targeted ecosystems are protected from harmful human activities and affected key ecosystem components are restored.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights***Existing Substances***

Rock Bay Contaminant Reduction Initiative

- The education and business pollution prevention program in the automotive industry sector in the Rock Bay watershed provides information and support to automotive businesses in the Watershed area that are or are open to considering, implementing environmental Best Management Practices (BMPs) for their operations.

Municipal Waste Water Study

- A study has been undertaken in the Fraser River, where the Annacis Island treatment plant discharges. This area has been chosen because this is a modern treatment facilities therefore if there are effects to fish caused by the effluent there, the problem will likely occur at other operations.

Air Quality

Health and air quality – health effects of ambient air quality in the Lower Fraser Valley

- In 2004, the health effects and the related costs of reduced air quality in the Lower Fraser Valley were identified.
- Researchers have not found a lower threshold for air quality impacts on public health, which indicates that any amount of air pollutants, even in low concentrations, is harmful to human health.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Inventory (and ranking) of air toxics in the Lower Fraser Valley

- An emission inventory of agricultural sources in the Lower Fraser Valley was conducted and a series of Best Management Practices (BMPs) were developed in 2004 that will potentially reduce or prevent air pollution from agricultural operations.

Migratory Birds

- In cooperation with National Wildlife Research Centre, Environment Canada conducted a retrospective study of polybrominated diphenyl ether flame retardant contaminants in eggs of marine birds (great blue herons, double crested cormorants) from the Strait of Georgia, using archived samples from the CWS specimen bank, collected over the period, 1980 to 2002. The results showed exponential increases in concentrations of those chemicals in those key indicator species over that time period, and that they are approaching concentrations of potential toxicological concern. The results have been published in the journal Environmental Science and Technology (2005, 39:5584-5591).
- CWS completed a multi-year study of the exposure and effects of various contaminants (butyltin antifouling compounds, cadmium, mercury, lead, zinc) on the health of surf scoters populations wintering in the Strait of Georgia. Results show significant exposure particularly to butyl tin chemicals, and associations with declines in body mass, a critical variable to survival and successful reproduction of seaducks. Scoters are of particular concern, as populations are undergoing long term and unexplained declines across western North America.

Habitat

Gulf Islands National Park Reserve

- The Province of B.C. transferred approximately 90 parcels of land to Parks Canada that had been acquired jointly through the Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy Program. The parcels, spread over 15 islands and many islets in the southern Gulf Islands, became part of Gulf Islands National Park Reserve.
- Further land acquisitions in 2004-2005 totalled 180.9 hectares, including parcels with lakes, ponds, wetlands, Garry Oak woodlands, Douglas-fir forest, and a watershed area for one of the only active salmon creeks in the

southern Gulf Islands.

- On Saturna Island the acquisition included the donation of one parcel, the purchase of another and a land swap/donation; two properties were bought on South Pender Island and another parcel was donated on North Pender Island.

Saving Garry Oak Ecosystems

- The Garry Oak Ecosystem Recovery Team (GOERT) is a conservation partnership that has developed a comprehensive, holistic strategy to recover and restore decimated Garry Oak ecosystems.
- GOERT is conducting outreach and education programs to motivate public and private stewardship activities, and works with regional governments to provide biological and technical information about the ecosystems.

Broader Biodiversity Agenda

Coastal Management Plans

- Provincial Coastal Management Plans are being developed to diversify and expand the economies of many of B.C.'s coastal communities.
- In the Georgia Basin, the Malaspina-Okeover Coastal Plan was completed in 2004 and encompasses approximately 1,800 hectares of marine waters and 61 km of shoreline along Malaspina, Okeover, Lancelot, and Theodosia Inlets. The plan addresses land and resource conflicts, and protects the environment to benefit the economic future of the community.

Canadians Receive Timely Info

Online Stewardship Information

- The Stewardship Centre for British Columbia is a "one stop shop" or online clearing house for stewardship resources in B.C. The Centre provides easy access to information and Best Management Practices needed to care for the land, water and biodiversity resources of B.C. in a responsible manner.

Advance Understanding

Georgia Basin Puget Sound Research conference 2005

- Approximately 300 technical papers and 100 posters were presented at the Conference. Technical papers and/or posters presented ranged in subject areas from toxic substance management, international airshed management, the application of science at the small watershed scale, the Coastal Zone Canada Association partnership, bird use of hedgerows in southwestern British Columbia, and meeting ongoing challenges through the Georgia Basin Action Plan.

Public Input to Proposed National Marine Conservation Area

- A feasibility study is being conducted to determine whether a new National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) should be established in the southern Strait of Georgia.

CABIN Training

- CABIN (Canadian Aquatic Biomonitoring Network) provides stream assessment tools for the province, municipalities and stewardship groups to collect similar data so that it can be analyzed and compared. CABIN is a national program to assess the biological health of fresh water in Canada.

Sustainable Development

Maple Ridge: the First Smart Growth on the Ground Community

- Maple Ridge is revitalizing its downtown, combining Smart Growth principles with the objectives of the City's Official Community Plan to lay the foundations for redeveloping the historic area.
- Maple Ridge was the first project of the Smart Growth on the Ground (SGOG) initiative, a partnership between the UBC Sustainable Communities Program, Smart Growth B.C., and the Real Estate Institute of B.C.

Major Program/Initiative: Great Lakes Action Plan

Expected Results:

Restored environmental quality in two Areas of Concern, resulting in the removal of the designation "Area of Concern."

Completion of all required actions for Remedial Action Plans in at least six Areas of Concern.

Progress towards the rehabilitation of ecological systems in the remaining Areas of Concern.

Progress towards the virtual elimination or significant reductions for persistent bioaccumulative toxic substances

such as mercury, dioxins, furans and PCBs.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Great Lakes Ecosystem Initiative

- In 2004, the Governments of Canada and the U.S. developed, and are now finalizing, an open, transparent and inclusive process for the review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). A 60-day public comment period on the proposed process for the review of the Agreement was undertaken and recently closed in March 2005. The Governments received comments from key Great Lakes stakeholders.
- During the reporting period, Environment Canada worked with other federal departments and engaged the Province of Ontario, municipalities, First Nations, non-governmental organizations and industry representatives to develop a renewed federal program for the Great Lakes.
- In February 2005, the federal government announced \$40 million to bring forward the next phase of the Great Lakes Action Plan, specifically aimed at continuing the restoration of key aquatic areas of concern in the Great Lakes basin.

Restore Areas of Concern

- Efforts to assist the Nipigon Bay Area of Concern in their quest to obtain infrastructure funding for a sewage treatment plant, were successful. The first round of COMRIF funding included an announcement that the Township of Nipigon will receive \$3.8 million.
- "How Much Habitat is Enough?" An updated edition of "A Framework for Guiding Habitat Rehabilitation in Great Lakes Areas of Concern" was released in 2004 and reprinted in 2005. The Framework's 18 habitat guidelines have been used to guide habitat rehabilitation and protection both within AOC's and beyond.
- For example, the Framework has been used as a basic conservation biology primer and rationale for habitat protection by various conservation authorities across Ontario. The National Agri-Environmental Standards Initiative as part of Canada's Agricultural Policy Framework has cited the guidelines as examples of proposed habitat standards and provincial, municipal agencies and non-government organizations from across Canada have expressed interest in, or used, the guidelines in the revision of policies, regulations and official plans.
- Through collaborative efforts, Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., Northern Wood Preservers Inc., and Canadian National Railway Co., along with Environment Canada and Ontario Ministry of the Environment, have successfully remediated the contaminated sediment around the Northern Wood Preservers Site along the Thunder Bay Harbour. Environment Canada contributed approximately \$6 million to this \$ 20 million project. During this project 11,000 cubic meters of highly contaminated sediment was removed, treated and reused, 21,000 cubic meters of contaminated sediment was contained, the contaminated site was isolated and 5 hectares of fish habitat was created. Long term monitoring of harbour sediment, fish habitat and buffer zone is ongoing.
- The Institute for Research and Innovation in Sustainability (IRIS) in association with York University of Toronto has undertaken an analysis of the economic and non-monetary benefits associated with the remediation of contaminated sediments at Randle Reef. The purpose of the study is to provide an estimate of the benefits (economic, social and environmental) and beneficiaries (government, public, business) and to develop a generic method for benefits assessment that could be used for other remediation projects, and for assessing the benefits associated with the delisting of AOCs. A draft report has been prepared and peer review will take place prior to finalization.
- In 2004-2005 GLSF provided approximately \$4.5 million to support nearly 100 projects to implement restoration actions in the AOCs. These projects are spread throughout the Canadian AOCs and focus on GLSF's key priorities of contaminated sediment remediation, municipal wastewater management, habitat restoration and agricultural pollution reduction.
- Through extensive programs supported by GLSF in the Toronto and Niagara AOCs, hundreds of kilometres of watercourse have been made accessible to spawning fish populations through the removal or mitigation of barriers to fish passage.
- GLSF previously supported a muskellunge (*Esox masquinongy*) re-introduction program in the Spanish River to restore muskie populations to the Spanish Harbour Area of Concern. The muskies, once common in this Area of Concern, had been absent since the 1950s because of habitat degradation and over-exploitation of fish stocks. More stringent angling restrictions, combined with both improvements in water quality and the restoration of fish habitat, provided suitable conditions for efforts to restore the wild population.
- A total of 8,100 fall musky fingerlings (6-8 inches long) and 1,300 musky yearlings (12-14 inches long) were released into the river over the course of the project. In 2004, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources initiated

an assessment of the musky populations and in July collected two 3½ inch musky (young of the year). This demonstrates that the stocked fish are now successfully reproducing in the wild. Successful projects like this one have contributed to the change in status of Spanish Harbour from an Area of Concern to an Area in Recovery.

Reduce Harmful Pollutants

- Existing agency programs, supported by commitments under COA and the Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy (GLBTS), are on track to make significant reductions. Reductions from 1988 to date include 89% for PCB waste, over 84% (11,929 kilograms) for mercury, almost 87% (227 grams) for dioxins and furans, 61% (32 kilograms) for hexachlorobenzene, and 48% (11,496 kilograms) for benzo(a)pyrene.
- As of April 2004, approximately 815 tonnes (gross weight) of high-level PCBs were both moving into storage sites from service and moving out of storage to destruction. Approximately 122 additional storage sites (both federal and private) have become PCB-free during fiscal year 2004-2005 (From 2004 GLBTS report).

Major Program/Initiative: St. Lawrence Action Plan

Expected Results:

Improve our knowledge of the St. Lawrence ecosystem (impacts of stresses, biodiversity, monitoring).

Increase public knowledge of the state of the ecosystem's health (Cyber St. Lawrence, Biosphère).

Support local community groups (14 ZIP committees) and build new partnerships (with Biosphère, coastal management groups).

Work collectively to implement actions that contribute to the health and prosperity of the St. Lawrence ecosystem.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Integrated management of the St. Lawrence

- At the request of the Quebec government, a working group was established to bring together all teams working on the St. Lawrence. The Intergovernmental Working Group on Integrated Management of the St. Lawrence began its work, holding pre-consultations with target groups and producing a public consultation document.

Community involvement and awareness

- A prototype of *St. Lawrence Cyberspace* was developed. This tool is a one-stop source of information on all aspects relating to the St. Lawrence River and enables the partners to make their information available. These innovative efforts make it possible to establish the relationships between the physical environment and living organisms (ecosystem approach) using numerical modelling. The information made available to communities will serve as decision aids.

Ecological integrity

- The State of the St. Lawrence Monitoring Program moved forward with the continuation of the Canada-Quebec partnership, which was given concrete expression in the 2005-2010 Canada-Quebec Agreement on the St. Lawrence. In the past year, Environment Canada focused its studies on water quality at three reference stations and on the contamination of herons. Surface sediment sampling was conducted at two locations. Sampling at the third location and analysis of the samples collected in the previous program should be carried out next year.
- Spatial coverage was improved for indicators of water and sediment quality and wetlands monitoring. An activity to monitor the state of the shorelines is being developed for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin in cooperation with the Canadian Space Agency (CSA). Three collaborative data collection projects with the communities were proposed to address the gaps identified with respect to the indicators: 1) the monitoring of invasive wetland plants in Lake Saint-Pierre with the ZIP Committee and *Société de la Baie Lavallière*, 2) monitoring of benthic invertebrates by the *Comité de valorisation de la rivière Beauport*; and 3) monitoring of marsh birds with Bird Studies Canada.
- With a view to improving the dissemination of information, a collaboration agreement was reached between the St. Lawrence Centre, Biosphere and *Stratégies Saint-Laurent* to develop a concept for a travelling outreach tool based on the program results and local knowledge of the ZIP committees. A workshop on the state of Lake Saint-Pierre was held under the auspices of the Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN). A workshop on invasive species was also held during the year.

Environment-friendly economic activities

- The sustainable navigation strategy was developed in cooperation with the partners of the St. Lawrence Action Plan involved in this sector. It will be disseminated and implemented after the signing of the Canada-Quebec agreement. It is an innovative tool that will serve to more effectively manage and guide this activity in the context of sustainable development.

Major Program/Initiative: Northern Ecosystem Initiative**Expected Results:**

- Enhance the future health and sustainability of northern communities and ecosystems.
- Increased knowledge and awareness of ecosystem impacts of contaminants, climate change and resource use activities.
- Further development of a northern monitoring network able to provide information on ecosystem status and trends.
- Enhanced capacity in northern communities and Aboriginal organizations.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights***Partner-capacity Building***

- Renewed partnership agreement with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami to work collaboratively on shared priorities important to ecosystem and related community health across the Canadian North.

Climate Change Impacts

- A number of multi-year studies were identified and initiated in several locations across the Canadian North investigating climate effects on sea-ice and its integrator role within the larger marine system and with a focus on people and key northern biota (migratory birds and seals).

Contaminant Impacts

- Supported a number of projects investigating local contaminant concerns including a Phase II environmental assessment of the former military site in Hopedale Saskatchewan.

Resource Use Activities

- The Integrated Ecosystem Thresholds Project convened a major workshop in the Kaska Region of the Yukon and thus completed the ground-work for solidifying community-level partnerships needed to develop an "ALCES North" Model that will integrate terrestrial, aquatic and social-economic thresholds.

Monitoring

- The EMAN-North website was expanded and reorganized to include Plantwatch North, CANTTEX and new datasets. As well, a plain language version of the Northern Water Quality Manual was completed.

Major Program/Initiative: Western Boreal Conservation Initiative**Expected Results for Phase I (2003-2008):**

- Production of knowledge and action that has worked towards conservation of boreal forests, and to sustain or increase populations of migratory birds in the boreal forest.
- Working through partnerships, management of boreal forests in Canada are moving towards a model of conservation-based landscapes, based on the principles of protected areas and sustainable development.
- Partnerships and resources are in place that will allow Phase II of WBCI to function as a nationally-based program across the boreal forest.
- No new species have become at risk in the boreal forest and contribution has been made to ensure recovery of species that were at risk.
- There is an increased awareness and appreciation of boreal forests and their biodiversity in Canada.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights***Sustainable Development***

- Delivery of WBCI strategic and action plans.
- Development and delivery of science (natural and social) in partnership to inform conservation planning and

<p>sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of science-based information to key agencies and decision-makers. - Successful engagement with range of partners invested in boreal forest conservation issues.
<p><i>Program Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WBCI strategic and action plans developed and implementation underway. - National projects and partnerships initiated to build national presence and facilitate national expansion.
<p><i>Communication of Conservation Knowledge and Technical Support</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WBCI strategic plan broadly distributed and various workshops and meetings were held with partners, researchers, etc. - Provision of technical support internally and externally, including support for Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Program, Canadian Standards Association Sustainable Forest Management Technical Committee, Cumulative Effects Management Association, National Round Table on the Environment and Economy Boreal Task Force, provision of advice and information to private and government sector and public advisory groups.
<p><i>Coordination and Cooperation through Partnerships</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 90 partnerships at program and project level, across provincial, territorial, Aboriginal and federal governments (U.S. and Canada), universities and research institutions, communities and Aboriginal groups, forestry and energy industries, and non-governmental agencies.
<p><i>Conservation Knowledge and Action for Boreal Biodiversity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boreal bird monitoring: Formal proposal and national technical committee established; initial research conducted. - Partnership-based research on conservation of boreal biodiversity: Projects established and ongoing in following project areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of predictive bird-habitat models to inform conservation frameworks for boreal forests in Canada; • Response of migratory birds to salvage logging and implications for best practices, policy; • Natural and harvesting disturbance effects on waterbirds; • Effects of riparian harvesting policy on migratory birds and cavity-nesting species; • Assessment of cumulative effects of anthropogenic disturbance in wetlands; • Best practices vs. business-as-usual harvesting effects on migratory birds; and • Policy analysis to support biodiversity conservation and local benefits for Métis communities in Saskatchewan.

Looking forward

Working through diverse multi-stakeholder partnerships creates challenges in establishing consistent agendas and priorities for action. The Ecosystem Initiatives have been successful in building partnerships and consensus and have resulted in environmental gains. Challenges remain, however, in setting the agendas and priorities for each Initiative, making environmental results transparent, making the best use of limited financial resources, dealing with the capacity issues of our partners, and ensuring a strong national approach. The department is developing an evaluation framework to assess whether ecosystem initiatives are aligned with new and emerging departmental strategic priorities.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

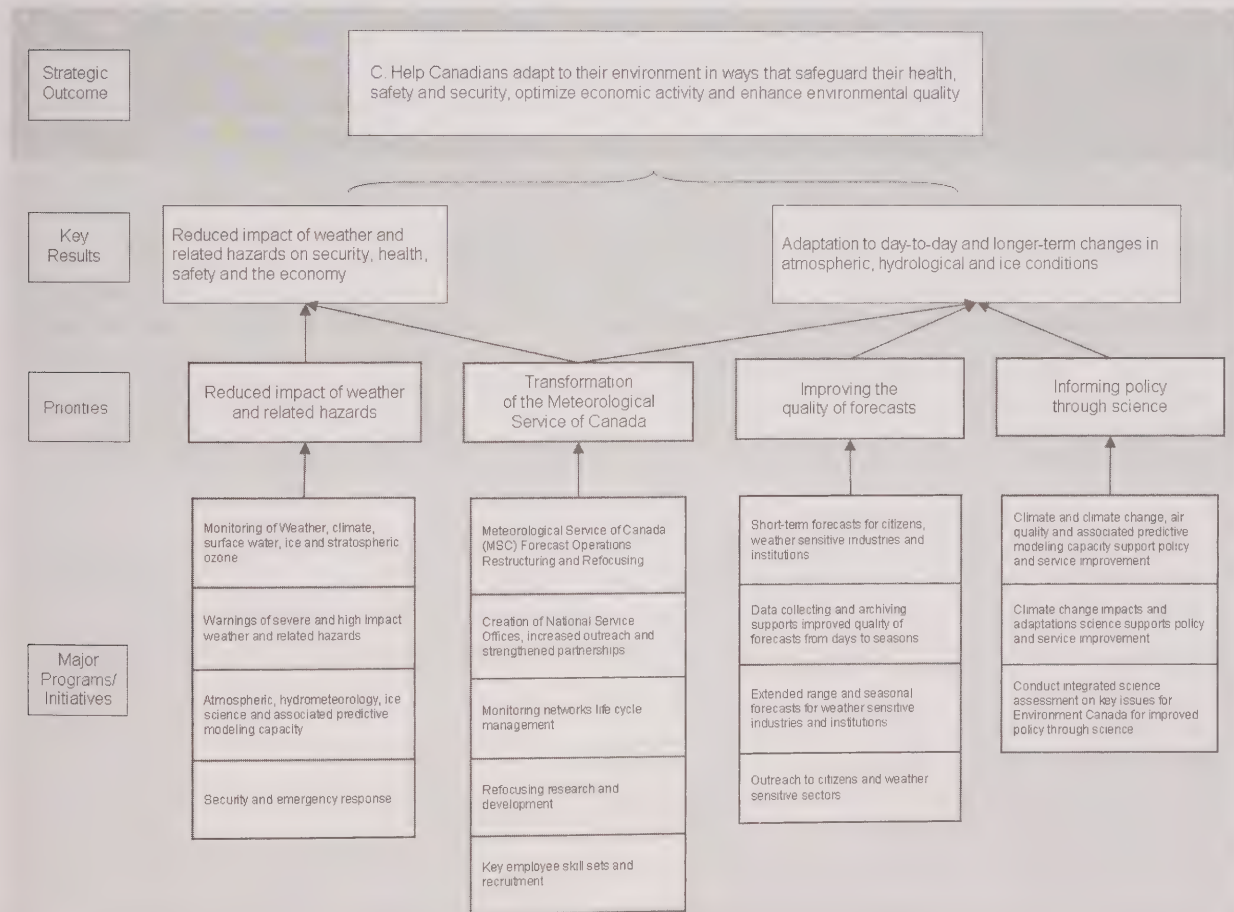
Ecosystem Initiatives	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ecosyst/backgrounder.html
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2.3 Helping Canadians Adapt to Their Environment

Canadians are affected by environmental conditions on many time and space scales – from minutes to centuries and from cities to continents. We are affected by weather and environmental conditions such as tornados, winter storms, floods, droughts, smog, variable lake levels, sea ice conditions and extremes in temperature and precipitation. These conditions can affect our health and safety, our businesses, the economy, and the environment.

The objective of the Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line is to help Canadians adapt to their environment in ways which safeguard their health and safety, optimize economic activity and enhance environmental quality. The key results sought are:

- Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy; and
- Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions.



More specifically, the Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line:

- Monitors the state of the atmosphere (weather, climate, air quality and ultraviolet radiation), hydrosphere (water) and cryosphere (ice and snow);
- Provides information on the past, present and future states of the physical environment;
- Issues warnings of severe weather and environmental hazards;
- Engages in scientific research on the causes of severe weather, the mechanisms which transport chemicals and weather through the atmosphere and around the world, and the impacts of human activity on the atmospheric environment; and
- Provides advice on adaptation to changing weather and climate.

The Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) – the core service supporting the Weather and Environmental Predictions (WEP) Business Line – operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, to forecast weather and environmental conditions from coast to coast to coast. The Service works to reduce risks to Canadians from weather-related and environmental hazards by providing warnings of hazardous and severe weather and by supporting other government departments and agencies in their decision-making. The Service's work helps weather-sensitive industries (e.g. transportation, energy, fisheries, forestry and tourism) to improve productivity and competitiveness, as well as assisting them to make their operations environmentally sustainable. The MSC provides the federal government with essential scientific information to support the development of effective policies on key issues such as clean air, clean water and water management, and climate change.

In March 2003, the MSC received an investment of \$75 million over five years (and \$5 million per year thereafter) to modernize its operations, and to improve the quality of its forecasts and services to Canadians in all regions. This investment is helping the Service better integrate its research capabilities and strengthen its partnerships with weather-sensitive sectors and industries, other levels of government, and the university community. The investment will also be used to ensure that Canadians have continuing and sustainable access to quality weather and climate information to safeguard their health, safety and security, as well as their social and economic well-being.

The following table illustrates the linkages among the Business Line's longer-term results and its intermediate and immediate outcomes and activities. Performance reporting is done according to the four priority concerns: reduced impact of high impact weather and related hazards; improving the quality of forecasts; informing policy through science; and transformation of the MSC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Weather Forecasts and Observations	http://weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/canada_e.html
Meteorological Service of Canada	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/contents_e.html
MSC Annual Reports	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/information_publications_e.html
Air Quality Services	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/aq_smog/index_e.cfm
Top 10 Weather Stories	http://www.msc.ec.gc.ca/media/top10/index_e.html

Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line							
Strategic Outcome							
Help Canadians adapt to their environment in ways that safeguard their health, safety and security, optimize economic activity and enhance environmental quality							
Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Full Time Equivalents			
278.1	282.4	274.3	265.7	1785			
Key Results							
Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on security, health, safety and the economy				Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions			
Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
200.9	204.2	198.8	193.6	77.3	78.2	75.5	72.1
Priority Areas							
Reduced impact of weather and related hazards		Transformation of the Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC)		Improving the quality of forecasts		Informing policy through science	
Intermediate Outcomes							
Monitoring and reporting on the atmosphere hydrosphere and cryosphere meet client needs and support decision-making. Knowledge of the past, present and future states of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and cryosphere meets client needs and supports decision-making. Environmental forecasts and warnings are produced and disseminated and Canadians take action to protect their safety, security and well-being. Partners use meteorological information to make sound environmental and economic decisions. Environmental information and services empower Canadians to take action on environmental priorities.							
Immediate Outcomes (*based on 2004-2005 RPP Major Initiative tables, expected results)							
Modernization of MSC infrastructure Improved detection of dangerous or changing weather/environmentally related conditions Improved weather forecasts Enhanced access to information on high-impact weather and other hazards Increased accessibility, use and reliability of forecasts Enhanced warning-related science capacity Improved service to weather sensitive sectors (e.g. fisheries, agriculture, forestry, energy, transportation)				Improved coordination of local, regional, national and global climate change science among federal departments and others Enhanced science and modelling related to climate change Increased assessment and understanding of the impacts of climate change and adaptation strategies Strong Canadian participation in international climate change assessment fora			
Key Programs and Major Initiatives							
Monitoring of weather, climate, surface water, ice and stratospheric ozone Warnings of severe and high impact weather and related hazards Atmospheric, hydrometeorology and ice science and associated predictive modelling capacity Security and emergency response				Short-term forecasts for citizens, weather sensitive industries and institutions Data collection and archiving to support improved forecast quality Extended range and seasonal forecasts for weather sensitive industries and institutions Outreach to citizens and weather sensitive sectors Climate and climate change, air quality and associated predictive modelling Climate change impacts and adaptations science Integrated science assessments on key policy issues			
Implementing MSC Transformation: MSC forecast operations restructuring and refocusing Creation of National Service Offices, increased outreach and strengthened partnerships Monitoring networks life cycle management Refocusing R&D Key employee skill sets and recruitment							

* Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding.



Transformation of the Meteorological Service of Canada

What is the issue?

A cornerstone of government is to reduce social and economic vulnerability by providing federal services for the safety and security of Canadians. Moreover, Canadians want those services kept modern and adaptive to changing economic and social needs. Rapid advances in science and technology have caused parts of the Service's monitoring infrastructure to rust out or become obsolete, putting the integrity of observed data at risk. In some cases, the remediation of older monitoring sites to meet present environmental standards is required.

What are we doing about it?

The transformation of the MSC involves important changes to its way of doing business. A cornerstone of these changes is the consolidation of public, marine and severe weather forecasting operations from 14 centres across the country to five larger Storm Prediction Centres located in Vancouver, Edmonton (with a satellite office in Winnipeg), Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. These restructured operations will have improved forecasting tools that increasingly automate more routine tasks and allow more concerted attention to forecasting severe weather. Forecasters in these offices will have more time away from the production desk to maintain their training, analyze performance and key events, and keep in step with and contribute to scientific advances related to forecasting techniques thereby contributing to service improvements. In Edmonton and Montreal, the consolidated operations also include forecasting services for the aviation industry, ensuring that service levels can be maintained at lower cost and that eventual service improvements can be effectively pursued.

Temperature and Precipitation (T&P) Climate Observer Network

MSC is modernizing the reporting infrastructure for its Temperature and Precipitation (T&P) Climate Observer Network, the largest of its monitoring networks. The T&P Network is comprised of 1,400 stations situated on privately owned land from which volunteers observe maximum and minimum temperatures, as well as rainfall, snowfall, and snow-depth measurements. Traditionally, observations were recorded on a paper form and mailed to MSC. As a result, up to 18 months could pass before data was accessible through the archive. In response to user requests, the MSC is converting the T&P Network to near real-time electronic and as of November 2004 T&P observers have been able to report electronically. By May 2005, over 490 T&P stations were reporting electronically.

Through an internal reallocation of resources, five new National Research laboratories are being established, co-located with the Storm Prediction Centres. Through these small labs, the MSC will increase the R&D and training capacity in the regions, as well as the transfer of technology. MSC regional organizations will be more involved with the existing science networks and universities.

Finally, new National Service Offices will be created to focus on key stakeholders such as the marine community and media organizations, and on weather-sensitive industries such as forestry, transportation and agriculture.

The five major initiatives/program areas that support this transformation are:

- MSC forecast operations restructuring and refocusing
- Creation of National Service Offices, increased outreach and strengthened partnerships
- Monitoring networks life cycle management
- Refocusing R&D
- Key employee skill sets and recruitment

Are we succeeding?

With the completion of the \$75 million investment in 2008, Canadians will see improvements in the accuracy and timeliness of day-to-day forecasts, longer-term forecasting and in the prediction of extreme weather events. The transformation and on-going investment in the MSC infrastructure (\$5 million annually) will ensure that Canadians have continuing and sustainable access to quality weather and climate information to safeguard their health, safety and security, as well as their social and economic well being.

Consolidation of facilities has freed up resources and allowed for the Service to concentrate more on outreach.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) Forecast Operations Restructuring and Refocusing
Expected Results: 5 new Storm Prediction Centres and the satellite office in Winnipeg established. Improved warnings and forecasts of high impact events through improved training to professional meteorologists, operational tools, performance management and automation.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>5 new Storm Prediction Centres and the satellite office in Winnipeg established</i> - Five new Storm Prediction Centres were established, along with a satellite office in Winnipeg. - Aviation operations were consolidated in the Canadian Meteorological Aviation Centres East and West (Montreal and Edmonton).
<i>Improved warnings and forecasts of high impact events through improved training to professional meteorologists, operational tools, performance management and automation</i> - The performance measurement group is developing tools to identify gaps to better identify training needs and improve operational tools. - A production tool (called SCRIBE) was implemented in all Storm Prediction Centres across the country. This tool allows the forecaster to focus efforts on the high impact weather situation.
Major Program/Initiative: Creation of National Service Offices, Increased Outreach and Strengthened Partnerships
Expected Results: Improved services for and strengthened partnerships with key stakeholders and weather-sensitive clients by establishing new service delivery structures. Three National Services Offices and one National Services Unit are created.

Increased use and effectiveness of atmospheric data and services by partners and clients by establishing a new outreach network across Canada.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<p><i>Establish new service delivery structures to enable improved services for and strengthened partnerships with key stakeholders and weather-sensitive clients; Create three National Services Offices and one National Services Unit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three national service offices (NSOs) were established in 2004-2005 in Gander, Newfoundland (marine services), Rimouski, Quebec (media services); Kelowna, British Columbia (road weather and weather-sensitive sector services). A fourth NSO in Regina, Saskatchewan (agricultural services) will be established by 2006. - Engagement with sector clients and partners has commenced and language training is in progress to establish bilingual capacity in all offices. <p><i>Establish a new outreach network across Canada to increase use and effectiveness of atmospheric data and services by partners and clients</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New outreach capacity was established at the NSOs by dedicating additional resources (outreach officers) to partnerships with, and services for, the MSC's key stakeholders and clients (e.g. media, emergency responders, private meteorological service providers and weather sensitive industries). - Warning Preparedness Meteorologists (WPMs) were established in all regions to focus on high impact weather and emergency preparedness.

Major Program/Initiative: Monitoring Networks Life Cycle Management
<p>Expected Results:</p> <p>Enhanced quality assurance of and access to key atmospheric, water, ice and air quality data.</p> <p>Improved forecasts by providing new and improved measurement of upper atmosphere conditions.</p>
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<p><i>Enhance quality assurance of and access to key atmospheric, water, ice and air quality data</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 41 climate and weather monitoring sites were modernized and this work will continue over the next three years. - Life cycle management practices were established for monitoring networks across the country to ensure the needs for this data are met in a sustainable way. - The last Doppler radar was installed thereby completing a network of 31 Doppler radars that covers 95% of the population of Canada. This technology increases forecasters' ability to detect and warn Canadians of impending severe weather events, particularly as it relates to summer thunderstorms and tornados, and flash flood events. <p><i>Provide new and improved measurement of the upper atmosphere conditions to enable improved forecasts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Canadian AMDAR (aircraft borne weather sensing system) data were evaluated and are now part of the operational system that is used to better initialize numerical weather prediction models. - Upper-air data from AMDAR systems on Canadian aircraft are now being included operationally into numerical weather predictions models and shared with the international community. Problems with the development of the system to be deployed have delayed expansion of the AMDAR network to include First Air aircraft until 2005-2006.

Major Program/Initiative: Refocusing Research and Development (R&D)
<p>Expected Results:</p> <p>5 new National R&D laboratories are created in the Regions to support Storm Prediction Centres (SPC).</p> <p>The broader research community is engaged in the Meteorological Service of Canada's research agenda.</p>

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

5 new National R&D laboratories created in Regions to support Storm Prediction Centres (SPC)

- The Halifax national R&D laboratory is functional; the Montreal lab is now fully staffed and its scientific program has started. The other laboratories will be completed in 2005-2006. Science networks relevant to the focus of each lab are being established.

Engage the broader research community

- Science networks relevant to the focus of each lab are being developed and will be established by 2005-2006. Collaborators to-date have included CFCAS (Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences), McGill University, York University, Dalhousie University and research networks in Vancouver, Edmonton, Montreal and Halifax.

Major Program/Initiative: Key Employee Skill Sets and Recruitment

Expected Results:

Meteorological Service of Canada employees are mobilized to realize the vision of the Weather and Environmental Predictions (WEP) Business Line and accomplish its mission.

A productive workforce and new capacity to meet current and future needs.

Work environment is safe and healthy and meets the needs of Meteorological Service of Canada staff.

A sustainable workforce.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Provide leadership and guidance to ensure that MSC employees are mobilized to realize the WEP vision and accomplish its mission.

- The second annual MSC transition employee survey was administered. Managers met with MSC staff to discuss its results.

Develop and maintain a productive workforce and new capacity to meet current and future needs.

- Training is an ongoing activity. All Storm Prediction Centres are striving to implement the norm of meteorologists devoting 20% of their time to non-operational activities in order to improve and restore skill sets. Personal training plans have been developed in most cases. Replacement solutions were found for surplus employees to allow them to continue employment with the Department.

Ensure that the work environment is safe and healthy and meets the needs of MSC staff.

- Plans to ensure the health and safety of the workplace, including developing Task Hazard Analysis and Safe Work Procedures for various positions, and staffing MSC OHS officers were completed.
- All tools and materials are made available in both official languages.

Ensure a sustainable workforce

- A Human Resources Strategy for the MSC Transition was implemented. The recruitment of new meteorologists with appropriate skills is an ongoing process. The demand for new personnel will be increasing in the next five years as baby boomers retire from the MSC.

Looking forward

Now that the foundation for the MSC Transformation has been laid, the focus in the coming years will be to:

- Introduce product and service enhancements and innovation;
- Invigorate the MSC's monitoring capacity; and
- Restore and develop the MSC's key skill sets.

In particular, work has begun on a comprehensive Human Resources plan that will ensure the MSC has the necessary expertise and a sustainable demographic profile to meet all the future challenges we will face related to service needs and advances in science and technology.

The new National Service Offices and outreach officers represent a significant change in the traditional service model. The effectiveness of the governance model, the required personnel competencies and external and internal work relationships will continue to be assessed and refined.

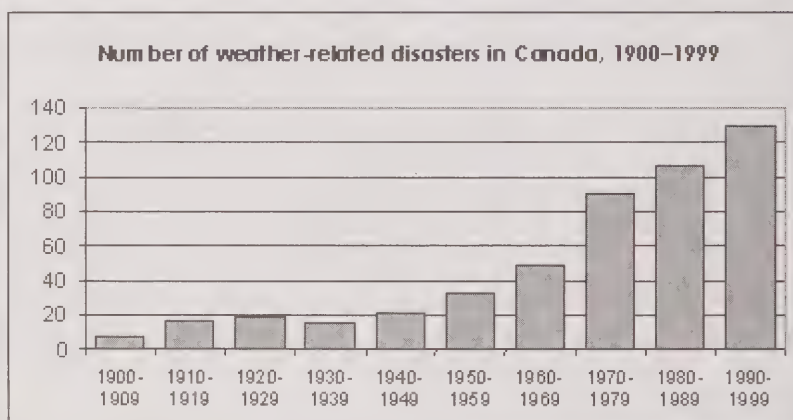
Environment Canada will be conducting an evaluation of the transformation of the MSC in 2008-2009.

2.3.1 Key Result: Reduced Impact of Weather and Related Hazards

High Impact Weather

What is the issue?

The risks to health, safety, property and the economy from naturally occurring hazards are increasing. Economic and property losses due to environmental hazards have risen significantly in recent years. For example, Canada spent \$3 billion in 1998 to repair damage from high impact weather and related hazards and the cost of battling British Columbia's 2004 wildfires was nearly \$500 million. According to the Insurance Bureau of Canada, disaster recovery payments (from insurance companies and taxpayers) doubled every five years throughout the 1980s and 1990s. This trend is expected to continue.



Data source: Emergency Preparedness Canada
Adapted by Environment Canada

The MSC's mandate for leadership in meteorology means we must monitor our atmosphere, surface water, ice in navigable waters and stratospheric ozone on a 24/7 basis. Data collected on a minute by minute basis helps us to understand the weather or quickly changing severe weather that is nearly upon us, while longer records of data collected over years and decades help us to understand what is 'normal' or what our climate is or should be.

Monitoring approaches range from fully automated ground-based equipment to manual measurements to satellite-based remote sensing to sophisticated Doppler Radar and lightning detection equipment and networks. The MSC manages the purchase, installation, maintenance and updating of more than \$208 million in MSC owned monitoring assets, while also maintaining the complex local, national and international partnerships and agreements that are required to meet the monitoring requirements for Canada.

What are we doing about it?

In partnership with others, Environment Canada is improving the capacity to anticipate, mitigate, withstand and recover from high-impact events and related hazards by improving lead time, accuracy, utility and satisfaction with warnings. Government, industry and universities have joined efforts to ensure that Canada maintains a high level of expertise in this area. For example, the MSC continues to support the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences (CFCAS) which funds university-based research in climate and atmospheric sciences.

To further the benefits derived from warnings, MSC continues to look at innovative ways to deliver weather warnings and information to Canadians in time for them to take action to protect themselves and their property. Technologies such as cell phones, personal data assistants, the Internet and digital radio offer a variety of opportunities.

Water is a growing priority in Canada and the MSC plays a key role in monitoring and predicting the impacts of weather on Canada's water resources. Through the Water Survey of Canada and in cooperation with provincial partners, the Department helps ensure that information on current and forecast conditions of rain, snow and ice is available so that the impacts of drought and flood hazards may be mitigated.

In January 2005, British Columbia and the Yukon were subjected to a series of high impact weather events. Beginning with a prolonged period of heavy snowfalls and strong winds, the weather then shifted to another extreme pattern, culminating in heavy rains over much of the South Coast. Impacts ranged from flooding, landslides, ice jams and avalanches to traffic tie-ups and accidents. There were a number of weather-related casualties – some fatal – and much of the public was faced with considerable inconvenience and risk. The economic cost of the event was significant.

MSC warnings, forecast and data, besides being used by Provincial and national media, were critical to the operations of Emergency response agencies in Municipalities throughout the affected area and to the Provincial Emergency Program. The responsiveness of MSC staff and the accuracy of the forecasts were well received by media and Emergency Measures Organizations.

The Department has identified four major initiatives/program areas that support this priority:

- Monitoring of weather, climate, surface water, ice and stratospheric ozone to increase the likelihood of early detection of severe weather and its precursors
- Warnings of severe and high impact weather and related hazards
- Atmospheric, hydrometeorology and ice science and associated predictive modelling capacity
- Security and emergency response

Are we succeeding?

The MSC has responded to a number of serious weather events over the last year, while maintaining a focus on streamlining its services (e.g. recent consolidation of forecast prediction into five Storm Prediction Centres) and improving outreach.

By automating routine forecast production and providing enhanced professional development for staff, our meteorologists are now able to devote greater attention to diagnosing, forecasting and providing advanced warning of high-impact weather.

Environment Canada's five new National Labs will be focused on increasing its warning-related science efforts with a view of transferring new knowledge to operational forecasting.

The MSC will continue to work with media, emergency responders and other partners to inform and educate Canadians about how best to prepare and react in order to reduce the number of injuries, casualties and damage from natural disasters.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Monitoring of Weather, Climate, Surface Water, Ice and Stratospheric Ozone
Expected Results: Monitor the weather, climate, surface water, ice and stratospheric ozone Manage national water survey monitoring relationships and activities Manage ice monitoring relationship and activities with Department of Fisheries and Oceans – Coast Guard Ensure optimization, contribution and continuing access to international monitoring data through initiatives such as the Global Earth Observation (GEO) initiative Better detect dangerous or changing weather/environmentally-related conditions by continuing modernization of monitoring equipment Continue to demonstrate leadership in environmental stewardship by cleaning up contaminated federal monitoring sites
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Monitor the weather, climate, surface water, ice and stratospheric ozone</i> - Continued to deliver the services to collect, quality control and archive data for all Environment Canada, Meteorological and stakeholder networks.
<i>Manage national water survey monitoring relationships and activities</i> - Completed the successful negotiation of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial hydrometric cost-sharing agreement national template. Seven jurisdictions are ready to go forward with signing. The agreements cover ongoing activities to manage water level and river flow data collection and dissemination with these partners.
<i>Manage ice monitoring relationship and activities with DFO – Coast Guard</i> - Agreements with Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), Radarsat International, and the European Space Agency for continuity of access to satellite radar for ice monitoring were developed and/or maintained. An interdepartmental arrangement with Transport Canada, Canadian Coast Guard and Environment Canada was established for continuity of airborne ice monitoring.
<i>Ensure optimization, contribution and continuing access to international monitoring data through Global Earth Observation (GEO) initiative</i> - Canada participated in the third Earth Observation Summit held in Brussels, Belgium, in February 2005.

Continue modernization of monitoring equipment to better detect dangerous or changing weather/environmentally-related conditions

- Implementation of the Doppler Radar Network was completed. This network consists of 31 Doppler radars that covers 95% of the population of Canada. This technology increases forecasters' ability to detect and warn Canadians of impending severe weather events, particularly as it relates to summer thunderstorms and tornados, and flash flood events.
- A subsequent agreement between Environment Canada and the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) to amalgamate the ice reconnaissance program and the oil pollution patrol program was developed. The latter is a Transport Canada (TC) program operated by the CCG. As a result, one single TC aircraft is used for both programs, and Environment Canada aircraft is being decommissioned. Since TC is installing a radar on its aircraft, there is no need for Environment Canada to undertake this action.

Continue to demonstrate leadership in environmental stewardship by cleaning up contaminated federal monitoring sites

- This is delayed due to Northern Land Claim issues.

Major Program/Initiative: Warnings of Severe and High Impact Weather and Related Hazards

Expected Results:

Seamless, continued production of warnings by forecasters from the newly consolidated Storm Prediction Centres
Warning improvements through scientific knowledge transfer to operations, more training and professional development for forecasters and automation of routine production

Increased accessibility, use and reliability of warnings delivered through Environment Canada service channels (web, phone and Weatheradio) and partnered channels (media, radio and TV)

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Seamless, continued production of warnings by forecasters from the newly consolidated Storm Prediction Centres

- Continued to produce warnings (public, marine, aviation, ice) of high-impact and related hazards. A review of the warning program has been done. Warning names (types) are being consolidated and implemented in all production software and will be the same across the country.
- Procedures are in place in all Storm Prediction Centres to ensure a high degree of coordination across all centres.
- The Department implemented a performance measurement system to track accuracy and lead time for warnings.

Warning improvements through scientific knowledge transfer to operations, more training and professional development for forecasters and automation of routine production

- Continued to automate routine forecast production. All Storm Prediction Centres are striving to implement the norm of operational forecasters devoting 20% of their time to non-operational activities in order to improve and restore skill sets.
- See also section on transformation activities.

Increased accessibility, use and reliability of warnings delivered through Environment Canada service channels (web, phone and Weatheradio) and partnered channels (media, radio and TV)

- Formats for standardized marine warnings, to improve automatic dissemination, have been established and are currently being implemented (will be complete early 2006).
- A warning protocol has been developed with the Canadian Association of Broadcasters and is available to all media. The Department is waiting for its implementation by the Association's members.
- Conversion of the Weatheradio network to an all Hazard Warning network is in progress. Implementation of all of changes will be completed by October 2005.
- With partners, Environment Canada advanced the implementation of national public alerting systems for weather warnings (will be complete by 2005-2006). Collaborative work continues with Industry Canada and

Major Program/Initiative: Atmospheric, Hydrometeorology and Ice Science and Associated Predictive Modelling Capacity

Expected Results:

Forecast improvements through advancements in numerical weather prediction

Focus and grow warning related science efforts through new national labs

Better understanding of the nature and characteristics of high-impact vulnerabilities and adaptations by conducting scientific analyses, with partners as appropriate

Improved hydro-meteorological prediction and modelling capacity by work with others

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Forecast improvements through advancements in numerical weather prediction

- Improvements were implemented to numerical weather prediction models. They resulted in a significant reduction of errors. Canadian models are now in the leading pack of global weather models.

Focus and grow warning related science efforts through new national labs

- A number of R&D activities related to weather warnings have been initiated through the national network of laboratories. Examples include:
 - Vancouver Laboratory: Mesoscale mountain meteorology;
 - Edmonton Laboratory: Convective weather (evapotranspiration, dry line near Rocky Mountains), Surface winds (Alberta foothills, Arctic complex terrain), Arctic blowing snow, blizzards, and polar lows;
 - Toronto Laboratory: Severe weather detection;
 - Montreal Laboratory: Quantity of precipitation forecast, Mesoscale modelling of severe weather, Ensemble prediction system; and
 - Halifax Laboratory: Hurricane prediction, Atmospheric-ocean modelling, Fog prediction.

Conduct scientific analyses, with partners as appropriate, of the nature and characteristics of high-impact vulnerabilities and adaptations

- Collaborated with the provinces, municipalities, media and others to improve emergency readiness and planning according to provincial legislation in Ontario and Québec.
- Reported on the socio-economic evaluation of frequency, extremes and trends of atmospheric, hydrological change on the integrity of the built environment.
- Specific examples of analyses provided:
 - Providing Ontario Ministry of the Environment with both ozone and particulate matter data for the prediction program for most regions of Southern Ontario. Particulate matter still in "pilot mode."
 - Three air quality stations were set up near border locations (Washington state / British Columbia) that have had provincial concern related to cross-border pollution events.

Work with others to develop improved hydro-meteorological prediction and modelling capacity

- High resolution, integrated modelling of the St. Lawrence ecosystem contributed significantly to the International Joint Commission (IJC) study on Lake Ontario/St. Lawrence River.
- With the National Water Research Institute (NWRI), developed an interdepartmental network for water hazards research.

Major Program/Initiative: Security and Emergency Response

Expected Results:

Increased access to information, particularly by media and first responders, on high-impact weather and other hazards to ensure that Canadians are aware of their vulnerability, understand our products and services and are

prepared for hazardous events.
Completion of Canadian Meteorological Centre (CMC) fortification to ensure availability and reliability during high impact weather and security events.
Support to national security and national emergency events preparedness and response.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Increased access to information, particularly by media and first responders, on high-impact weather and other hazards to ensure that Canadians are aware of their vulnerability, understand our products and services and are prepared for hazardous events.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded the Warning Preparedness Meteorologist (WPM) Program by increasing the number of staff to liaise with and support the media, emergency responders, and other key clients. - Made improvements to media services through a dedicated media web site based on client feedback and needs.
<i>Completion of CMC fortification to ensure availability and reliability during high impact weather and security events</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The underground computer room in the CMC was consolidated and is now fully operational.
<i>Support to national security and national emergency events preparedness and response</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributed to federal initiatives to strengthen Canada's ability to respond to security threats of a chemical, radiological, biological or nuclear nature. Modified models to help the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) prepare against and manage outbreaks of highlight contagious animal diseases. With federal partners, began planning for a tsunami warning system for Atlantic Canada.

Looking forward

The importance of weather and environmental services is increasing as Canadians become more vulnerable to changing weather and environmental conditions. The challenge to Environment Canada is to improve the timeframes within which environmental hazards and issues such as climate change and environmental health are addressed to allow Canadians and government the time to anticipate, prevent, withstand or adapt to such conditions more effectively.

Overall, the Meteorological Service of Canada must continue on its path of continuous improvement through focused renewal and reallocation to this priority. It must continue to leverage its contributions with those of key partners and must seek innovative ways of delivering these vital warning services to Canadians.

2.3.2 Key Result: Adaptation



Improving the Quality of Forecasts

What is the issue?

Climate variability, air quality and high-profile weather events impact Canadians and these issues are of interest to many sectors, including agriculture, shipping, construction, media, health, environmental conservation, forestry and recreation. These sectors seek longer lead times, increased accuracy of warnings, increased predictive capacities for long term climate and environmental conditions, and improved ability to predict the presence and levels of threats in air and water.

Canadians, weather-sensitive industries and institutions depend on the availability of information from the Meteorological Service of Canada to make daily, weekly, monthly and seasonal decisions related to their plans, their quality of life, their health and their economic welfare. Canadians have come to expect and rely upon the weather services provided by Environment Canada; over 90 percent of Canadians seek weather information at least once a day. The Meteorological Service of Canada leverages its very large investment in monitoring and predictive capacity targeted at safety and security considerations to provide the required information to answer to this immense need.

Information users are becoming more sophisticated and are demanding full access to raw data, to live data and to extensive archives in order to customize the use of this information or to make some of the assessments of future states themselves or with private sector meteorological service providers. Computer and telecommunication technological capability changes have enabled this trend.

What are we doing about it?

The MSC is committed to providing quality citizen- and client-centered weather forecasting services. Service and information improvements are being realized through increased training and professional development for our staff, improvement of internal forecasting processes and tools, improvement of information access and service delivery channels and key partnerships, and targeted attention to key weather sensitive sector information and service needs. The quality of information collected by the MSC is critical also to specialized clients and the research community and the Service is committed to improving access to all of its real-time and archived data holdings.

The MSC's weather website continues to grow in popularity. The average number of visits per day increased from 325 000 in 2003-2004, to 430 000 in 2004-2005. This site receives 40 percent of total visits of all federal government web sites.

Through its internal reallocation exercise (see Section 2.3.1) the MSC has increased its investment in outreach – the act of seeking out citizens, weather-sensitive sectors, schools, media, private meteorological service providers and other partners in order to catalyze and facilitate improved use of atmospheric, hydrometeorological, air quality, and ice data and forecast information. This reallocation will leverage the Department's investments in outreach by placing 28 MSC outreach officers throughout the country to act as a conduit for consultation among the Department, the MSC and key clients and partners. This investment in education and outreach will help ensure that MSC products are interpreted properly and used appropriately.

Through improvements to our monitoring networks (see Section 2.3.2) the Department has also improved its support to national security and national emergency preparedness and response efforts, including in the areas of nuclear or volcanic emergency response, and flood warnings.

The four major initiatives/program areas that support this priority are:

- Short-term forecasts for citizens, weather sensitive industries and institutions
- Data collecting and archiving supports improved quality of forecasts
- Extended range and seasonal forecasts for weather sensitive industries and institutions

- Outreach to citizens and weather sensitive industries

Are we succeeding?

The Meteorological Service of Canada's weather web site averages approximately 430,000 visits per day with major peaks on significant weather days (e.g. when hurricanes Juan and Isabel approached Canada). Each year the MSC provides approximately 500,000 public weather forecasts, 400,000 aviation forecasts, 200,000 marine weather forecasts and issues approximately 14,000 severe weather warnings and 3,500 ice hazard warnings.

Environment Canada continually refines its monitoring, production and service delivery infrastructure as technology and science advance.

Environment Canada has improved the accuracy of, and access to, short-term, extended range and seasonal forecasts for citizens, weather-sensitive industries and institutions. The department has also improved access to its basic meteorological, hydrometric and climatological data by the public, private and academic sectors.

The department is making improvements to its key services for highly weather-sensitive industries including fisheries, agriculture, forestry, energy and transportation. With respect to transportation:

- *Road transport* – Working with Transport Canada, the provinces, and the private sector significant progress was achieved in 2004-2005 on the deployment of a national network of Road Weather Information Systems (RWIS). RWIS are automatic weather reporting stations with special road sensors embedded into and installed along the roadway. Agreements between Transport Canada and three provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Alberta) governing the purchase and installation of a number of RWIS have been reached. The MSC will provide data quality control and integration services, the basis for the production of specialized road forecasts that are a key element in pro-active winter road maintenance decisions – providing safer roads during winter events while using less environmentally-damaging road treatment chemicals.
- *Aviation* – In January 2005, the minimum vertical separation required between aircrafts flying at altitudes between 29,000 ft and 41,000 ft was reduced from 2,000 ft to 1,000 ft over southern Canadian domestic airspace, the United States and Mexico. This change has effectively increased airspace capacity by nearly 50 percent giving NAV CANADA air traffic control additional flexibility, which translates into fuel savings and other economies

Forecasters Support Military Exercises in the North

In August 2004, 600 Canadian Forces personnel, aircraft, naval vessels, and an unmanned air vehicle (UAV) relied on meteorological support from 18 MSC forecasters to carry out military exercises in the Arctic. The goal of the exercise was to strengthen Canada's presence in the Arctic and explore its capability to operate in the region.

The MSC routinely supports re-supply operations and surveillance patrols in the North; however, these military exercises were unique in their length, scope, and needs. For example, the testing of the UAV required detailed graphical forecasts of surface pressure systems, clouds, turbulence, icing, wind, temperature, and humidity to an altitude of 15,000 metres.

The MSC anticipates more opportunities to provide weather services in the Arctic as the warming climate opens the region to greater marine traffic, and UAVs extend surveillance and reconnaissance operations into even more remote areas.

for domestic and international air carriers. The MSC's two Canadian Meteorological Aviation Centres contributed to making this change possible by introducing new turbulence forecast products. This service is an excellent illustration of Environment Canada's forecasting services being used to enhance public safety while contributing to economic efficiency.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Short-term Forecasts for Citizens, Weather Sensitive Industries and Institutions
<p>Expected Results:</p> <p>Forecast improvements through training of forecasters and improvement of tools and work environment.</p> <p>Increased accessibility, use and reliability of forecasts delivered through Environment Canada service channels (web, phone and Weatheradio) and partnered channels (media, radio and TV).</p> <p>Improvements to key services for highly weather-sensitive economic sectors such as Fisheries, Agriculture, Forestry, Energy and Transportation.</p> <p>Increased capacity and role of the private sector in serving meteorological and hydrological needs in Canada.</p> <p>Expand attribution in daily media broadcasts to Environment Canada for weather information.</p>
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<p><i>Forecast improvements through training of forecasters and improvement of tools and work environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National recruiting is an ongoing process. The 2004-2005 recruitment saw an increase in the number and quality of candidates. - The marine weather bulletin tool (marine SCRIBE) has been delayed and will now to be delivered in 2005-2006.
<p><i>Increased accessibility, use and reliability of forecasts delivered through Environment Canada service channels (web, phone and Weatheradio) and partnered channels (media, radio and TV)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased the reliability, speed of access and accuracy of information on the MSC weather web site through improved infrastructure and site maintenance. The visits/sessions increased by 35% from 2003-2004 to 2004-2005, to over 155 million visits/sessions. - Developed and began making use of a public forecast performance measurement system. - The 511 Consortium was formed. Members include all Provinces and the Yukon Territory. An application filed with the CRTC seeks assignment of the 511 telephone number for use as a Canada wide Weather and Traveller information service.
<p><i>Improvements to key services for highly weather-sensitive industries such as, fisheries, Agriculture, Forestry, Energy and Transportation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributed to the development and operation of a road weather information system in partnership with other federal agencies, the provinces and the private sector.
<p><i>Act as a catalyst and strategic partner to increase the capacity and role of the private sector in serving meteorological and hydrological needs in Canada</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented better cost-recovery practices to encourage the growth of the private sector and increase the use of weather information.
<p><i>Expand attribution in daily media broadcasts to Environment Canada for weather information</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work is ongoing to ensure that Environment Canada's products are properly attributed.

Major Program/Initiative: Data collecting and archiving supports improved quality of forecasts from days to seasons
Expected Results: Improved access to basic meteorological, hydrometric and climatological data by the public, private and academic sectors. Enhanced data sets to effectively document and understand climatic processes.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Improved access to basic meteorological, hydrometric and climatological data by the public, private and academic sectors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided interactive, web-based analysis of historical mean and extreme temperature and precipitation data for user-defined periods and areas of Canada. In 2004-2005, approximately 1.7 million pages were viewed per month, a 210% increase over 2003-2004. - Developed on-line tools for use by the private and academic sectors to locate and download large volumes of selected meteorological, climatological and hydrometric data.
<i>Enhance data sets to effectively document and understand climatic processes</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgraded selected existing GSN (Global Climate Observing System Surface Network) stations to provide temperature and total precipitation data sets along with the measurement of wind speed and direction, humidity, rate-of-rainfall, snow cover and radiation.

Major Program/Initiative: Extended Range and Seasonal Forecasts for Weather Sensitive Industries and Institutions
Expected Results: Improved extended range and seasonal forecasts. More effective use of longer-range environmental prediction information leads to sustainable development decision-making.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Improve extended range and seasonal forecasts</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The seasonal (90-day) forecasts are now issued on a monthly basis both in deterministic and probabilistic formats. These forecasts are made available on the web. Continued to investigate the improvement of seasonal and extended range forecasts.
<i>Facilitate sustainable development decision-making through the more effective use of longer-range environmental prediction information</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed a model to forecast three months in advance the date of the open water route from Davis Strait into Churchill, MB. Validation with ice records for 1972-2004 shows a marked improvement over current methods.

Major Program/Initiative: Outreach to Citizens and Weather Sensitive Sectors
Expected Results: Expanded outreach program to catalyze increased effectiveness and use of Meteorological Service of Canada data, forecasts and services.
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Implement an expanded outreach program to catalyze increased effectiveness and use of MSC data, forecasts and services</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented an expanded outreach program to better support the effectiveness and use of MSC data, forecasts and services; this involved hiring and training 28 new outreach officers. - Launched in the summer of 2003, the on-line archive of weather data and climate information saw record traffic in January 2005 (2.2 million web pages viewed). New information on weather extremes and availability of data

in new formats contributed to the increased traffic.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Meteorological Service of Canada	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/contents_e.html
National Climate Data and Information Archive	http://climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/Welcome_e.html



Informing Policy Through Science

What is the issue?

Climate change is showing real signs of effect on our lives, our environment and our economy. It is only through assessment of climate change scenarios, at the global, national and local levels that adaptation actions can be initiated by individuals, governments and industries.

In general, scientific assessment of the status of environmental stressors and progress in mitigating the impact of these on our society is a critical function that enables decisions related to current and future directions and actions by governments and others.

What are we doing about it?

The MSC provides scientific leadership and support for domestic and international policies and protocols on global environmental issues. In doing so, it draws on its over 300 scientists and researchers, \$23 million in scientific laboratory assets and the \$13 million/year supercomputing facility in the Canadian Meteorological Centre (CMC) in Montréal. The key outputs of these activities are improved global and local climate models that assess scenarios for future air quality and climate conditions. The results of these efforts inform government policies related to adaptation and/or mitigation of the environmental stressors that contribute to or accelerate climate and air quality changes. This science-policy partnership is key to ensuring Canada's health in this century and beyond.

For example, with the help of climate change models Canadians and their institutions can begin to adapt to future climate scenarios so that we construct the buildings, bridges, roads and economy of the future in full consideration of our changed climate and its associated weather, water, ice, and air quality conditions.

Understanding the Impacts of Changing Ice Conditions in Canada's Northwest Passage

MSC researchers are in the middle of a three year project investigating the impacts of changing sea ice conditions on transportation related activities in the Northwest Passage. In 2004-2005, the project team began a series of engagements with major sea ice users with the goal of identifying the type and range of sea ice transportation. In March, sea ice users from the hamlet of Resolute, Nunavut worked with visiting MSC project team members to baseline their sea ice travel use. The community expressed its concern that a reduction of sea ice in the Northwest Passage would have serious implications for its ability to hunt and gather local food. In the remaining two years, the project will re-engage users to assess potential impacts of sea ice change, and will work with users to identify adaptation strategies.

The three major initiatives/program areas that support this priority are:

- Climate and climate change, air quality and associated predictive modelling
- Climate change impacts and adaptations science supports policy and service improvement
- Integrated science assessments on key policy issues

Are we succeeding?

As the federal lead on climate change science, the MSC undertakes and supports a broad range of scientific research in climate modelling and impacts, adaptation research and climate change assessments. The Service also participates in initiatives of the Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis, provides support for the Biosphere Implications of CO₂ Policy (BIOCAP), and participates in the work of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change Canada. Through these efforts, Canada has developed a significant capacity and international reputation in climate change science.

Impacts of Sea-Level Rise and Climate Change

The MSC is a key partner in a multi-disciplinary Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation research project – Impacts of Sea Level Rise and Climate Change on the Coastal Zone of South-eastern New Brunswick. The region’s vulnerability to high tides, storm surges, and high winds, the latter two of which are expected to increase in frequency as a result of the warming effect of climate change, are increasing the risks of erosion and flooding on the Atlantic coast. The impacts on human activities and natural habitat are an important focus of the \$2.5-million project, which involves scientists from over a dozen federal departments, provincial ministries, universities, municipalities, and planning commissions.

GIS maps depicting storm surge flood risk regions and study results will be made available to agencies and the public when the project’s final report is complete in 2006. The results of the study will be helpful in developing a coastal-zone action plan to limit development and manage wildlife and plant habitat within the coastal zone.

In partnership with the National Water Research Institute, MSC brought together experts from academia, industry, and various levels of government to identify and present our state of knowledge about water availability. The document, *Threats to Water Availability in Canada*, serves water science decision-makers, resource managers, and the research community as an important reference for developing future research directions and priorities, and for sound management policies and practices related to both water availability and water quantity issues.

Key accomplishments in 2004-2005 in each of the major program areas are described below.

Major Program/Initiative: Climate and Climate Change, Air Quality and Associated Predictive Modelling
Expected Results: A coordinated approach to climate change science among federal government departments, universities and others Improved local, regional, national and global science and modelling of climate and climate change as a key contribution to sustainable development in Canada and internationally Air quality science and prediction improvement to support decisions
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<i>Set out and implement coordinated approach to climate research among federal government departments, universities and others</i> - Developed a Federal Climate Change Science Plan as a coordinated response to climate change science by federal government departments. The Plan provided basis for input on budget planning and the National

Climate Change Plan.
<p><i>Improved national and global science and modelling of climate and climate change as a key contribution to sustainable development in Canada and internationally</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements to CGCM3 (Canadian Global Climate Model) are ongoing – increased resolution, better computational efficiency and biogeochemical cycle components are being developed. The preliminary version of CGCM4 is being tested; there are improvements to radiative transfer, aerosols, radiatively active gases, SST and sea ice. Work is continuing on identification and reduction of model biases. - The International Society of Biometeorology conference on biometeorology and adaptation under the Canada/China MOU is being held in September 2005.
<p><i>Improved regional and local science and modelling of climate and climate change as a key contribution to sustainable development in Canada and with specific communities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved regional and local science and modelling of climate and climate change (e.g. provided Canada-wide climate change projections at 45 km resolution and established a scientific group to provide a focus on regional climate modelling and data analysis).
<p><i>Air quality science and prediction improvements for decisions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In July 2004, the installation of the CRUISER (Canadian Regional and Urban Investigation System for Environmental Research) mobile lab was completed and used in health exposure studies with Health Canada. CRUISER worked in tandem with another mobile lab known as RASCAL (Rapid Acquisition SCanning Aerosol Lidar) to characterize air quality as part of the Canada-US Border Air Quality Strategy. Some of the data will also be used in source receptor studies.

Major Program/Initiative: Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Science Supports Policy and Service Improvement
<p>Expected Results:</p> <p>Increased assessment and understanding of the impacts of climate change and adaptation strategies</p>
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<p><i>Increased assessment and understanding of the impacts of climate change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As part of its ongoing commitment to international assessment of climate change impacts, Environment Canada continued to receive data from more climate monitoring stations in the north. - Provided project management and scientific input to a three year, multi-disciplinary project to study the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise on the southeast coast of New Brunswick. This study integrates results from the physical, ecological and social sciences. The storm surge and meteorological modelling was completed during 2004-2005; project completion will be in 2006.

Major Program/Initiative: Conduct Integrated Science Assessments on Key Policy Issues
<p>Expected Results:</p> <p>Strong Canadian participation in global/international climate change science assessment</p> <p>Continue assessment of water threats</p> <p>Continue supporting sustainable development by applying integrated air issues to key policy areas</p>
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
<p><i>Manage the process of ensuring strong Canadian participation in global/international climate change science assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada is heavily involved in IPCC activities, with four lead/co-lead authors participating. Environment Canada is providing support for approximately 40 Canadian contributing authors to the 4th IPCC assessment. Many of the required IPCC scenario runs are complete, with runs for additional ensemble members underway. Approximately 2 terabytes (20 million megabytes) of model output will be provided to the IPCC. We are

continuing to contribute to multi-model ensemble approaches to produce seasonal probability forecasts and climate change projections as part of the input to the IPCC.

Continue assessment of water threats

- Continued assessment of water threats which included hosting special session at the June 2004 Canadian Water Resource Association conference to gather input on the *Threats to Water Availability in Canada* document.

Continue supporting sustainable development by applying integrated air issues to key policy areas

- Over the last year, a national R&D program on atmospheric ammonia was implemented.

Looking Forward

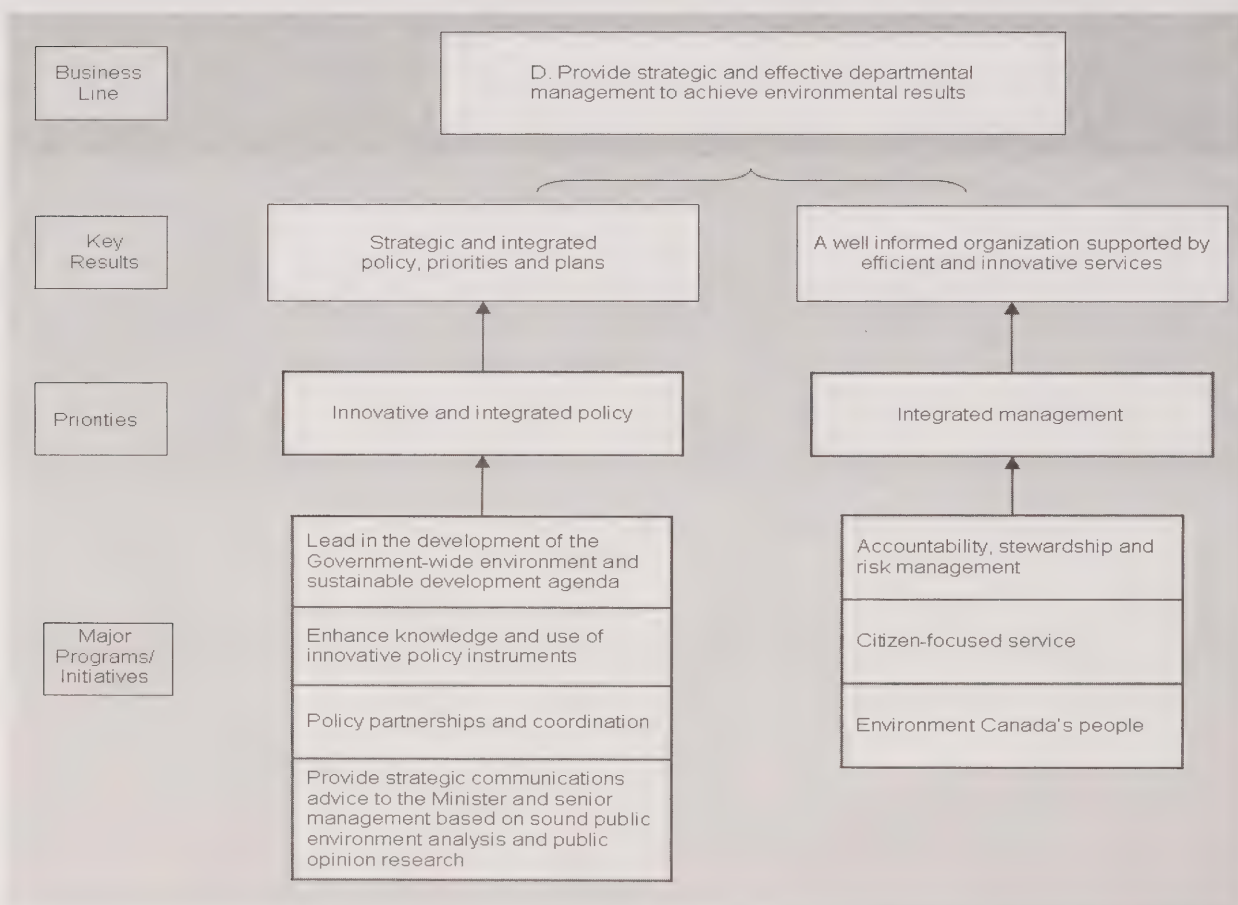
The ultimate key to the success of Environment Canada's research and development lies in securing long-term funding. The recent implementation of a strategic plan for the Meteorological Service of Canada's Research and Development activities is an important step in achieving this objective.

In addition, attracting, developing and retaining talented scientists is a critical challenge faced by the Department, as competitors can often offer attractive positions more rapidly to candidates. This challenge is particularly important given the large numbers of retirements expected over the next five years.

2.4 Providing strategic and Effective Departmental Management to Achieve Environmental Results

Environment Canada's operating context is complex. Environmental issues are global in nature, jurisdictions are shared and there are significant challenges associated with embedding environmental considerations into decision-making.

While Environment Canada has clear policy, leadership and coordination responsibilities, most activities that impact the environment and much of the work that is undertaken in Canada and around the world to conserve, protect and enhance our natural environment is beyond the direct control of Environment Canada. Other government departments, other levels of government, other countries, the private sector, environmental non-government organizations (ENGOS), individuals or a number of different players may have direct leadership or implementation responsibility.



Environment Canada needs to maintain a strong policy capacity and the ability to deliver effective and efficient services in order to successfully address complex and cross-cutting issues, achieve results for the environment and make the best use of taxpayers' dollars.

The role of Environment Canada's Management Administration and Policy (MAP) Business Line is to provide strategic and effective policy coordination and departmental management to achieve environmental results. Specifically, the Management Administration and Policy Business Line provides:

- Departmental leadership;
- Strategic policy advice;
- Socio-economic analysis;
- Coordination of international activities of the department;
- Leadership and coordination in fostering partnerships with industry, non-governmental organizations, Aboriginal peoples, provinces and other government departments;
- Communications and public outreach services;
- Support services to decision making, management and accountability, including planning and financial systems and services, information technology, records and information holdings, human resources, audit and evaluation, security and the management of assets and accommodations and environmental management systems.

Transforming the way Environment Canada operates and manages and developing a clear policy agenda will help us focus our work, set priorities and build on our previous successes so that we can implement a comprehensive one department approach to achieving our goals.

Transforming the way Environment Canada works will allow us to provide more informed and coherent advice, maximize the results we achieve for the investment made and become a more agile organization that knows its capacity, continues to evolve and can effectively address immediate and ongoing priorities.

Strategic Outcome: Provide strategic and effective departmental management to achieve environmental results.							
Main Estimates	Planned Spending		Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Full Time Equivalents		
124.6	125.7		177.0	167.6	1293		
Key Result				Key Result			
Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans				A well performing organization, supported by efficient and innovative services			
Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
21.9	27.1	33.7	28.6	102.6	98.6	143.3	139.0
Intermediate Outcomes				Intermediate Outcomes			
Leadership on the government-wide environment and sustainable development agenda Environmental policy goals are achieved through the use of innovative instruments, such as economic instruments and incentives, voluntary approaches and information tools, when these instruments are shown to be the most efficient, effective and practical tools Environment Canada's knowledge base to support policy research and sustainable development is enhanced through improved indicators and better information Progress toward sustainable development is enhanced through the development and implementation of innovative approaches for working with key partners Leadership necessary for setting out a government-wide framework for moving the agenda forward in a collaborative manner is provided International leadership on Canadian priorities is provided Strategic approaches to departmental, interdepartmental and international communications are developed				Tools are available to improve Environment Canada's management capacity and practices New IM practices are facilitated throughout the Department Sustainability of key Departmental systems and operations Environment Canada's ability to make integrated decisions is enhanced through new decision support tools Innovative and responsive services are delivered internally and to Canadians Better response to evolving client needs Knowledge is strategically managed and readily shared, internally and externally Environment Canada's leadership in Federal House in Order and Greening Government Operations is established Environment Canada's people feel valued and supported in a workplace that develops, retains and attracts the diverse talent needed to achieve its mandate			
Key Programs and Major Initiatives							
Lead in the development of government-wide environment and sustainable development agenda Enhance knowledge and use of innovative policy instruments Policy partnerships and coordination Strategic communications advice to the Minister and senior management				Accountability, stewardship and risk management Citizen-focused service People Strategy			

* Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding.

2.4.1 Key Result: Strategic and Integrated Policy, Priorities and Plans



Innovative and Integrated Policy

What is the issue?

Over the last year, the Government of Canada has worked with key stakeholders to examine its overall approach to environmental management and concluded that Canada requires a new approach.

The imperative for this new approach is being driven by two key trends – the globalization of economic and environmental concerns; and an increasing awareness of the economic and health impacts of environmental damage. These trends are leading to the emergence of environmental sustainability as a key driver of competitiveness.

Evidence of this transformation can be seen throughout our society. For example, citizens are increasingly demanding action to protect the environment, and consumers are putting pressure on business to respond to their environmental choices. Investors are demanding disclosure from firms to assess environmental risks. Leading firms are responding to these market pressures, and are seeing benefits to their bottom lines.

Governments are also responding to the transformation. Leading industrialized countries such as the United States, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom understand that sustainability and environmental issues can no longer be “after-thoughts” in economic decision-making. These countries are developing their plans for a sustainable economy, and they are sharing their visions in international fora, such as the G-8.

What are we doing about it?

In response to this global movement, the Government of Canada has developed a Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Framework (CESF) which seeks to better align environmental and economic signals.

The CESF vision is to attain the highest level of environmental quality, as a means to enhance the health and well-being of Canadians, preserve our natural environment, and advance our long-term competitiveness – improving Canadians’ quality of life.

The Framework focuses on developing 5 key pillars to support action under the CESF. A new **decision-making** model amongst governments, industry and key stakeholders will reflect shared responsibility for improving environmental performance.

Sound decision-making and clear accountability will rely upon enhanced **information** for decision-makers, through improved collection analysis and sharing practices.

To drive environmental performance in industry, in a manner that supports their competitiveness, governments will work to develop streamlined, fair and predictable regulatory, **performance promotion and enforcement** regimes, including the use of market-based incentives and regulatory backstops.

An integrated national approach to **science and technology**, focused on key priorities, linked to market needs, and conducted in partnership between academia, NGOs, industry and governments will be essential to enhancing our understanding and applying solutions to changes in our natural environment.

An effective **education and engagement** strategy will be used to provide the necessary information for Canadians, industry and make informed choices.

Environment Canada is the lead department on the coordination of the Government of Canada's policies and programs with respect to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment. The CESF will be used to guide the Government of Canada's sustainable development actions.

Environmental performance improvement requires federal/provincial/territorial coordination. Environment Canada has entered into discussions with provinces and territories on advancing the CESF across the country. A series of bilateral agreements is envisioned based on the common principles and pillars of the CESF. These agreements will be an integral element in achieving a national approach to sustainability by outlining bilateral and regional initiatives that would contribute to national long-term environmental objectives.

In addition, the Government is putting in place the structures needed to deliver on this vision. In recent months, the Government has established a new Ad Hoc Committee of Cabinet on Sustainability and the Environment, a new Deputy Ministers' Policy Committee on Environment and Sustainability; and a new departmental structure within Environment Canada.

Implementing this framework will require that the Government better informs its policy making, using a wide range of stakeholder views and expert knowledge that exists outside of governments. Doing so means government transforming the way in which it works with stakeholders. A key mechanism being developed to implement this transformation will be Sector Sustainability Tables.

Sector Sustainability Tables (SSTs) are to be permanent multi-stakeholder Tables representing an individual sectors' full value-chain and a range of key stakeholder views. The purpose of the Tables will be to provide well informed advice on how best to attain the highest level of environmental quality, as a means to enhance the health and well-being of Canadians, preserve our natural environment, and advance our long-term competitiveness.

Are we succeeding?

The Government of Canada is committed to fundamentally re-shaping its approach to environmental management to achieve this vision. Last year, the Federal Cabinet endorsed the Framework and committed in the October 2004 Speech from the Throne to “work with its partners to build sustainable development systematically into decision-making.”

The endorsement of the Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Framework and commitments in the October 2004 Speech from the Throne and the 2005 federal budget are significant milestones in embedding environmental considerations into government decision-making.

Realizing this vision will require important changes to how we manage our environment. To improve Canada’s environmental performance, we will need to:

- Take collaborative approaches to align environmental and economic signals;
- Recognize business realities in making environmental policy decisions;
- Take a comprehensive approach by integrating priorities and focusing on achieving long-term environmental outcomes;
- Provide greater predictability;
- Focus on outcomes
- Create collaborative, coherent regimes with “single-window” access for business and stakeholders;
- Use of a broader range of policy tools to align economic and environmental decisions, create a level playing field to drive compliance, and reward industry leaders.

Innovative and integrated policy in the Department is focused on:

Major Program/Initiative: Lead in the development of the Government-wide Environment and Sustainable Development Agenda
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Expected Results:

Integrated strategic policies and approaches to advance departmental priorities.

Coordinated departmental strategic directions on crosscutting environmental issues (e.g. Sustainable Development Strategies, greening government, environment and health, urban agenda).

Integrated decision-making is enhanced through new decision support tools.

Leadership on the Government-wide Environment and Sustainable Development Agenda.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Strategic Policy and Horizontal Initiatives

- Following consultation with stakeholders, we have developed, and are implementing, an approach for the Sector Sustainability Tables which has been endorsed. Within in the Department, we have identified the structures and resources necessary to launch and support the Tables on an ongoing basis.
- Throughout the last fiscal year, we have been engaged in a comprehensive and detailed initiative with provinces and territories through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) to develop a national approach to the Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Framework (CESF). The next step is to finalize an agreement and to launch the process for implementing and developing concrete delivery on a bilateral and regional basis with the provinces and territories under the CCME umbrella.

- Coordinated preparation of materials in support of the Ad Hoc Committee of Cabinet on Sustainability and the Environment.
- Worked with Health Canada through the federal/provincial committee on Health and the Environment to identify priorities and develop work plans and deliverables with the provinces and territories in support of a Health and Environment Agenda.
- We launched, consulted on and received general endorsement of CESF as the key mechanism for development of the government sustainable development policy agenda and in that process have established a dialogue with the Commissioner on Environment and Sustainable Development, central agencies and other federal departments on re-invigorating the federal approach to sustainable development.
- North America is on track to be the first region in the world to publish a set of indicators of children's health and the environment. The goal is to provide decision-makers and the public with periodic, understandable information on the status of key parameters related to children's health and the environment as a means of measuring and promoting change. The report marks an initial step toward the goal of improving reporting over time through trilateral collaboration with the United States and Mexico.
- In developing the environmental sustainability dimensions of the New Deal for Cities, a major horizontal effort was launched: to increase the sustainability planning capacity for communities including work to develop a proposal for incorporating this into the umbrella agreement with Provinces/Territories; to enhance the adoption of cleaner transportation options with cities and communities; and to enhance the role of cities in the 2005 climate change plan in meeting GHG reductions.
- Federal colleagues from Canada Lands Company, Parks Canada, Infrastructure Canada, and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation all actively provided information to Environment Canada in support of the development of a departmental urban sustainability strategy. A workshop comprised of approximately 60 federal civil servants met with local agencies in Toronto in May 2004. The workshop afforded an opportunity to both inform and validate policy directions being put forward in the draft urban sustainability strategy.
- Environment Canada has provided, or is currently developing, strategic policy advice to Infrastructure Canada regarding sustainable infrastructure, integrated sustainable community planning, and performance measurement related to environmental quality.
- The Federal Interdepartmental Group on Sustainable Development (FIGSD), which is headed up by Environment Canada, consists of some 150 representatives of roughly 30 federal departments and agencies present in Quebec. Its achievements in 2004-2005 have contributed significantly to ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are fully integrated into the departments' and agencies' programs and activities, not only in terms of greening of operations, environmental assessment and the environment industry but also of sustainable transportation and the development of projects for the sustainable development of communities.

Major Program/Initiative: Enhance Knowledge and Use of Innovative Policy Instruments

Expected Results:

Environmental policy goals are achieved through the use of innovative instruments, such as economic instruments and incentives, voluntary approaches and information tools, when these instruments are shown to be the most efficient, effective and practical tools.

Environment Canada's knowledge base to support policy research and sustainable development is enhanced through improved indicators and better information.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Innovative Policy Instruments

- In developing the 2005 Climate Change Plan, several impact analyses were completed to support both the development of emission reduction targets for the Large Final Emitter System and the scoping of the Offset System and Partnership Fund (#2, 5, SDS 2.1.1). In addition, conducted the supporting analysis for three greenhouse gas reduction measures: Wind Power Production Incentive, Renewable Power Production Incentive and expansion of Class 43.1, accelerated capital cost allowance for energy efficient and renewable energy technologies (# 2, 7, SDS 2.1.3). These programs and instruments will help move Canada towards achieving its emissions reduction target under the Kyoto Protocol.

- Developed an instrument assessment guide (Quality Screening Management Tool) for choosing the most appropriate instrument(s), focusing on the full range of potential instruments including market-based instruments and voluntary approaches, to address an environment issue. The QSMT promotes the selection of instruments that will achieve the stated environmental objective with the least possible economic impact (# 2, 5, SDS 2.1.1.). To support the implementation of the QSMT, workshops were held for Environment Canada staff and other federal departments to provide training on how to use the tool (# 2, 5, 6, SDS 2.1.1. and 2.1.2.).
- In the context of the Smart Regulation initiative, completed a discussion paper on use of market-based instruments domestically and internationally. In its September 2004 report, the External Advisory Committee on Smart Regulation acknowledged the usefulness of market-based instruments and recommended that the government examine expanding the appropriate use of these types of instruments in Canada (#3, 6, SDS 2.1.2.).
- Actively worked with a number of other federal government departments and external organizations in promoting the market-based instruments agenda, including analytical pieces on specific market-based instruments (#3, 7, SDS 2.1.3.). Also worked with the National Roundtable on Environment and Economy and other stakeholders such as the Green Budget Coalition, to assess various market-based instrument proposals (#7, SDS 2.1.3.).
- Internationally, organized a workshop for market-based instruments practitioners. The workshop was attended by experts from various countries and representatives from provincial governments, stakeholders, and federal departments including Finance (#3, 6, SDS 2.1.2.). Worked with the Organization on Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on the development of market-based instruments database (#6, SDS 2.1.2.). The OECD emphasizes market-based instruments as a tool for achieving environment-economy efficiency in official comments on a number of their documents (#6, SDS 2.1.2.).
- Developed a checklist on trade and investment obligations for risk managers pre-selecting the most appropriate tools for achieving the risk management objective of a substance. Provided integrated trade policy advice to risk managers, environmental policy makers and Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) negotiators.
- In partnership with Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) and economic departments, participated in World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations on the relationship between trade rules and MEAs, and the liberalization of environmental goods and services. Provided environmental perspectives on other regulatory aspects of WTO negotiations.
- Provided to International Trade Canada (ITCan) and other economic departments environmental perspectives on market access issues.
- In partnership with FAC, promoted analytical work and participated in discussions in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on the mutual supportiveness of trade and environment.
- Worked interdepartmentally to integrate environmental considerations into the proposed Canada-Korea and Canada-Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Free Trade Agreements and participated in exploratory negotiations.
- Continued the development of a Trade and Environment Strategic Plan under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation.
- Monitored developments within the Free Trade Area of the Americas and worked interdepartmentally to ensure environment considerations are integrated in trade arrangements such as the Canada-Japan Economic Framework, the Canada-E.U. Trade and Investment Enhancement Agreement and the Canada-U.S.-Mexico Security Prosperity Partnership.

Major Program/Initiative: Policy Partnerships and Coordination

Expected Results:

Progress toward sustainable development is enhanced through the development and implementation of innovative approaches for working with key partners.

Leadership necessary for setting out a government-wide framework for moving the agenda forward in a collaborative manner is provided.

International leadership on Canadian priorities is provided.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

National/international partnerships and coordination

- Through the provision of strategic advice on international affairs and relations, and by working with governmental and non-governmental partners, raised the profile of environmental considerations in the context of Canada's international relationship.
- Strengthened bilateral cooperation on the environment with several countries such as India, China, Costa Rica, Mexico and Chile through policy dialogues and joint environmental projects.
- Strengthened bilateral cooperation with the U.S. through a number of formal and informal institutions, organizations and partnerships such as the Air Quality Committee and the International Joint Commission.
- Implemented environmental cooperation agreements and worked to support Canadian environmental priorities by participating in bilateral, hemispheric and North American fora such as the Health and Environment Ministers of the Americas (HEMA), and the CEC.
- At the CEC Council Session in June 2004, the Environment Ministers from Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. adopted the Puebla Declaration. The Puebla Declaration reaffirmed the three governments' commitment to the CEC and established three priority areas to guide the organization's work in a way that will serve to better protect and enhance the North American environment.
- Canada, as led by Environment Canada, participated in the 23rd session of UNEPs Governing Council at which Ministers focused on forging stronger links between the environment and development agendas.
- In April 2004, the Minister of Environment led Canada's delegation to the 12th Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, where countries shared experience and examined progress towards international commitments on water, sanitation and human settlements.
- Provided policy support for Canada's participation in the Arctic Council, including the November 2004 Ministerial Council meeting, where the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment was presented to Ministers.
- In March 2005, the Minister of Environment led Canada's delegation to the G8 meetings of Energy and Environment Roundtable and the G8 Environment and Development Ministerial Meeting, which laid the groundwork for G8 leaders' decisions on climate change and Africa.
- Coordinated Canada's participation in the environmental program of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as the OECD Environment Ministers meeting in April 2004, where Ministers set direction for work at the global, regional and national levels.
- Scientific cooperation with the AGRHYMET regional centre and MSC aimed at increasing the climate change adaptation capacity of Sahel countries has produced interesting results for the communities. Negotiations are under way to extend Phase I of the cooperation agreement to December 31, 2005, and it is anticipated that a second, five-year phase (2006-2011) will be considered and negotiated. Given the success of the EC-AGRHYMET scientific cooperation project, AGRHYMET is in a good position to be heavily involved in the drafting of the 2007 report of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for the nine Sahel countries.

Major Program/Initiative: Provide strategic communications advice to the Minister and senior management based on sound public environment analysis and public opinion research

Expected Results:

Strategic approaches to departmental, interdepartmental and international communications are developed. Departmental priorities and policy directions are presented in a consistent, coherent and coordinated manner. Communications advice, issues management and operations support are provided to the Minister, the Deputy Minister and Environment Canada's senior management.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Strategic Communications

- Environment Canada continued to develop and implement strategic approaches to departmental, interdepartmental and international communications as a part of its departmental transformation agenda and one department approach.

Profile Departmental Programs

- Environment Canada continued to improve the consistency, coherence and coordination of the communications of departmental priorities and policy directions.

Looking forward

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Green is the Government of Canada's broad environmental vision that links Canada's economic competitiveness and prosperity to a sustainable future. Project Green also delivers on the Speech from the Throne commitment to, "...work with its partners to build sustainable development systematically into decision making."

The Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Framework (CESF), being led by Environment Canada, will guide the implementation of Project Green on a government-wide basis. The CESF vision is to attain the highest level of environmental quality, as a means to enhance the health and well-being of Canadians, preserve our natural environment, and advance our long-term competitiveness – improving Canadians' quality of life.

The Framework is designed to take an integrated and comprehensive approach to a full range of sustainability challenges, linking policy to action. Departmental sustainable development strategies will be a key mechanism for implementation of the Framework.

Environment Canada will continue a leadership role in advancing the CESF and promoting the Government's environment and sustainable development agenda. To advance these objectives, it considers a range of policy instruments and uses strategic partnerships with both key domestic and international stakeholders.

POLICY INSTRUMENTS

In support of the environment and sustainable development agenda, the Department will also continue to develop new approaches to policy instruments, including Environment and Sustainable Development indicators, and support policy research and development analysis. Emissions trading of greenhouse gases, for example, has been included as a key element of Canada's Climate Change Action Plan. This recognition of the important role of market-based instruments reflects work undertaken over a number of years within Environment Canada and other federal agencies in collaboration with the provinces, territories and stakeholders. Work will also be undertaken with the Department of Finance and other departments to implement fiscal measures (taxes, charges and other market-based instruments) to achieve the objectives of climate change policies. Environment Canada will continue to support the broader federal initiative to move forward on a smart regulation strategy.

POLICY PARTNERSHIPS

Environment Canada will continue to build on Canada's strong international presence as an environmentally progressive nation, through its participation in organizations and fora like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the G8 and the Arctic Council. The Department will also work in partnership with other federal departments to promote the mutual supportiveness of trade and

environment in international trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). For instance, the Department will continue to play a key role in the environmental assessment of trade negotiations. With regard to its bilateral relationships, Environment Canada will continue to implement environmental cooperation agreements with the United States, Mexico, Chile and Costa Rica and negotiate similar agreements with the Republic of Korea, Singapore and the Central America Four Countries. Environment Canada will foster Memorandums of Understanding and other arrangements with, amongst others, China. In particular, the Department will seek ways to strengthen its relationship with the United States through bilateral and trilateral institutions, organizations, and partnerships. Moreover, Environment Canada will work with its hemispheric partners to improve human and environmental health in the Americas.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Environment Canada's International Relations web site

http://www.ec.gc.ca/international/index_e.htm

2.4.2 Key Result: A Well Informed Organization Supported by Efficient and Innovative Services

Integrated Management

What is the issue?

The Government of Canada is committed to strengthening public sector management especially in the areas of governance, accountability, transparency, and financial management.

Environment Canada is transforming how it does its business so that it can meet the management expectations of parliamentarians and Canadians and deliver on its commitments in a meaningful and cost-effective way.

Environment Canada needs to transform the way business is conducted from both inward looking and outward looking perspectives. Environment Canada focuses internally on strengthening management capacity, and improving accountability and information for decision-making to respond to increasingly complex and urgent environmental concerns, shared governance and increased public demands for transparency. This internal capacity building will support the Department in providing better, more innovative and responsive services to Canadians, having a richer dialogue with the citizens, and improving results for the environment. In addition to addressing internal capacity issues, the integrated management agenda also focuses on the Department's approaches to delivering services. This enables us to be responsive to individuals, communities and businesses and to transform our services when necessary to ensure we are providing the best environmental results for Canadians. We must also ensure that the department, and the whole government, practice what we preach in terms of environmental management in our own operations.

What are we doing about it?

Environment Canada is implementing a new governance structure that promotes decision-making informed by perspectives from across the department. Under the Deputy Minister and the departmental Executive Management Council, Boards of Assistant Deputy Ministers and Regional Directors General are responsible for providing the leadership and direction required for Environment Canada to deliver results. The Strategic Integration and Departmental Management Services Boards contribute to delivering on Environment Canada's priorities in the areas of management, administration and policy.

Government-wide management initiatives are also helping Environment Canada transform how it does its business. Work related to populating the government-wide Expenditure Management Information System (EMIS) and departmental Program Activity Architectures and Management, Resources and Results Structures (MRRS) is being reinforced by the development of a comprehensive set of plans and the collection of detailed performance information to support internal management, priority-setting and allocation and reallocation decisions.

We are also using the Management Accountability Framework (MAF) and are focusing on its 10 elements to strengthen our management practices and accountability tools, systems and policies. Compared to the Environment Canada Modern Management Action Plan (MMAP) launched three years ago, MAF provides a wider and more comprehensive perspective. MAF indicators are now used to assess Environment Canada management improvement on an annual basis.

Environment Canada has launched an initiative to examine how corporate functions are being delivered and to propose improvements. Recognizing that corporate services functions are essential to the work of programs, services and science, recommendations on a new model were formulated to allow us to introduce department-wide business practices and service standards.

The department's audit and evaluation functions are being strengthened. Changes in management accountabilities and governance will ensure the independence of these functions. The department has allocated more resources for audit and evaluation projects and is implementing a more rigorous and integrated, risk-based planning process to ensure that audits and evaluations support the priorities of the department.

We will continue to evolve our internal management framework as we transform the department and get organized to deliver on the goals of the Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Framework.

We are also taking measures within the Department to demonstrate leadership in the environmental management of our own operations, in such areas as the management of our fleet of vehicles, of our contaminated sites, and in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These also allow us to play a leadership role in improving the government's overall performance in these areas and others.

Are we succeeding?

Major Program/Initiative: Accountability, Stewardship and Risk Management
Expected Results: <p>Tools are available to improve Environment Canada's management capacity and practices.</p> <p>New IM practices are facilitated throughout the Department.</p> <p>Sustainability of key departmental systems and operations.</p>
Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights
Management Capacity Development and Business Transformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment Canada continues to support the establishment of management tools and processes to provide for effective decision-making and capacity alignment in an organized manner over the longer-term. In doing so, the Department focused on advancing Results-Based Management through the deployment of Outcome Project Plan and Outcome Project Grouping that promote result-based management practices across the Department. Environment Canada also undertook the review of the Department's Corporate Services to enhance various aspects of the services being delivered to ensure improved accountability, equitable services and integrated business processes. - Established the approach and business logic for integrating financial and non-financial information to support the one department approach to planning. - Development and implementation of cost management system key component has been subsumed by the Department effort deployed in meeting TBS MRRS and related PAA requirements that link costs to specific results. - Establishment of an Integrated Risk Management function within Environment Canada: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efforts to operationalize integrated risk management through the planning process have been undertaken and are continuing. ▪ Efforts are underway to develop risk management training for Environment Canada employees. - Internal Control Processes have progressed by the introduction of the Procurement Review Board. - The Results Management Tool, a web-based management information system, is being prepared for implementation throughout the Department.
Planning and Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established a one department approach to planning which provides greater consistency and more efficient allocation of planning capacity across the Department. - Completed assessment of planning capacity and required organizational changes; organizational changes will take place based on experience gained in the current cycle.
Financial Systems and Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Finance and Materiel System was upgraded to a more recent version of Oracle financials on schedule and within budget.
IT Operations and Applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided uninterrupted 24/7 service delivery to Environment Canada employees. Ongoing improvement to safeguard operations and safeguard information integrity. Operational consolidation/rationalization to achieve efficiencies. Ongoing development and maintenance of program focused applications.
Information Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a departmental file plan to facilitate safeguarding of critical information assets. Deployment of Ensuite (records and data management solution) to key client groups.

Major Program/Initiative: Citizen-Focused Service**Expected Results:**

Innovative and responsive services are delivered internally and to Canadians.
Better response to evolving client needs.
Knowledge is strategically managed and readily shared, internally and externally.
Environment Canada's leadership in Federal House in Order is established.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights***External Communications and Client Engagement***

- Environment Canada can demonstrate leadership in environmental management in government operations in two ways. First it should ensure that its own operations are well managed and provide best practices that can be exported to other federal departments and other organizations. Secondly, it has an important role to play in setting the direction that all federal operations should follow, so that the federal government can lead by example. Within the Department, most objectives (including results in the areas of fleet management, green purchasing, GHG reduction, measurement and others) are being met. For the role Environment Canada plays across government (which includes building engagement and promotion), most of the objectives involve several other stakeholders and results are expected to take more time to achieve, but are still largely being met.
- Sustainable Communities Initiative: The SCI, which Environment Canada champions, took a silver medal for excellence in innovative management in a prestigious national competition hosted by the Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC).
- SCI was singled out for excellence in leadership in horizontal collaboration and community sustainability. It competed against 95 other entries across Canada. The award ceremony was held on September 1, 2004 at the annual IPAC conference in Vancouver.

Knowledge Integration Activities

- Over 2004-2005, Environment Canada has developed additional approaches to managing and sharing knowledge internally and externally. In particular, work undertaken through RésEau, a collaborative demonstration project that focuses on water data in the Atlantic region has resulted in information and data on water being more accessible and integrated. Additionally, in alignment with the Canadian Information System for the Environment (CISE) vision, collaborative practices have been further enhanced through participation in interdepartmental information projects such as Agriculture and Agri-food Canada's National Land and Water Information Service. In accordance with the Government of Canada's commitment in Budget 2004, work on indicators of air, water, and greenhouse gas emissions has been undertaken, in partnership with Statistics Canada and Health Canada. Also, the development of the "Indicators and Reporting Strategy" committed to by the Department was completed in 2004 and implementation of the strategy has been ongoing during 2004-2005.
- Environment Canada has continued to develop innovative approaches to manage and share knowledge both internally and externally. One example of this is RésEau, a demonstration project under the Government On-Line initiative that has been developing partnership opportunities for sharing, discovering, accessing and using water-based data and information across Canadian jurisdictions on the Web. The purpose of RésEau is to demonstrate accessible water-based content and information from a joint Environment Canada, Health Canada and Natural Resources Canada partnership and to foster additional partnership opportunities that will demonstrate these values on the Internet.
- Environment Canada has been furthering the CISE vision/strategy through ongoing efforts to ensure that data providers and users work together to improve the access to and use of data. Environment Canada has been employing these principles while working with other federal departments, such as Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in relation to the National Land and Water Information Service (NLWIS).
- Environment Canada, in partnership with Statistics Canada and Health Canada, have been working to complete the first annual report on the Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Indicators. The three indicators covered by this initiative, on air quality, water quality and greenhouse gas emissions, are part of those which were recommended by the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy. This initiative represents a significant step in fulfilling the Government of Canada's commitment in Budget 2004 to "to

develop and report better environmental indicators on clean air, clean water and greenhouse gas emissions.”

- Environment Canada’s “Indicators and Reporting Strategy” was completed in May 2004. Implementation of the Strategy is ongoing, including research and development of national reporting products (Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Indicators, Environmental Signals 2005), national synthesis of regional reporting (State of Canada’s Watersheds), integration of indicators into performance reporting, a network of indicator practitioners (Canadian Sustainability Indicators Network) and indicators applications (e.g. modelling).
- Improvements to Environmental Signals have been proceeding, including the development of new or revised indicators for water quality, air quality, toxic substances, biodiversity, working landscapes, soils and the consequences of climate change in order to better reflect new science and monitoring, and make them more accessible to decision-makers.

Internal Communications & Engagement

- Efforts to implement the Integrated Departmental Intranet continued in 2004-2005. Specific projects included testing of the proposed new Intranet structure with employees from across the department and the development of the Quick Reference for Managers section which provides quick access to information on departmental and Treasury Board policies that are needed to manage day-to-day activities.

Service Innovation

- The RésEau demonstration project has focused on the development of partnership opportunities across multiple jurisdictions to enable seamless access, sharing, discovery, and use of water based data and information across Canadian jurisdictions of the Web.

Environmental Management Leadership

- There have been significant developments over the past year with respect to leadership of greening government operations, through the Minister of Public Works and Government Services (PWGSC) with the support of the Minister of Environment and the President of the Treasury Board. PWGSC is creating an office to act as a centre of advice and guidance for the federal community regarding greening operations. A streamlining / revision of the existing governance structure for Sustainable Federal House in Order (SFHIO) is being undertaken.
- Environment Canada continues to maintain two sites related to greening government (Federal House in Order which deals specifically with GHG emissions from buildings, vehicle fleets and outside emissions; and Greening Government which addresses other operational areas such as green procurement and solid waste management).
- Environment Canada continues to encourage the implementation of greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategies within the Canada Post Corporation and the Canada Revenue Agency, the two federal entities that have previously signed on to the Leadership Challenge. Environment Canada continues to promote employee commuting and business travel throughout the Government of Canada.
- In 2004-2005, Environment Canada initiated the development of a shared environmental management system (EMS) at one of its leased facilities; further progress on this target will be reached in 2005-2006.
- With a renewed commitment to its fleet, Environment Canada has prepared a Business Case for Fleet Leadership and a draft Green Fleet Management Policy that addresses such topics as vehicle sizing, proper operation and maintenance, authorized purchasing and fuel efficiency standards. The department has also undertaken a number of positive actions, including the installation of anti-idling devices in departmental vehicles and the increased purchase of hybrid vehicles.
- Environment Canada has prepared a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan for its operations and is currently on track for meeting its share of the Federal House in Order Target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 31 percent from 1990 to 2010. To date, the Federal Government has achieved an overall reduction of 24 percent.
- The Department’s Green Procurement Policy was updated to reflect the draft 2003 federal policy. The internal policy will need further revision in line with government-wide objectives, targets and performance measures that will be part of the new federal policy and guidelines. The Department has developed a draft IM/IT Assets Management and Greening Policy, which looks at the full life-cycle of these assets. The department has also successfully negotiated a green printing/publishing contract which ensures that environmental criteria and life

cycle costing are considered.

- Environment Canada has offered training on the use of acquisition cards and green procurement to over 90 percent of the staff and managers who required it within Ontario Region. This course focused on ensuring that staff were aware of the rules and policies regarding the use of low dollar acquisition tools and the department's green procurement policy. In addition, the course introduced employees to available green procurement tools.

Major Program/Initiative: Environment Canada's People

Expected Results:

Environment Canada's people feel valued and supported in a workplace that develops, retains and attracts the diverse talent needed to achieve its mandate.

Planned Activities and 2004-2005 Performance Highlights

Human Resource Services

- Environment Canada's success in achieving departmental results is fundamentally dependent on its capacity to recruit, develop and retain a competent, representative, highly effective and innovative workforce. Increased challenges related to recruitment, skill set development, and the government-wide HR modernization initiative emphasized the importance of ensuring that Environment Canada's human resources be managed strategically as a corporate resource. The Human Resources organization continues to be responsible for developing and implementing people management strategies to assist the Department in being positioned for the future and for bringing HR management practices in line with public service HR legislation. Key initiatives completed include Values and Ethics, Environment Canada's People Strategy, Official Languages Strategy and Action Plan, and an enhanced OHS Program and resource capacity.
- In support of the CESF and key departmental priorities that support Environment Canada's transition and the modernizing of how we manage people, HR's focus will include competency-based approaches, generic work descriptions, learning and development plans, recruitment and other capacity-building strategies and processes.

Looking forward

The services delivered by the MAP Business Line are fundamental to delivering on both policy and program priorities and to meeting Management Accountability Framework expectations. Promoting an active Environment Canada service culture through service transformation efforts and ensuring sustainability of core systems and operations will be significant challenges for the Business Line.

SECTION III

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Financial Performance Overview

This Section contains a summary of Environment Canada's financial performance for the fiscal year 2004-2005.

The Department spent \$926.7 million in 2004-2005. This amount is lower than the planned spending identified in our 2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities as the Department took measures to meet the government expenditure review exercise. The cap on growth in the public service also had an impact on the Department as well as a decision to reprofile resources to future years to address revised requirements for key initiatives:

- Climate Change initiatives;
- Environmental Indicators; and
- Agriculture Policy Framework.

In addition, Environment Canada proceeded with a reallocation exercise in 2004-2005 in order to deal with internal financial pressures to meet corporate level priorities such as:

- Litigation costs;
- Increasing capacity of water policy and coordination;
- Supporting the development of a national environmental research agenda;
- Advancing the Department's knowledge agenda;
- Upgrading the departmental financial system;
- Modernizing human resources services;
- Improving departmental information technology and physical security;
- Sustaining the communications function; and
- Sustaining the core support functions.

Financial Summary Tables

Summary financial data, such as the information presented in Table 1, are displayed using four separate headings. For clarity, these headings are defined as:

- Main Estimates – Amounts shown in the 2004-2005 Main Estimates;
- Planned Spending – Amounts shown in the 2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities;
- Total Authorities – Planned spending plus any additional amounts approved by Parliament to reflect changing priorities and unforeseen events; and
- 2004-2005 Actual Spending – Amounts actually spent for the fiscal year as per Public Accounts.

Note: Some totals may differ from one table to another due to the rounding of figures.

Table 1: Comparison of Planned Spending and Full Time Equivalents

This table offers a comparison of the Main Estimates, Planned Spending, Total Authorities, and Actual Spending for the most recently completed fiscal year, as well as historical figures for Actual Spending.

(\$ millions)	2002-2003 Actual Spending	2003-2004 Actual Spending	2004-2005			
			Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Clean Environment Business Line	226.2	369.8	263.9	407.3	379.9	348.5
Nature Business Line	180.6	213.8	203.5	208.2	213.7	203.7
Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line	200.6	252.0	214.0	218.3	210.1	207.1
Management, Administration and Policy Business Line	149.9	171.9	123.8	124.9	176.2	167.5
Total Cost	757.2	1,007.5	805.2	958.7	980.0	926.7
Total	757.2	1,007.5	805.2	958.7	980.0	926.7
Less: Non-Respendable revenue	(8.2)	(8.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(9.0)
Plus: Cost of services received without charge *	63.0	70.9	--	66.0	66.0	72.2
Net cost of Department	812.0	1,070.4	795.2	1,014.7	1,036.0	989.8
Full Time Equivalents	5,746	5,982	--	5,871	--	6,086

Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding of figures.

Note: Excludes respendable revenues

* Services received without charge usually include accommodation provided by PWGSC, the employer's share of employees' insurance premiums, and expenditures paid by TBS (excluding revolving funds), Workers' Compensation coverage provided by Social Development Canada, and services received from the Department of Justice Canada (see Table 4).

The \$80.8 million decrease in total costs from 2003-2004 to 2004-2005 is mainly attributable to one-time grants provided in 2003-2004. Funding to the Sustainable Development Technology Canada Foundation decreased by \$25 million (\$125 million in 2003-2004 vs. \$100 million in 2004-2005) and funding of \$50 million was provided to the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences in 2003-2004. The increase in FTEs is supported by new authorities granted through supplementary estimates for new initiatives.

Table 2: Use of Resources by Business Line

This table explains the use of resources by input factor and by business line for Environment Canada.

2004-2005								
(\$ millions)	Operating*	Capital	Grants and Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenue	Total Net Expenditures**
Clean Environment Business Line								
Main Estimates	236.0	13.4	23.7	273.1	--	273.1	(9.2)	263.9
Planned Spending	264.9	13.4	38.1	316.5	100.0	416.5	(9.2)	407.3
Total Authorities	243.5	14.2	31.4	289.1	100.0	389.1	(9.2)	379.9
Actual Spending	213.0	14.2	30.6	257.8	100.0	357.8	(9.3)	348.5
Nature Business Line								
Main Estimates	178.6	2.6	29.2	210.4	--	210.4	(6.9)	203.5
Planned Spending	183.3	2.6	29.2	215.1	--	215.1	(6.9)	208.2
Total Authorities	185.3	3.1	32.2	220.6	--	220.6	(6.9)	213.7
Actual Spending	175.2	3.1	31.7	210.0	--	210.0	(6.3)	203.7
Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line								
Main Estimates	250.6	25.0	2.6	278.1	--	278.1	(64.1)	214.0
Planned Spending	254.4	25.5	2.6	282.4	--	282.4	(64.1)	218.3
Total Authorities	246.2	22.7	5.5	274.3	--	274.3	(64.1)	210.1
Actual Spending	238.6	21.6	5.4	265.7	--	265.7	(58.6)	207.1
Management Administration and Policy Business Line***								
Main Estimates	121.2	1.2	2.1	124.6	--	124.6	(0.8)	123.8
Planned Spending	122.4	1.2	2.1	125.7	--	125.7	(0.8)	124.9
Total Authorities	171.8	1.5	3.6	177.0	--	177.0	(0.8)	176.2
Actual Spending	162.6	1.5	3.5	167.6	--	167.6	(0.1)	167.5
Totals								
Main Estimates	786.5	42.2	57.6	886.2	--	886.2	(81.0)	805.2
Planned Spending	825.0	42.7	72.0	939.7	100.0	1039.7	(81.0)	958.7
Total Authorities	846.8	41.5	72.7	961.0	100.0	1061.0	(81.0)	980.0
Actual Spending	789.4	40.4	71.2	901.0	100.0	1001.0	(74.3)	926.7

Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding of figures.

* Operating includes salaries, contributions to employee benefit plans, Minister's allowances and the disposal of crown assets.

** Total Net Expenditures excludes respendable revenues.

*** Main Estimates under Management, Administration and Policy business line includes payments to the Queens Quay West Land Corporation under Operating. The resource was transferred to the Department of Infrastructure Canada during the fiscal year 2004-2005.

Explanation of Total Net Expenditures variance from Planned Spending to Actual Spending:

The \$32.0 million decrease in actual spending from planned spending is mainly due to the following:

Operating	This decrease of \$35.6 million is mainly due to the reprofiling of resources to future years for the following: various Climate Change Initiatives which affect all Business Lines; Environmental Indicators under Management, Administration and Policy; and also for Agriculture Policy Framework under Nature. Another large portion is explained by Planned spending for Opportunities Envelope under Clean which did not occur in 2004-2005. The reduction in Management, Administration and Policy for the Advertising Reserve is also another major cause of the decrease.
Capital	This decrease of \$2.3 million is mainly due to the transfer of resources to Grants and Contributions to appropriately deliver on various programs.
Respendable Revenues	This decrease of \$6.7 million is mostly tied to the service level required by NAV CANADA, as well as with its interdepartmental agreements with the Canadian Coast Guard and National Defence under WEP.

Table 3: Voted and Statutory Items

This table explains the way that Parliament votes resources to Environment Canada.

Vote or Statutory Item	Truncated Vote or Statutory Wording	2004–2005 (\$ millions)			
		Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Vote 1	Operating expenditures	626.4	667.3	689.0	638.5
Vote 5	Capital expenditures	42.2	42.7	41.5	40.4
Vote 10	Grants and Contributions	57.6	72.0	72.7	71.2
Vote 15	Payments to Queens Quay West Land Corporation	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(S)	Minister of the Environment – Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	75.0	76.6	76.1	76.1
(S)	Sustainable Development Technology Canada	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
	Total Department	805.2	958.7	980.0	926.7

Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding of figures.

Note: Excludes spendable revenues.

Table 4: Net Cost of Department

This table is designed to show the net cost of a department.

(\$ millions)	2004–2005
Total Actual Spending	926.7
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	34.6
Contributions covering employers' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS (excluding revolving funds)	33.4
Worker's compensation coverage provided by Social Development Canada	1.3
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	2.9
<i>Less: Non-respendable Revenue</i>	(9.0)
2004–2005 Net cost of Department	989.8

Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding of figures.

Table 5: Contingent Liabilities

As of March 31, 2005, Environment Canada was facing 15 litigation cases. The total amount of contingent liabilities for the 15 cases is unknown as these cases are in various stages of litigation. It is not Environment Canada's policy to comment on their expected outcomes, however they must be recognized as potential liabilities against the Crown.

Contingent Liabilities	March 31, 2004		March 31, 2005	
	# of cases	(\$ millions)	# of cases	(\$ millions)
<i>Claims, Pending and Threatened Litigation</i>	19	Unknown	15	Unknown
Total Contingent Liabilities	19	Unknown	15	Unknown

Table 6a: Sources of Respendable Revenue

This table identifies respendable revenues received by Environment Canada.

(\$ millions)	Actual Revenue 2002-2003	Actual Revenue 2003-2004	2004-2005			
			Main Estimates	Planned Revenue	Total Authorities	Actual Revenue
Respendable Revenues						
Clean Environment Business Line						
Scientific and Professional Services	7.4	7.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1
Information Products	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Regulatory Services	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.0
Realty (Accommodation)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Business Line Total	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3
Nature Business Line						
Scientific and Professional Services	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2
Information Products	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Regulatory Services	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Realty (Accommodation)	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Business Line Total	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.3
Weather and Environmental Predictions (WEP) Business Line						
Scientific and Professional Services	13.4	12.4	14.2	14.2	16.7	13.0
Information Products	44.6	46.0	49.7	49.7	46.6	44.8
Realty (Accommodation)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Co-marketing initiatives*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.5	0.6	--	--	0.5	0.5
Business Line Total	58.7	59.3	64.1	64.1	64.1	58.6
Management Administration and Policy (MAP) Business Line						
Scientific and Professional Services	0.1	0.1	--	--	0.0	0.1
Information Products	0.1	0.0	--	--	--	0.0
Regulatory Services	--	--	--	--	0.1	--
Realty (Accommodation)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0
Business Line Total	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1
Total Respendable Revenue	75.4	76.1	81.0	81.0	81.0	74.3
Total Revenues (Tables 6A and 6B)	83.6	84.1	91.0	91.0	91.0	83.4

* Previously referred to as Sale of Sponsorships in previous Report on Plans and Priorities and related to commercial advertising on EC's Automated Telephone Answering Device System.

Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding of figures.

The following explains the significant differences between planned and actual respendable revenues in 2004-2005.

The most significant decline in anticipated revenue was under the WEP contract with NAVCAN, as well as with its interdepartmental agreements with the Canadian Coast Guard and National Defence. The minor variances in the other business lines are mainly due to fewer than planned rentals of laboratories and other facilities.

Table 6b: Sources of Non-Respendable Revenue

This table identifies non-respendable revenues received by Environment Canada.

(\$ millions)	Actual Revenue 2002-2003	Actual Revenue 2003-2004	2004-2005			
			Main Estimates	Planned Revenue	Total Authorities	Actual Revenue
Non-Respendable Revenues						
Clean Environment Business Line						
Fines	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.0
Royalties	0.5	0.2	--	--	--	0.3
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Business Line Total	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Nature Business Line						
Scientific and Professional Services	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	--
Licences and Permits	2.3	2.9	--	--	--	2.7
Fines	0.0	0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Regulatory Services	0.2	0.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.2
Realty (Accommodation)	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.1
Third Party Agreements	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	0.2
Miscellaneous	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Business Line Total	3.5	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.0
Weather and Environmental Predictions (WEP) Business Line						
Information Products	0.6	0.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.7
Realty (Accommodation)	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--
Royalties	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Miscellaneous	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0
Business Line Total	3.6	2.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.9
Management Administration and Policy (MAP) Business Line						
Realty (Accommodation)	0.1	0.2	--	--	--	0.2
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.1	--	--	--	0.2
Business Line Total	0.4	0.3	--	--	--	0.3
Total Non-Respendable Revenue	8.2	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0
Total Revenues (Tables 6A and 6B)	83.6	84.1	91.0	91.0	91.0	83.4

Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding of figures.

The following explains the significant differences between planned and actual non-respendable revenues in 2004-2005.

The increased revenue received under the Clean business line mainly comes from two technology licence agreements, refunds on expenditures made in the previous year and revenues received on behalf of Health Canada under the New Substances Notification program. The Nature business line had lower than anticipated sales of Migratory Bird Hunting Permits and Stamps. The WEP business line had fewer receipts against its NAVCAN capital advance and some royalties had been invoiced but not yet received lowering actual revenues reported. MAP received unanticipated revenues through the refund of previous years' expenditures as well as proceeds from the disposal of surplus crown assets.

Table 7: Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line (\$ millions)

This table is designed to explain the distribution of funding to a department at the Branch or Sector level.

Organization	2004-2005										Total	% of Total
	RDG Pacific and Yukon	RDG Prairie and Northern	RDG Ontario	RDG Quebec	RDG Atlantic	ADM P&C	Corporate Offices	ADM HRSI	ADM MSC	ADM EPS	ADM ECS	
Clean Environment												
Main Estimates	14.0	13.2	15.7	12.5	15.5	25.4	--	3.1	18.9	146.4	8.4	273.1
Planned Spending	14.3	13.4	15.7	12.8	20.8	54.2	--	3.2	18.7	255.0	8.4	416.5
Total Authorities	19.1	16.9	17.0	16.3	22.4	31.7	0.3	6.4	15.2	234.2	9.6	389.1
Actual Spending	18.1	16.2	14.5	14.6	21.9	19.7	0.2	4.8	15.9	222.7	9.2	357.8
Nature												35.7
Main Estimates	17.0	18.7	26.9	24.2	10.7	--	--	3.3	--	--	109.6	210.4
Planned Spending	17.2	19.1	27.3	24.6	11.1	--	--	3.4	--	--	112.4	215.1
Total Authorities	22.6	27.4	30.3	32.1	15.7	--	--	6.0	0.9	0.2	85.3	220.6
Actual Spending	22.5	26.7	28.8	30.6	15.8	--	--	3.5	0.9	0.2	81.0	210.0
WEP												21.0
Main Estimates	17.8	31.8	16.8	12.1	11.3	--	--	--	187.9	--	0.4	278.1
Planned Spending	19.5	38.6	17.7	13.2	12.4	--	--	--	180.6	--	0.4	282.4
Total Authorities	21.3	46.4	20.8	19.6	14.5	--	--	--	151.0	--	0.6	274.3
Actual Spending	19.7	46.3	19.5	19.3	14.9	--	--	--	145.4	--	0.6	265.7
MAP												26.5
Main Estimates	10.9	9.4	10.2	6.0	6.0	22.5	4.3	51.7	1.2	1.7	0.5	124.6
Planned Spending	11.0	9.3	10.2	6.0	6.0	22.7	4.9	52.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	125.7
Total Authorities	15.9	13.9	14.0	8.9	10.8	27.7	8.0	73.4	3.0	0.7	0.8	177.0
Actual Spending	15.1	12.5	15.7	8.3	10.1	25.7	8.7	66.6	3.5	0.7	0.7	167.6
Department												16.7
Main Estimates	59.7	73.1	69.6	54.8	43.6	47.9	4.3	58.1	208.0	148.1	119.0	886.2
Planned Spending	61.9	80.4	70.8	56.6	50.4	76.9	4.9	58.8	200.5	256.7	121.7	1039.7
Total Authorities	78.9	104.6	82.1	76.9	63.4	59.4	8.2	85.8	170.2	235.1	96.3	1061.0
Actual Spending	75.5	101.7	78.5	72.8	62.7	45.3	8.9	74.9	165.6	223.7	91.5	1001.0
												100

Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding of figures.
Note: includes spendable revenues

ADM	Assistant Deputy Minister		HRSI	Human Resources and Service Innovation
RDG	Regional Director General		MSC	Meteorological Service of Canada
ECS	Environmental Conservation Service		P&C	Policy and Communications
EPS	Environmental Protection Service			

Table 8: 2004-2005 User Fee Reporting Template – User Fees Act

The User Fees Act came into force on March 31, 2004. It applies to all organizations listed in Sections I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act* that have the power to fix a fee under the authority of an Act of Parliament. Environment Canada did not create any user fees in 2004-2005 or modify any existing fees and therefore is not required to complete Table 8: 2004-2005 User Fee Reporting Template – *User Fees Act*. To address the spirit of the Act, however, the following information has been provided to ensure transparency to Parliament and the public and to provide a foundation for future fee reporting. The fee programs identified will fall within the purview of the *User Fees Act* if, in the future, these fees are modified, and may then be subject to the requirements under the Act, including providing up-to-date cost and performance information.

User Fee and Fee Category	Fee Type	Fee Setting Authority	Date Last Modified	2004-2005		Planning Years	
				Forecast Revenue (\$millions)	Actual Revenue (\$millions)	Fiscal Year	Forecast Revenue (\$millions)
Regulatory							
Ocean Disposal Permit Application	Regulatory	<i>Financial Administration Act</i> (FAA) 19.1 (a); <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> (CEPA, 1999) ss. 135(1)	2001	0.3	0.2	2005-2006	0.2
						2006-2007	0.2
						2007-2008	0.2
Ocean Disposal Monitoring Fees	Regulatory	FAA 19.1 (a); CEPA, 1999 ss. 135(1)	2001	1.4	1.3	2005-2006	1.4
						2006-2007	1.4
						2007-2008	1.4
New Chemical Notification	Regulatory	CEPA, 1999 section 328	2002	0.4	0.5	2005-2006	0.4
						2006-2007	0.4
						2007-2008	0.4
Migratory Birds Program – Migratory game bird hunting permit	Regulatory	Migratory Birds Convention Act	1998	2.0	1.6	2005-2006	2.0
						2006-2007	2.0
						2007-2008	2.0
Migratory Birds Program – Habitat conservation stamp	Regulatory	Migratory Birds Convention Act	1991	2.2	1.7	2005-2006	2.2
						2006-2007	2.2
						2007-2008	2.2

User Fee and Fee Category	Fee Type	Fee Setting Authority	Date Last Modified	2004-2005		Planning Years	
				Forecast Revenue (\$millions)	Actual Revenue (\$millions)	Fiscal Year	Forecast Revenue (\$millions)
Migratory Birds Program – Avicultural, Taxidermist and Eiderdown permits	Regulatory	Migratory Birds Convention Act	1985	0.0	0.0	2005-2006	0.0
						2006-2007	0.0
						2007-2008	0.0
Cap Tourmente – Permit Sales	Regulatory	FAA 19.1 (a); Canadian Wildlife Act section 12	2000	0.2	0.2	2005-2006	0.2
						2006-2007	0.2
						2007-2008	0.2
Sub Total (Regulatory)				6.5	5.5	2005-2006	6.4
						2006-2007	6.4
						2007-2008	6.4
Other Products and Services							
Fees charges for processing requests filed under the Access to Information Act	Other	Access to Information Act	1992	0.0	0.0	2005-2006	0.0
						2006-2007	0.0
						2007-2008	0.0
Entry fees – Cap Tourmente	Other	FAA 19.1 (a); Canadian Wildlife Act section 12	2003	0.2	0.2	2005-2006	0.2
						2006-2007	0.2
						2007-2008	0.2
Sub Total (Other Products and Services)				0.2	0.2	2005-2006	0.2
						2006-2007	0.2
						2007-2008	0.2
Total				6.7	5.7	2005-2006	6.7
						2006-2007	6.7
						2007-2008	6.7

Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding of figures.

Table 9: Major Regulatory Initiatives

Regulations	Expected Results	Performance Measurement Criteria	Results Achieved
Regulation Amending the Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation, 2004	The amendments to the regulations are administrative in nature and continue to foster further reductions in HCFCs as per the spirit of the Montreal Protocol.	Canada's HCFC consumption has been reduced by 35 percent starting January 1, 2004	Published in Canada Gazette Part II on December 29, 2004
Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2005 (proposed under Total, Partial or Conditional Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations)	Prohibit toxic substances (2-methoxyethanol(2-ME), tetrachlorobenzenes (TeCBs) and pentachlorobenzene (QCB) that pose serious risks to Canadians' health or their environment, to ensure the substances are not introduced into the Canadian market.		Published in Canada Gazette Part II on March 9, 2005
<i>Chromium Electroplating, Chromium Anodizing, and Reverse Etching Regulations (targeting publication in Canada Gazette Part I)</i>	Prevent and minimise emissions of chromium from chromium electroplating/anodizing/reverse etching operations that will result in facilities reducing chromium emissions by 50 to 90 percent.		Published in Canada Gazette Part I on November 6, 2004
<i>Regulations Amending the Sulphur in Diesel Fuel Regulations (targeting publication in Canada Gazette Part I)</i>	Set limits for sulphur in off-road, rail and marine diesel fuels at 500 mg/kg starting in 2007, with off-road diesel fuel reduced to 15 mg/kg in 2010. This will result in environmental and health benefits and ensure that the level of sulphur in diesel fuel used in off-road vehicles in Canada will not impede the effective operation of advanced emission control technologies.		Published in Canada Gazette Part I on October 2, 2004
<i>Marine Spark-Ignition Engines and Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Emission Regulations (targeting publication in Canada Gazette Part I)</i>	Introduce, for the first time, emission standards for outboard engines, personal watercraft, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles and off-road motor cycles. These emission standards will result in significant reductions of pollutants emitted from these categories of vehicles.		Environment Canada prepared a Discussion Document of the <i>Marine Spark-Ignition Engine and Recreational Vehicles Emission Regulations</i> for review and comment.
<i>Off-Road Compression-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations (targeting publication in Canada Gazette Part I)</i>	Establish emission standards for diesel engines such as those used in power construction, agricultural and forest machines. As a result of implementing these standards NO _x and PM emissions from these engines will be reduced.		Published in Canada Gazette on May 8, 2004 Published in Canada Gazette Part II on February 23, 2005
<i>Regulations Amending the Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations (targeting publication in Canada Gazette Part II)</i>	The Amendments will ensure requirements are clearer and more understandable, thereby making the Regulations easier to comply with and enforce.		Published in Canada Gazette Part II on May 19, 2004
<i>Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (targeting publication in Canada Gazette Part I)</i>	Integrate the relevant changes to international agreements' definitions of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material in Canada; enable progress towards a federal-provincial-territorial harmonized approach to the management of hazardous recyclable material. Establish reduction plans for export of hazardous waste for final		The Regulations were published in Canada Gazette Part I on March 20, 2004

	disposal and establish Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) criteria to allow the Minister to determine whether to refuse an export, import or transit permit.		
<i>Amendments to the New Substances Notification Regulations (Chemicals and Polymers (targeting publication in Canada Gazette Part I)</i>	Publication for comment of a streamlined and simplified regulatory framework that uses plain language.	N/A	Amendments to the New Substances Notification Regulations (Chemicals and Polymers) published in Canada Gazette Part I October 2004
<i>Amendments to the legal list and compensation regulation (publish regulations in 2004-2005).</i>	Amend schedule 1 and provide procedure to apply for compensation.	Published in the Canada Gazette Part II, January 2005	76 species added to Schedule I for the first time in January 2005. Resulting in protection for species on federal lands
<i>Annual hunting regulations establishing hunting season dates and bag and possession limits for migratory game birds (publish regulations by the 1st quarter of 2004-2005).</i>	Through best available science allow hunting at sustainable levels.	Published <i>Canada Gazette, Part II</i> , June 2004.	Update to seasons, bag limits to reflect changing population levels of certain Migratory Birds
<i>Overabundant Snow Goose regulation to establish special conservation seasons (publish regulation in the 4th quarter 2004-2005).</i>	Maintain a spring hunting season for snow goose as a population control measure where needed.	Published <i>Canada Gazette, Part II</i> , March 2005	Population control measures by setting seasons, bag limits to address increasing snow goose population levels
<i>Amendments to update regulations and establish and enlarge Iles-aux-Herons MBS (QC); adjust legal survey description for Anderson River MBS (NWT); enlarge Baie des Loups MBS (publish regulations by the 4th quarter of 2004-2005)</i>	Update current Migratory Bird Sanctuaries to reflect current distribution of Migratory birds as well as new land holdings.	Under development	N/A
<i>Amendments to enlarge Alaksen NWA (B.C.), Columbia NWA (B.C.), Qualicum NWA (B.C.), St. Clair NWA (ON), Long Point NWA (ON), Prince Edward Point NWA (ON), Iles-de-L'Estuaire NWA (QC) and Chignecto NWA (NS), Pointe de L'Est, Lac Saint-François and Baie de l'Isle Verte NWAs (QC) (publish regulations by the 4th quarter of 2004-2005).</i>	Update current National Wildlife Areas to reflect new land holdings, for the protection of wildlife in Canada.	Under development	N/A

Table 10: Details on Project Spending

This table identifies Environment Canada's projects and the amount of resources expended.

(millions \$)	Current Estimated Total Cost	2002-2003 Actual Spending	2003-2004 Actual Spending	2004-2005			
				Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Clean Environment							
Ozone – Construction of a Vehicle and Fuel Testing Facility (1)	13.4	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	--	--
Ozone – National Air Pollution Surveillance Network and Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (NAPS and CAPMON)	16.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Weather and Environmental Protection							
Weather station construction Eureka NWT (2)	14.7	0.1	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.4
Modernization of the Climate Observing Program	8.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8
Hydrometric Program	10.0	3.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Canadian Meteorological Centre – Facility Extension	8.3	5.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total Projects	71.5	17.8	12.4	11.4	11.4	9.5	11.2

Totals may differ in and between tables due to rounding of figures.

Table 10 lists major projects by business line exceeding the departmental project approval. Environment Canada's delegated authority is \$2.5M for general projects, \$2M for new technology (with a \$5M replacement limit) and \$2.5M for real property projects. All of the major projects listed have received Effective Project Approval (EPA). EPA implies Treasury Board's approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project implementation phase. Sponsoring departments and agencies are to submit for EPA only when the scope of the overall project has been defined and when the estimates have been refined to the substantive level.

(1) The project was completed in 2003.

(2) Treasury Board submission in progress to increase EPA for capital projects.

Table 11: Details on Transfer Payment Programs (TPPs)

The following tables provide details on the results of Environment Canada's Transfer Payment Programs (TPPs) or the progress made to date for each TPP where total transfer payments exceed five million dollars for the reporting fiscal year.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: Contributions to support environmental research and development						
2) Start Date: August 1999		3) End Date: March 31, 2009		4) Total Spending: \$35.9M		
5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: This class contribution emphasizes increasing the effectiveness of federally supported research and capturing the benefits of partnering. Financial support is provided for stimulating research and the development of mechanisms for coordinating and disseminating research-related information.						
6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: The objectives of this class contribution are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To stimulate, increase or improve scientific knowledge and information;- To support the promotion and coordination of research and development in areas that support Environment Canada's objectives, priorities, programs and activities, in such areas as wildlife, toxicology, climate change, atmospheric studies;- To stimulate the development, demonstration, application and commercialization of innovative environmental technologies; and- To encourage the development or maintenance of linkages within the scientific and business communities by supporting the establishment and operation of networks and partnerships among researchers, research groups, universities and other research facilities, and the private sector. This class contribution is in support of any of the following departmental key results: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality;- Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern;- Conservation of biological diversity;- Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems;- Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems;- Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy;- Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions;- Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans; or- A well-performing organization supported by efficient and innovative services.						
7) Achieved results or progress made: The achieved results and progress made are reflected through the program delivery. This class contribution facilitates access from a national level to existing knowledge, tools and methods for making good policy decisions related to the environment and health, and that are appropriate given the social, cultural and economic context.						
Contributions by Business Line	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) between 10 and 12
Clean Environment	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5
Nature	1.4	1.9	1.0	2.4	2.4	1.4
Weather and Environmental Protection	2.1	1.5	0.5	2.3	2.3	1.8
Management, Administration and Policy	--	0.8	--	1.1	1.1	1.1

16) Total Transfer Payment Program (TPP)	5.0	6.3	2.4	7.2	7.2	4.8
17) Comments on Variances: Variance is due to varying annual contribution requirements within the programs. Only long-term contributions are reflected in planned spending amounts. Non multi-year contribution agreements which vary annually cause variance.						
18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: Contributions made through this class can cover all business lines and departmental priorities. Audits and evaluations are planned in accordance to a departmental framework based on departmental priorities, timing and frequency, for which programs or initiatives will be subject to evaluation. For this class approach, it means that individual transfer payments will be subject to evaluation as part of the identified program or initiative evaluation conducted. In 2003, an audit was conducted and found that: funds were being directed to eligible recipients for projects in line with the objectives of this class; projects were completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contribution agreements. The audit found weaknesses in managers' awareness of the requirements associated with contributions as well as weaknesses in some areas of the management control framework. URL: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/database/NewDeptView_e.asp .						

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: Contributions to support environmental and sustainable development initiatives						
2) Start Date: August 1999		3) End Date: March 31, 2009		4) Total Spending: \$132.9M		
5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: The objective of this class contribution is to enable Canadian groups, associations and organizations to become actively involved in environmental and sustainable development initiatives while accommodating regional ecosystem and socio-economic considerations. Contributions enable recipients to plan, manage and complete environmental and sustainable development initiatives at the regional or ecosystem level. This funding also serves to increase awareness and understanding of environmental and sustainable development issues and to encourage environmentally responsible action.						
6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: This class contribution is in support of any of the following departmental key results: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality;- Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern;- Conservation of biological diversity;- Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems;- Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems;- Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy;- Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions;- Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans; or- A well-performing organization supported by efficient and innovative services.						
7) Achieved results or progress made: The achieved results and progress made are reflected through the program delivery. This class contribution facilitates access from a national level to existing knowledge, tools and methods for making good policy decisions related to the environment and health, and that are appropriate given the social, cultural and economic contexts.						
Contributions by Business Line	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) between 10 and 12
Clean Environment	0.5	1.2	4.3	7.7	7.5	3.2
Nature	18.0	17.7	11.1	13.2	13.2	2.1

Weather and Environmental Protection	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Management, Administration and Policy	0.5	--	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.2
16) Total Transfer Payment Program (TPP)	19.3	19.2	17.2	23.1	22.8	5.6

17) Comments on Variances: Variance is due to varying annual contribution requirements within the programs. Only long-term contributions are reflected in planned spending amounts. Non multi-year contribution agreements which vary annually cause variance.

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation:

The evaluation found that the objectives of this class contribution are being met, to varying degrees. The evaluation made recommendations to enhance effective program management and improve the process. The audit found weakness in areas such as monitoring, consideration of recipient audits, official languages and in specific instances where responsibilities under section 34 of the *Financial Administration Act* were not appropriately discharged. Overall, there was an acceptable level of compliance with most of the policy and legislative requirements covering contribution agreements.

URL: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/database/NewDeptView_e.asp.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: Contributions to support Canada's international commitments						
2) Start Date: August 1999		3) End Date: March 31, 2009		4) Total Spending: \$33.3M		
5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: This class contribution provides funding to ensure that Canada's interests are represented in international fora; to sustain and enhance Canada's participation in international organizations and multilateral and bilateral discussions; and to strengthen Canada's linkages to the international community regarding global environmental issues.						
6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: This class contribution is in support of any of the following departmental key results: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality- Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern;- Conservation of biological diversity;- Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems;- Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems;- Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy;- Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions;- Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans; or- A well-performing organization supported by efficient and innovative services.						
7) Achieved results or progress made: The achieved results and progress made are reflected through the program delivery. This class contribution facilitates access from an international level to existing knowledge, tools and methods for making good policy decisions related to the environment and health, and that are appropriate given the social, cultural and economic contexts.						
Contributions by Business Line	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) between 10 and 12
Clean Environment	2.6	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.9
Nature	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.2
Weather and Environmental Protection	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	0.5

Management, Administration and Policy	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1
16) Total Transfer Payment Program (TPP)	5.9	4.8	4.1	5.8	5.7	1.7

17) Comments on Variances: Variance is partially due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates as well as in-year contributions (i.e. Inter-American Institute), which vary annually and are not reflected in planned spending amounts.

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: Contributions made through this class can cover all business lines and departmental priorities. Audits and evaluations are planned in accordance to a departmental framework based on departmental priorities, timing and frequency, for which programs or initiatives will be subject to evaluation. For this class approach, it means that individual transfer payments will be subject to evaluation as part of the identified program or initiative evaluation conducted.

In 2003, an audit was conducted and found that: funds were being directed to eligible recipients for projects in line with the objectives of this class; that projects were completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contribution agreements. The audit found weaknesses in managers' awareness of the requirements associated with contributions as well as weaknesses in some areas of the management control framework. URL: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/database/NewDeptView_e.asp.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: Contributions to EcoAction Community Funding Initiative		
2) Start Date: 1998	3) End Date: March 31, 2009	4) Total Spending: \$32M
5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: Provide financial support to non-profit organizations to undertake environmental projects that yield positive, measurable results and increase public capacity and awareness at the community level.		
6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes:		
Objectives:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support and promote environmental improvements by funding community groups undertaking action, outreach and/or capacity building activities that address the following Government of Canada and EC priorities: climate change, nature, water quality and air quality; - To lever monetary and voluntary in-kind support for environmental activities which have measurable environmental benefits; and - To provide Canadians with the tools they need to act on their knowledge and values as individuals and members of communities in support of sustainable development. 		
Expected results and outcomes:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The successful completion of community-based projects that support action, capacity building and outreach on priority environmental issues at the local and regional levels; - Measurable results that are supportive of the Government of Canada's climate change objectives, as detailed in the Climate Change Plan for Canada and the One-Tonne Challenge; and - Measurable results that are supportive of Environment Canada's Clean Environment and Nature business lines. 		
7) Achieved results or progress made:		
EcoAction priorities are aligned with the Clean Environment and Nature business lines. The program remains the only national Environment Canada program dedicated to supporting air and water quality projects at the community level. It also enhances and complements the One-Tonne Challenge initiative by supporting community level projects with the objective of reducing personal greenhouse gas emissions. EcoAction also complements existing Environment Canada programs focused on species at risk issues, habitat conservation and invasive species eradication in both rural and urban areas. Program funding leads to the effective leveraging of \$3.00 of sponsor contributions for every \$1.00 of program funds and supports part-time and permanent employment growth. It also supports energy use reduction strategies that save consumers and businesses money, reduces the need for costly cleanup of harmful and hazardous substances and preserves Canada's natural resources. In 2004-2005, EcoAction funded 190		

community-based projects.

Contributions by Business Line	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) between 10 and 12
Clean Environment	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.4	0.9
Nature	3.1	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.8	(0.7)
16) Total Transfer Payment Program (TPP)	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.2	0.2

17) Comments on Variances: not applicable

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation:

The follow-up evaluation found that the EcoAction Program has addressed all of the concerns and recommendations identified in the original review report. The Program has also either satisfied or is in the process of addressing the suggestions made in the report.

http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/database/1det_e.asp?id=10429.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: Contributions for Environmental clean-up of the Sydney Tar Ponds and coke oven sites in the Muggah Creek watershed

2) Start Date: April 1, 1999

3) End Date: March 31, 2005

4) Total Spending: \$31.6M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: For the remediation of historical contamination; the fostering of a healthy community by finding workable solutions engendered primarily within the Cape Breton community through the Joint Action Group (JAG) process; the enhancement of ecosystems as may be determined appropriate for land and water use; and subject to municipal, provincial, national and international laws and agreements, the optimized use of local labour, services, products, expertise, and compliant technologies in the process.

6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes:

Protection from domestic sources of pollution:

- Successful completion of activities under the 1999 Cost Share Agreement (CSA). The 1999 Cost Share Projects allowed the safeguarding of the health, safety and the environment. The continued funding of the project allows the large scale remediation of the site and ultimately reduces the risk from toxics and other substances of concern;
- Ensure proper close out of the 1999 CSA projects; and
- Fulfill Environmental Assessment (EA) obligations and provide regulatory and technical advice.

7) Achieved results or progress made:

Environment Canada completed an independent audit on the 1999 Cost Share Agreements to ensure that funds have been used in an appropriate and cost-effective manner.

On May 12, 2004, the federal and provincial governments announced \$400 million in funding to remediate the site. The project will continue to be led by the province of Nova Scotia while federal leadership changed from Environment Canada to PWGSC.

Environment Canada fulfilled Environmental Assessment obligations with the completion of precursor documents.

Environment Canada fulfilled the requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Union of Nova Scotia Indians regarding education and communication on the full scale remediation project.

Environment Canada ensured continued site activities such as site security patrols, ambient air monitoring, removal of Domtar Tank material and ensured smooth and appropriate delivery of these programs as well as ensured financial accountability.

Environment Canada ensured completion of the concept design for several projects (Coke Oven Brook Realignment, Cooling Pond decommissioning, Victoria Park water main realignment and Cofferdam design).

Contributions by Business Line	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) between 10 and 12
Clean Environment	11.1	4.1	7.2	6.1	5.6	(1.6)
16) Total Transfer Payment Program (TPP)	11.1	4.1	7.2	6.1	5.6	(1.6)
17) Comments on Variances: There was a variance between planned and actual spending as the original estimates were provided in 1999 when the project was mainly in an investigative and study phase. Hence changes occurred as more information became available and ultimately the cost estimates became more accurate. Furthermore changes were made to programs based on the investigations and studies which ultimately resulted in variances between the planned and actual spending.						
18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: not applicable						

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: Habitat Stewardship Contribution Program						
2) Start Date: August 20, 2000		3) End Date: March 31, 2008		4) Total Spending: \$46.1M		
5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Contribute to the recovery of endangered, threatened, and other species of concern, and to prevent other species from becoming a conservation concern, by engaging Canadians in conservation actions to benefit wildlife; and- Enable non-government organizations, landowners, the private sector, Aboriginal organizations, educational institutions, community groups, and other levels of government to plan, manage and complete projects that will achieve the program goal.						
6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To support habitat projects that benefit species at risk;- To enable Canadians to become actively and concretely involved in stewardship projects for species at risk that will result in tangible, measurable environmental benefits; and- To improve the scientific, sociological, and economic understanding of the role stewardship has as a conservation tool. Expected results and outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Securing or protecting important habitat to protect species at risk and support their recovery;2. Mitigating threats to species at risk caused by human activities; and3. Supporting the implementation of other priority activities in recovery strategies or action plans, where these are in place or under development.						
7) Achieved results or progress made: The Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP) funded 179 projects and leveraged additional funds contributed by 142 partnering organizations. HSP activities benefited 250 species listed under the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> (SARA). No data is available yet on the number of hectares of land protected or improved in 2004-2005.						
Contributions by Business Line	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) between 10 and 12
Nature	--	--	10.0	10.2	10.2	0.2
16) Total Transfer Payment Program (TPP)	--	--	10.0	10.2	10.2	0.2
17) Comments on Variances: not applicable						

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation:

An independent evaluation was carried out just before the funding year 2004-2005. It concluded that the program's mandate, goals, objectives and delivery method are relevant for addressing Canada's species at risk objectives, and demonstrating appropriate management and accountability mechanisms over the federal funds provided. Given the proclamation of SARA, the evaluation suggested refining program priorities to focus on species at risk. These recommendations were addressed in the 2004-2005 period. (Note: no URL page for the evaluation results)

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: Opportunities Envelope Program						
2) Start Date: February 2, 2004		3) End Date: March 31, 2008		4) Total Spending: --		
5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: To fund projects/programs that generate incremental emission reductions to those being pursued by existing federal programs and initiatives (the early action targeted measures, large industrial emitter's initiative, the offset system etc.).						
6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes:						
Objectives:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enable Canadian provinces and territories to plan, manage and complete projects/programs aimed at early greenhouse gas reductions; - Encourage Canadian provinces and territories to become actively and concretely involved in climate change projects/programs that will result in measurable and incremental greenhouse gas reductions; and - Lever non-federal government, voluntary in-kind and financial support for greenhouse gas reductions projects/programs. 						
Expected result and outcome:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A significant portion of the expected emission reductions should be realized in support of Canada's Kyoto target for the first commitment period. 						
7) Achieved results or progress made:						
Contributions by Business Line	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) between 10 and 12
Clean Environment	--	--	9.6	--	--	(9.6)
16) Total Transfer Payment Program (TPP)	--	--	9.6	--	--	(9.6)
17) Comments on Variances: Funding has been reprofiled to 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 to address revised requirements.						
18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: not applicable.						

Table 12: Conditional Grants (Foundations)

1) Name of Foundation: Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences (CFCAS)		
2) Start Date: February 2000	3) End Date: 2010	4) EC Spending: \$110M
5) Purpose of Funding: To invest strategically in excellent university-based research to: provide relevant science to policy makers; generate better knowledge of climate change and its impacts on the natural environment; provide results to help Canada respond to its international environmental commitments; and ensure a supply of skilled human resources to meet future environmental challenges.		
6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes:		
Objectives	Expected Results	Outcomes
<p>Enhance Canada's scientific capacity by funding the generation and dissemination of knowledge in areas of national importance and policy relevance, through focused support for excellent university-based research in climate and atmospheric sciences. Major objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Channel and strengthen Canada's scientific capacity to address climate change and air quality issues. - Provide the scientific basis for a better understanding of climate change, the climate system, (including processes and predictions), extreme weather, air quality, and marine environmental prediction. - Provide the scientific basis for policies addressing the impacts of extreme weather, climate change and air quality as well as their implications for human health and the natural environment, including northern Canada. - Foster collaborative and interdisciplinary approaches to research on meteorology, atmospheric science, air quality, climate and climate change. - Encourage the participation and support of others, including the private sector, in climate and atmospheric sciences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved weather predictions and policies, environmental security and risk management strategies. - Enhanced economic stability through generation and application of new knowledge on climatic conditions conducive to smog, disease vectors, exotic pest and plant species, avalanches, forest fires and other threats. - Better prediction and understanding of severe weather events (drought, winter storms, floods). - Generation of skilled scientists to meet societal and industry needs, and fill positions vacated by retirements. - More efficient and effective use of facilities and technologies for monitoring regional climates (including earth observation systems). - Better data on climate system processes influencing greenhouse gas sources and sinks. - Improved knowledge of oceans and atmospheric processes, for better marine environmental predictions and a better understanding of the role of oceans in climate. - Enhanced prestige and profile of Canadian researchers; greater 	<p>To increase Canada's intellectual resources in climate and atmospheric sciences through training and retention of researchers, help generate and disseminate relevant new knowledge, increase the transfer of scientific findings to stakeholders, and raise Canada's scientific profile internationally. Benefits include better information to support policy development, improved operational forecasting, better adaptation to climate changes and more effective management of climate-related risks.</p>

	involvement of Canadians in international scientific activities.					
7) Achieved results or progress made (within overall departmental results achieved):						
As of March 31, 2005, the Foundation had invested over \$70 M in university-based research related to climate, extreme weather, air quality, and marine environmental prediction in 13 major collaborative networks and 107 projects. Over half of CFCAS's commitments have been in the climate sector. Several of the networks are linked to international research programs; all involve multiple partners. Complementary (leveraged) support for networks has doubled the resources available to them. The Foundation has also hosted or co-hosted a number of workshops and symposia on topics such as extreme weather and Arctic climate, and provides partial support to two international project offices in Canada and to the National Secretariat for International Polar Year (2007).						
In August 2003, the Prime Minister charged CFCAS with the preparation of a <i>Report to Canadians on the Science of Climate Change</i> . The report will focus on the science of climate change - what we know and don't know; and the capacity in Canada to provide Canadians with science-based advice for decision-making for adaptation and mitigation, both now and in the future. Recommendations are expected to focus on science needs for the future (including monitoring), and on organization of science (national and international).						
CFCAS funding supports research networks and projects in areas such as climate system science, greenhouse gases, extreme weather, air quality, and ocean-atmosphere conditions. Results of the research are relevant to policy and operations in areas such as climate change, weather and environmental prediction, public security, human health, and natural resource management. A few of the many accomplishments in 2004/05 were as follows:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- enhancement of the Meteorological Service of Canada coupled global climate model through improved representation of important biogeochemical cycles;- determining that medium age (35-60 years) forests have the strongest ability to absorb and retain carbon. This is helping Natural Resources Canada to develop policies on forest management and is providing data for carbon accounting to meet Canada's Kyoto commitments;- new knowledge on the behaviour of different particles in the air which has enabled refinements in regional air quality models, resulting in improved predictions of urban air quality;- new techniques in ocean modelling that will improve the prediction of extreme events on the Scotian Shelf – an area of important offshore industrial activity;- completion of a five-year record of spring concentrations of ozone and other trace gases in the Arctic stratosphere.						
	8) Actual Spending 2002-2003	9) Actual Spending 2003-2004	10) Planned Spending 2004-2005	11) Total Authorities 2004-2005	12) Actual Spending 2004-2005	13) Variance between 10) and 12)
14) Conditional Grant(s)	--	\$50M	--	--	--	--
15) Comments on Variances: not applicable						
16) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: not applicable						
17) URL to Foundation site: http://www.cfcas.org/index_e.html						
18) URL to Foundation's Annual Report: http://www.cfcas.org/sitemap_e.html						

1) Name of Foundation: Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC)						
2) Start Date: 2001		3) End Date: 2012		4) EC Spending : \$275M		
5) Purpose of Funding: To stimulate the development and demonstration of Canadian technologies aimed at climate change, air quality, clean water and clean soil.						
6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: To fund the development and demonstration of Canadian technologies addressing climate change, clean air, clean water and clean soil issues.						
Objectives		Expected Results		Outcomes		
<p>To fund the accelerated development and demonstration of collaborative projects which address the issues of climate change and air quality.</p> <p>With the \$200 million from Budget 2004, SDTC's mandate was broadened to include the development and demonstration of new technologies for clean water and soil.</p>		<p>Upon diffusion of successful projects, major reductions in greenhouse gas emissions will result to facilitate reaching Canada's Kyoto objectives. Other Environment Canada priorities related to Clean Air will be met with new innovative technologies.</p>		<p>As of 31 March 2005, SDTC has provided \$89M (27%) in technology development and demonstration funding for 46 climate change and clean air projects, while the private sector contributed \$176M (55%), and \$57M (18%) from other government sources, for a total project value of \$322M. SDTC has also maintained a 80/20 ratio in its project funding such that 80% of funding supports climate change technologies and 20% goes to clean air technologies, while recognizing there are co-benefits between both types. Future project funding will include the expanded mandate for clean water and clean soil technologies.</p>		
<p>7) Achieved results or progress made (within overall departmental results achieved):</p> <p>SDTC requires that technology developers form partnership consortia so that applicants consist of companies, university researchers and other interested organizations. These consortia provide a broad base to develop not only the technology in question, but also help ensure subsequent deployment or market update once demonstrations are completed. Project consortia have received funding for the demonstration and development of climate change and clean air technologies, including: hydrogen fuel cells; hydrogen storage & recovery devices; bio-fuels; hybrid electric vehicles; climate change gas capture; solar heating systems; tidal power turbines; CO₂ recycling; building insulation; long-life batteries; lighting system controls; advanced wind turbines; ethanol membranes; oil-sand separators; anaerobic digesters of solid wastes; fuel-cell powered forklifts; marine diesel injection systems; carbon sequestration systems; power grid controls; closed loop systems for buildings and pulp mills; wastewater sludge treatment; advanced waste incineration; mercury emissions reductions; and smelter waste recycling. According to the SDTC 2004 Annual Report, its 46 funded projects, as of 31 March 2005, has the potential for 12 megatons of CO₂ reduction by 2010.</p>						
	8) Actual Spending 2002-2003	9) Actual Spending 2003-2004	10) Planned Spending 2004-2005	11) Total Authorities 2004-2005	12) Actual Spending 2004-2005	13) Variance between 10) and 12)
14) Conditional Grant(s)		\$125M	\$100M	\$100M	\$100M	--
15) Comments on Variances: not applicable						
16) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: not applicable						

17) URL to Foundation site: http://www.sdtc.ca/en/		
18) URL to Foundation's Annual Report: http://www.sdtc.ca/en/news/annual_reports.htm		
1) Name of Foundation: Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM) Green Municipal Funds (GMFs) consisting of the Green Municipal Enabling Fund (GMEF) and the Green Municipal Investment Fund (GMIF)		
2) Start Date: Budget 2000	3) End Date: In perpetuity	4) EC Spending: \$275M
<p>5) Purpose of Funding: The intent of the GMFs is to encourage investment in environmental municipal infrastructure. Specifically, the priorities of the funds are to have a positive impact on the health and the quality of life of Canadians by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, improving local air, water and soil quality and promoting renewable energy by supporting environmental studies and projects within the municipal sector.</p> <p>The GMFs are equally co funded by NRCan and Environment Canada (EC) who have provided endowments to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) which manages the funds at arms' length creating a strong partnership between the FCM and the Government of Canada. The FCM Board of Directors, formally designated as the decision making body for the funds, is advised by a 15 member council with five federal appointees. The Council plays a key role, supported by the FCM secretariat and the GMF Peer Review Committee.</p> <p>Created in Budget 2000 with an endowment of \$125M, the Green Municipal Funds, consisting of the GMEF and the GMIF, were doubled in Budget 2002 with an additional \$125M. The \$50M GMEF has provided grants to support feasibility studies to increase municipal expertise and knowledge of leading edge environmental technologies and practices. The \$200M GMIF has provided loans and loan guarantees to leverage municipal investment in innovative environmental infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Budget 2005 announced \$300M of additional funding to the GMF in fiscal year 2004-2005 for a total of \$550 million overall. The amount will be captured in 2005-06. With Budget 2005, the GMEF and GMIF have been merged into one fund known as the Green Municipal Fund (GMF), combining the \$200M from the GMIF with the new \$300M into a revolving fund. This fund supports grants, loans and loan guarantees and is consistent with the purpose and intent of the original agreements. \$150 million dollars of this fund is to be used exclusively to provide loans for the clean-up and redevelopment of brownfields.</p> <p>The amount of GMF financing available to municipalities is directly related to the environmental benefits and/or innovation of the projects undertaken, with grant/loan combinations of up to 80% of eligible costs available for projects with exceptional environmental benefits.</p> <p>For more information on the GMF, including GMF Annual Report 2004-05 and an overview of GMF projects, consult the FCM's website at http://www.fcm.ca/english/main.html.</p>		
<p>6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes:</p> <p>Encouraging local environmental action in key sectors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - energy; - water; - waste; - sustainable transportation; - brownfields - integrated community projects. <p>Performance results reported here are those reported by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) in material distributed to the responsible departments (Natural Resources Canada, Environment Canada) in their 2004-2005 annual report. Additional results are reported on the renegotiation of the GMF funding agreement following an additional endowment to the Fund announced in Budget 2005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since 2000, the Green Municipal Funds (GMF) have approved and funded 407 projects and studies for a total disbursement of \$228M. This funding has leveraged more than \$1B of other government and private sector funding for a total investment in green municipal infrastructure of \$1.39B. 		

- Capacity building has been a focus of the GMF with 286 feasibility studies funded through the Green Municipal Enabling Fund (GMEF) for a total investment (federal and leveraged funds) of over \$74M.
- 62 green infrastructure projects have also been funded through a mix of small grants and low interest loans from the Green Municipal Investment Fund (GMIF). Over \$1.3B of total investment has been made here.
- FCM estimates the environmental impacts from these investments include: over 750 kilotonnes of greenhouse gas reduction and that the greatest air quality benefits arise from GMF investments in energy projects.
- In 2004-2005 the FCM reports a steadily increasing demand for grants and loans from the GMF. Approved GMIF projects jumped from 18 projects in 2003-04 to 22 projects in 2004-05. Similarly, approved GMEF studies in 2004-05 increased to 88 projects this year compared to 53 in 2003-2004.
- A knowledge transfer strategy was also developed for the GMF in 2004 - 2005 using the FCM's Knowledge Network website (<http://kn.fcm.ca>). Through this web site a database of studies and projects, including case studies of field tests and feasibility studies approved under the GMEF are now available. These case studies will be used in a series of Sustainable Communities Orientation Workshops, delivered in partnership by the GMF and FCM's Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program.

The responsible departments also renegotiated the GMF funding agreement following the announcement of an additional \$300 million endowment to the GMF in Budget 2005. Key highlights of the new funding agreement that will affect results in subsequent years include:

- Consolidation of the two previous GMIF and GMEF agreements into one agreement, the Green Municipal Fund, comprising a revolving fund of \$500 million;
- Reorientation of the results of the GMF toward environmental benefit rather than the previous focus on innovation;
- Creation of a scale of financial offerings that vary with increasing environmental benefit, thereby creating an incentive for deeper environmental improvements;
- Inclusion of provisions that allow feasibility studies and field tests to be funded through grants from the interest on the \$500 million revolving fund;
- Inclusion of a separate capacity building component to be funded from the interest on the \$500 million revolving fund.
- \$150 million to be dedicated to providing loans for brownfield remediation and redevelopment.
- These changes are expected to further increase the environmental benefits from GMF investments in sustainable municipal infrastructure.

NOTE: Due to the \$500 million endowment to the GMF in Budget 2005, the FCM has found it necessary to revise the 2005 Statement of Plans and Priorities. It is expected that the revised document will be available in early autumn 2005.

7) Achieved results or progress made (within overall departmental results achieved):

	8) Actual Spending 2002-2003	9) Actual Spending 2003-2004	10) Planned Spending 2004-2005	11) Total Authorities 2004-2005	12) Actual Spending 2004-2005	13) Variance between 10) and 12)
14) Conditional Grant(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--

15) Comments on Variances: not applicable

16) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: FCM commissioned an independent review of the Funds. The review concluded that all significant clauses examined were found to be generally compliant and that most non-compliance issues had been or were in the process of being addressed by the FCM. The operational review also found that the necessary administrative processes and practices were generally in place for the management of the Funds.

17) URL to Foundation site: http://www.fcm.ca/english/main.html
18) URL to Foundation's Annual Report: http://www.fcm.ca/english/publications/ar2005.pdf

1) Name of Foundation: Clayoquot Biosphere Trust		
2) Start Date: 2000	3) End Date: Ongoing	4) EC Spending: \$12M
5) Purpose of Funding: To create an endowment fund for the Clayoquot Biosphere Trust (CBT) – the cornerstone of the Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The CBT will use the income from the endowment fund to support local research, education and training in the Biosphere Reserve region.		
6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes:		
Objectives	Expected Results	Outcomes
<p>Establish and implement technical committees in marine/aquatic, terrestrial, education and community development to provide support and recommendations for approval of community-based initiatives.</p> <p>Improve outreach to communities to facilitate better understanding and participation in the work of the Clayoquot Biosphere Trust.</p> <p>Maintain current funding initiatives and explore other funding sources to maximize community benefit through educational scholarships, project funding, and collaborative partnerships.</p> <p>Pursue targeted initiatives and partnerships to provide significant community benefit and provide opportunity to develop collaborative ventures.</p>	<p>Local communities and First Nations are engaged in continuing dialogue on developing local solutions towards conservation, sustainable development, and healthy communities.</p> <p>Meetings are organized and held with each First Nation and regional communities to create greater sense of involvement with the Clayoquot Biosphere Trust.</p> <p>Additional funds are pursued for use in scholarships to promote post-secondary education opportunities for local students.</p> <p>Partnerships and alliances are continued with the local communities and First Nations that lead to enhanced collaboration among stakeholders and solutions to local environmental and sustainable development challenges.</p>	<p>Estimated Fund Value as of December 31, 2004 is \$13,547,942. Based on the current market value of the Fund the CBT Board is following a “conservative business plan” that limits administrative and program costs while aggressively focusing on fundraising. The primary objective of this business plan is to grow the Fund while allowing for ongoing funding of local Programs and Projects to begin to meet the Vision and Mission of the CBT. CBT Board meetings were held in Tofino, Ucluelet and each of the six First Nation communities to provide interested community members with the opportunity to dialogue on CBT priorities and provide input on future funding allocations.</p> <p>Volunteer based community technical committees are established in the areas of marine/aquatic, terrestrial, education, culture and community development. These committees will provide support and make recommendations to the Board of Directors for the approval of community based research, education, training, capacity building and building healthy communities. Another major function of the committees will be to build relationships in the communities through the network of people involved and</p>

				their individual networks of influence.		
7) Achieved results or progress made (within overall departmental results achieved): The allocation of funds for community based research, education, training, capacity building and cultural projects resulted in six funded projects in partnership with the Wickaninnish Community School the Central Westcoast Forest Society, the Pacific Rim Arts, the Tofino Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, the Pacific Hospice Society, and Ecotrust. In addition funds were provided to the Ucluelet First Nation to assist with the carving of a totem pole raised at the head of the Nuu-chah-nulth trail in Pacific Rim National Park, an eelgrass maintenance and recovery program, Ucluelet Harbour educational material and a large predator study. University scholarships were awarded with the assistance of genus capital management. Unfortunately there were no applications from the Nuu-chah-nulth Central region. Consultations through the CBT education Committee are underway to determine how the scholarship program can be promoted in the communities to ensure that First nation students apply.						
	8) Actual Spending 2002-2003	9) Actual Spending 2003-2004	10) Planned Spending 2004-2005	11) Total Authorities 2004-2005	12) Actual Spending 2004-2005	13) Variance between 10) and 12)
14) Conditional Grant(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--
15) Comments on Variances: not applicable						
16) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: In conjunction with the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Program and the Canadian Biosphere Reserve Association a CBT Program Review has been initiated to measure the success of the first five years of CBT project funding and set the stage for the next five years to 2010.						
17) URL to Foundation site: http://www.clayoquotbiosphere.org/						
18) URL to Foundation's Annual Report: http://www.clayoquotbiosphere.org/						

Table 13: Responses to Parliamentary Committees, Audits and Evaluations

Response to Parliamentary Committees

Summary of questions raised/recommendations and progress in meeting commitments. Add a link to the department's response. (If no recommendations were received, this should also be noted.)

Response to the Auditor General

2004 Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (CESD) – Chapter 1 – International Environmental Agreements

Summary: The objectives were to determine how the federal government is accountable for the results of its International Environmental Agreements. For Environment Canada, the audit looked at the Montreal Protocol, Canada-U.S. Agreement on Air Quality and Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention). The audit is critical of Environment Canada relative to setting objectives and measuring results at Ramsar sites. Equally, the chapter noted that Environment Canada had defined environmental objectives and measure environment results for both the Montreal Protocol and the Canada-U.S. Agreement. However, the audit states that Environment Canada cannot report on progress with regard to targeted reductions of NO_x and VOC because lack of comparability of data.

Recommendation: 1.60 Environment Canada should clarify its emissions reduction objectives and expected results, and clearly explain why its estimated emissions and projections differ from established targets.

Departmental response: Environment Canada accepts the recommendation.

Environment Canada's emission reduction objectives for the Ozone Annex are to implement the measures to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) that are outlined for Canada in the international agreement. Decreases in levels of ozone in the ambient air in eastern Canada are expected to result from the implementation of the Canadian measures in combination with the implementation of the emission reduction measures agreed to by the United States in the Ozone Annex.

Because emissions information from industry and other sources of emissions has become more accurate and complete, Canada has been able to revise its estimates of NO_x and VOC emissions reductions expected in 2007 and 2010 as measures outlined in the Ozone Annex are implemented. Although the revision of the estimates in 2004 was a requirement in the Ozone Annex, Canada will review and update its estimates for the emissions reductions likely to result from the actions in the Ozone Annex and report these revised projections regularly in the biennial Canada-U.S. reports on progress to implement the Air Quality Agreement.

Recommendation: 1.118 Environment Canada should ensure that expected conservation results are specified for each Ramsar site and that conservation results and performance are periodically monitored and reported.

Departmental response: Environment Canada accepts the recommendation.

Within its resource capacity, Environment Canada will update all the management plans for Ramsar sites designated on its lands in accordance with the Ramsar convention's management planning guidelines. The Department will encourage the managers of Ramsar sites that are not on land owned by the Department to prepare management plans following the Ramsar convention's management planning guidelines. These are to be completed no later than Ramsar's 10th Convention of the Parties (2008). Within its resource capacity, Environment Canada will evaluate and report the conservation results and performance for all Canadian Ramsar sites on its lands, every three years as part of Canada's National Report to the Ramsar Convention of the Parties. Environment Canada will encourage managers of Ramsar sites that are not on land owned by the Department to evaluate and report the conservation

results and performance of those sites every three years as part of Canada's National Report to the Ramsar Convention of the Parties.

Recommendation: 1.130 When assigned responsibility for international environmental agreements, the lead federal departments or agencies should clearly specify and document the environmental results they expect to achieve; how they will measure and report results achieved; and how they will oversee and review results to improve performance.

Government's response: The Government accepts the recommendation (response co-ordinated by Environment Canada on behalf of the Government of Canada).

The Government of Canada will continue to work to improve reporting provisions under international environmental agreements. The lead federal department or agency with responsibility for each key international environmental agreement will report on results and expected results; and if not contained in these reports, will provide additional specifications on how results are measured and reported; what results are achieved; and how it will oversee and review results to improve performance.

For more information on Chapter 1, visit: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/dominion/reports.nsf/html/c20041001ce.html>

2004 Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (CESD) - Chapter 3 – Sustainable Development Strategies: Using the Tax System and Managing Office Solid Waste

Summary: The audit focused on determining whether the federal government was using the tax system to achieve environmental goals and whether progress was being made on solid waste management. Environment Canada was assessed on solid waste. The audit noted that the department had not put in place an action plan for solid waste management and that diversion rates fall short of goals.

Recommendation: 3.99 The designated lead department or departments should work with other departments and agencies to develop implementation guidance on waste management. The guidance should be available in time to assist departments and agencies in preparing the next round of sustainable development strategies due in December 2006. It should consider the following:

- using environmental management systems, where available;
- identifying roles and responsibilities;
- providing appropriate infrastructure;
- establishing criteria for recycling in the absence of municipal programs, such as composting;
- developing education and awareness programs;
- providing regular performance feedback to building occupants;
- contracting practices for waste and recyclable hauling;
- providing common measurement indicators and cost-effective methods to measure performance across government; and
- providing a common reporting template to facilitate consolidated reporting.

Government of Canada's response: Work is underway with the Treasury Board Secretariat and key Sustainable Federal House in Order (SFHIO) departments to develop a performance management framework for sustainable operations. (The SFHIO is the governance structure integrating the SDGO and Federal House in Order initiatives.) That framework will identify the following themes: built environment, green procurement, land use management, transportation, water conservation and wastewater management, and solid waste management. Once the theme of solid waste management is fully developed, the accountability, performance, and measurement requirements of this operational aspect will be defined in time to provide guidance for the next round of sustainable development strategies due in 2006.

Environmental management systems (EMSs) provide departments and agencies with a tool to systematically address all aspects of their operations from an environmental perspective. An EMS also allows departments and agencies to use a risk management approach to managing their operations, dealing with those aspects which they determine have a more significant negative impact upon the environment.

The government will continue to strengthen these mechanisms.

Recommendation: 3.100 Once implementation guidance has been developed, deputy heads should ensure that all departments and agencies adopt the guidance and work toward the new government-wide office solid waste commitments and goals within the wider context of greening government operations.

Government of Canada's response: Existing mechanisms are in place outlining the roles of deputy-heads. Using a risk management approach, the government will continue to work in a co-ordinated and strategic manner to ensure that its operations are managed effectively from an environmental perspective.

Recommendation: 3.101 The designated lead department or departments should review progress and prepare a consolidated regular report on these commitments and goals.

Government of Canada's response: The application of the SFHIO Performance Management Framework will ensure that progress is reviewed and reported. In the interim, work is under way to produce the next version of the government's aggregate report, Greening the Federal House.

For more information on Chapter 3, visit: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/dominion/reports.nsf/html/c20041003ce.html>

2004 Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (CESD) – Chapter 4 – Assessing the Environmental Impact of Policies, Plans, and Programs

Summary: It was found that implementation of the Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals has been uneven across government and no central agency or department has been tasked with monitoring compliance. The chapter is neutral to positive for Environment Canada, assessing the department as having made "some" to "satisfactory" progress on areas of internal accountability, tracking of and guidance for Strategic Environmental Assessments. A "Report Card" in the audit places Environment Canada in the upper average of the 12 departments assessed, but not among the top ones. There are no recommendations made to Environment Canada. The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency coordinated the government response to chapter recommendations.

Recommendation: 4.47 Deputy heads, of all departments and agencies included in this audit, should ensure that their organization is fully implementing the Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals. They should ensure that their organization has a management system in place for the proper application of the directive. This system should include the following steps:

- Identify and describe proposals that require approval by the departments' or agencies' minister or the Cabinet.
- Establish an organizational accountability structure.
- Develop and implement tracking systems to track all proposals subject to the directive, preliminary scans, and detailed assessments that are conducted.
- Provide internal guidance and training to managers and staff who are involved in the preparation of policy, program, and plan proposals.
- Establish quality control, consultation, communication, follow-up, and evaluation procedures.

Deputy heads of all departments and agencies not included in this audit should take into account this recommendation when considering how their organization applies the directive.

Government's response: Strategic environmental assessment is one of a number of tools, including sustainable development strategies, laws (such as the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*), and policy instruments (including international environmental agreements), that require federal officials to consider the environmental implications of their recommendations to decision makers.

As part of their ongoing commitments, deputy heads are required to ensure that the Cabinet directive is implemented within their organizations, and that appropriate management systems consistent with the Commissioner's recommendations are put in place by December 2005. In establishing such systems deputy heads must consider organizational requirements, efficiencies to be gained through interdepartmental co-operation, and value for money.

Timeline for completion of action(s):

- December 2005: Management Systems

For more information on Chapter 4, visit: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/dominion/reports.nsf/html/c20041004ce.html>

February 2005 – Report of the Auditor General – Chapter 4 – Accountability of Foundations

Summary: Accounting for transfers to foundations and accountability are long-standing issues, first raised by the Auditor General in 1997. The chapter examines the extent to which the government, central agencies, and sponsoring departments have acted to improve the accountability of government-sponsored foundations to Parliament in three areas: reporting to Parliament and the public, ministerial oversight, and provision for external audit and evaluation.

Recommendation: 4.29 Sponsoring ministers should table in Parliament the corporate plans or summaries and the annual reports of foundations in a timely manner. In consultation with the foundations, the sponsoring departments should encourage them to include meaningful information on results in their plans and reports.

Government's response: We agree with the Auditor General's conclusion that improvements have been made in reporting to Parliament and the public.

In Budget Plan 2003, the government committed to undertaking a number of measures to improve the provision of information to Parliament on the plans and results of foundations. All statutory reporting requirements to Parliament are being met. For many years now, ministers have tabled the annual reports of foundations in Parliament, representing 80 percent of all transfers to foundations. To the extent there are other significant foundations whose reports are not tabled in Parliament, the Treasury Board Secretariat will encourage departments to do so.

In addition, departments are required to report on the significant plans and results of foundations in their reports on plans and priorities and departmental performance reports. They are also required to situate these within the overall plans and results of the department. This horizontal reporting requirement exceeds the expectations of the Auditor General. The Treasury Board Secretariat has issued guidelines on these reporting requirements.

The government believes a considerable amount of information on plans and results is available through these reports tabled in Parliament and the Web sites of both departments and the foundations. Opportunities therefore exist for the engagement of ministers and the foundations. As an example, many foundations have appeared before parliamentary committees.

Nevertheless, the government acknowledges that further improvement in the quality and comprehensiveness of reporting on foundation plans and results can be made, and it undertakes to do so.

Recommendation: 4.36 Sponsoring departments engaged in public policy areas that involve foundations should, in consultation with foundations, develop frameworks for reporting that link to the way the

foundations measure and report results.

Government's response: The horizontal integration of public policy is a key priority of the government. As acknowledged by the Auditor General, considerable effort and progress has been made in developing results-based management and accountability frameworks. Following the commitment made in Budget Plan 2003, some departments now have the ability to undertake evaluations that can assess the horizontal integration of their programs with those of the foundations. Further efforts will be made to undertake these evaluations and to ensure effective integrated reporting on results to Parliament.

Recommendation: 4.46 In new or amended funding agreements, sponsoring departments should seek to ensure that evaluations commissioned by foundations meet recognized evaluation standards.

Government's response:

The government agrees that foundations should use recognized evaluations standards. However, it is very important to note that the Auditor General did not examine the evaluations or related documents commissioned by foundations and, as such, is not suggesting that such standards are not being followed. It is also important to note that departments are already obliged to follow the Treasury Board Evaluation Policy in the conduct of their evaluations.

For more information on Chapter 4, visit: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/reports.nsf/html/20050204ce.html>

Internal Audits or Evaluations

Internal Audits

Audit of the Occupational Safety and Health Program at EPS Research Centres

Information Management Audit (Follow-up)

Information Technology Security Audit (Follow-up)

Audit of Acquisition Card Transactions

Financial Management Audit NCR (Follow-up)

Financial Management Audit – Atlantic Region (Follow-up)

Commercial Services Cost Recovery and User Charging Audit (Follow-up)

Audit of Compensation (Follow-up)

Local Purchase Order Authority Case Study

Audit of the Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Program (Follow-up)

Audit of Accounts Payable: Taxis

MSC Audit of WEP Products Costing – Pricing Practices

Evaluations

MSC-DSO Evaluation of Financial Flexibilities

Regulatory Process Compliance Review (Follow-up)

Review of Environment Canada's Environmental Management System (EMS) (Follow-up)

For further information on the above-mentioned internal audits and evaluations, visit: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/database/newdeptview_e.asp?id=38

Table 14: Service Improvement Initiatives

The Treasury Board Secretariat has asked departments to report on four key elements of their service delivery performance:

1. Programs and services covered by a service improvement plan
2. Development of baseline client satisfaction levels and progress toward achieving satisfaction targets
3. Service standards for all key public services: setting of standards and performance against those standards
4. Main achievements in improving service from a citizen-centred perspective

1. Programs and services covered by a service improvement plan.

Three areas were identified as part of Environment Canada's service improvement plan:

- a) Operations of the Hazardous Wastes Regulations;
 - b) Weather Warnings; and
 - c) Precipitation Reporting.
2. Development of baseline client satisfaction levels and progress toward achieving satisfaction targets.

A client-satisfaction survey (2002) was conducted concerning the operation of Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations (EIHWR) to explore issues related to the quality of service provided by Environment Canada to its clients with respect to processing of notices and manifest and compliance promotion for those regulations. The findings of the 2002 client-satisfaction survey point to a clientele that is largely satisfied with this delivered service with an overall quality of delivered services of 75%. New revised regulations have been pre-published in Canada Gazette Part I and it is anticipated that the final regulations be published in Canada Gazette Part II and promulgated in 2005. This may negatively impact client satisfaction under the Service Improvement Initiative since the regulated community may show a higher level of dissatisfaction during this time period, which is more of a function of having to deal with new regulations rather than with actual service delivery.

For Weather Warnings two surveys done contained comparable data points regarding the importance of weather warnings: a 1990 survey (Market Facts of Canada Ltd. 1990) and the 2002 national survey (Decima 2002). In both 1990 and 2002, the national rating for importance of weather warning information was 82, on a 100-point scale (0 being the lowest possible score and 100 the highest possible score). At a regional level, the data suggest minor reductions in importance may have occurred in the Atlantic region and BC, but these differences are not large enough to conclude that a change took place. There were four comparable data points for the analysis of public satisfaction with weather warning information: national studies conducted in 1986 (The Coopers & Lybrand Consulting Group 1986), 1990 (Market Facts of Canada Ltd. 1990), 1996 (Comquest Research 1996) and 2002 (Decima Inc. 2002). There was very little change in satisfaction ratings between 1986 (74) and 2002 (75) (the rating in 1990 and 1996 was

72). Regionally, there may have been a rise in satisfaction ratings in BC between 1990 and 2002 (increasing from 67 to 79).

For Precipitation Forecasting there were two comparable data points regarding the importance of precipitation forecasting information: surveys conducted in 1996 (Comquest Research 1996) and 2002 (Decima Inc. 2002). There has been little change in the relative significance regarding amount of precipitation (27 and 24), type of precipitation (20 in both surveys) and start/end times (19 and 18), thereby suggesting there has been little change in the relative importance of most types of precipitation forecast information. There were four comparable data points for the analysis of public satisfaction with precipitation forecast information: national studies conducted in 1983 (Crop Inc. 1983), 1996 (Comquest Research 1996), 1997 (Goldfarb Consultants 1997) and 2002 (Decima Inc. 2002). The data showed a clear upward trend from 1983 to 1997 (scores rose from 43 to 73), followed by a noticeable decline in 2002 (dropping to 66). This trend is apparent in all regions of the country to more or less the same degree. In preparing its report in 2003, Decima Inc. recommended that the department adopt a consistent approach in all its future surveys that address service quality, in order to ensure that statistically valid trend data will be obtained.

3. Service standards for all key public services: setting of standards and performance against those standards.
 - a) Due to the nature of regulatory services the setting of standards has not been conducted for the Operations of the Hazardous Wastes Regulations
 - b) & c) The Weather Warnings and Precipitation Reporting initiatives will seek further targeted improvements to its products and services given that Canadians have indicated in recent surveys that they want more lead time for severe weather events. The department continues to collaborate with its partners, particularly the media, for delivering high-impact weather warnings to Canadians.
4. Main achievements in improving service from a citizen-centred perspective
 - a) Key areas included: improve awareness of services provided, improve the competence of the staff, increase contact and accessibility, simplify transboundary movement process and increase use of electronic means for communication. The department is currently completing a thorough review of the procedures involved in the implementation of the Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations, in order to identify areas for improved efficiencies and the streamline the processes where possible without compromising the legal responsibilities of TMB as the regulator. In addition, the department is in the process of finalizing a new information management system which is harmonized with the departmental system. Once implemented this system should improve the ability to search and retrieve documents quickly and more efficiently than in the past.
 - b) & c) The department continues to use innovative technology to deliver warnings, on its own or in collaboration with others. In addition, the department has initiated new

programs to increase awareness of high-impact weather and understanding of related warnings, particularly the Warning Preparedness Meteorologist (WPM) program. The WPM program is central to MSC Transition, as is building an outreach capacity to help ensure Canadians (citizens and businesses) understand how high-impact weather can affect them and know how to respond.

Note: One of the concerns of the department with respect to the SII is that the level of satisfaction of Canadians with departmental products and services is already quite high (for example, the 2002 national survey indicates 86 percent of Canadians are satisfied with winter storm warnings). It could be quite difficult to improve service without significant scientific and technical advances in improving the accuracy of forecasts and warnings. Some of the core questions in the Common Measurements Tool (CMT) are not applicable to the products and services of the department. For example, while the department can and does measure satisfaction with services delivered via the media, questions regarding “timeliness” (the amount of time to receive a service) or “waiting time” (the waiting time at a service location) are not applicable. Additionally, service delivery is primarily done via a third party (the media) over which the department has limited control. Furthermore, because not all media outlets receive their weather information from the department, the Service can not be certain that it is measuring satisfaction with its information or that of a third party. Finally, some of the CMT questions regarding “performance” are also not applicable to the products and services of the department; for example, asking Canadians if they were treated fairly or asking their opinion on the competence of staff would not yield worthwhile information given there is very limited interaction with departmental staff when obtaining information on precipitation forecasts and weather warnings.

Table 15: Horizontal Initiatives

The Treasury Board Secretariat has created a database of horizontal initiatives (http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/eppi-ibdrp/hrdb-rhbd/profil_e.asp) where information can be found on the significant horizontal initiatives led by the federal government. Horizontal Initiatives have recently been defined as initiatives that:

- Have been allocated federal funds that exceed \$100 million for the entire initiative; or
- Are essential to the achievement of government priorities; or
- Have a high public profile.

More information on the horizontal initiatives that Environment Canada plays a significant role in can be found in the Treasury Board Secretariat's horizontal results database.

Environment Canada leads the horizontal initiatives listed below.

- An Accelerated Action Plan for Federal Contaminated Sites
- Climate Change
- Great Lakes Basin 2020
- Implementation of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*

Environment Canada contributes to the horizontal initiatives listed below.

- Canadian Biotechnology Strategy
- Canadian Rural Partnership
- Team Canada Inc.
- Voluntary Sector Initiative
- Youth Employment Strategy

Table 16: Travel Policies

Environment Canada follows and uses TBS travel policy parameters for all government business travel.

SECTION IV

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Environment Canada's 2004-2006 Sustainable Development Strategy

Environment Canada tabled its third Sustainable Development Strategy for the period 2004-2006 in the House of Commons in February 2004. This is the first progress report for this Strategy.

Under the Auditor General Act, federal departments and selected agencies were first required to prepare Sustainable Development Strategies in 1997. Under the Act, there is also a requirement for departments to update their Strategies at least every three years. The Treasury Board Secretariat provides guidance for annual reporting in order to apprise parliamentarians and Canadians of progress made against commitments contained in the Sustainable Development Strategies.

Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy 2004-2006 builds upon the strengths of our second Strategy by continuing to advance four themes:

- Information for Decision Making;
- Innovative Instruments;
- Partnerships for Sustainable Development; and
- Managing for Sustainable Development.

The updated Strategy focuses on building a future shaped by a strong knowledge base that puts human and natural capital on an equal footing with economic capital, informs public debate and supports integrated decision making. The Strategy calls upon the strategic use of market forces to ensure that good economic policy becomes good environmental and social policy. It emphasizes partnerships and governance models that enable horizontal decision making at the government-wide, community and corporate levels. As well, Sustainable Development Strategy 2004-2006 calls for leadership by example in our departmental operations. Overall, the Strategy attempts to more clearly articulate outcomes that will both better enable a successful transition toward sustainable development and will enable Canadians to better judge where progress is being made.

The commitments made in the Strategy are integrated into the department's business lines to ensure that they remain a core element of the department's planning, managing and performance reporting practices. Planned activities and key commitments that contribute to the Strategy's commitments are identified in the detailed planning information for the business lines provided as supplementary information to this departmental performance report.

Sustainable Development Strategy 2004-2006 also supports the Competitiveness and Environmental Sustainability Framework (CESF). The CESF provides a comprehensive and integrated approach to achieving the highest level of environmental quality as a means to strengthen Canada's long-term competitiveness, and ensure the health and well-being of its citizens. The themes and commitments in Sustainable Development Strategy 2004-2006 help to reinforce the five pillars of the CESF: decision-making; information; science and technology; performance promotion and enforcement; and, education and engagement.

While this is the first performance report for this three year Strategy, there have been a number of accomplishments, a few of which are highlighted below. More detailed performance information is available at http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/DPR2004Table_e.html. The Sustainable Development Strategy 2004-2006 document may be found at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/SDS2004/index_e.cfm.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Information for Decision-Making

- Environment Canada improved the accessibility of high impact weather warnings both for Canadians and for the media. These improvements ensure the accurate and timely broadcast of warnings on the Environment Canada weather website and by the department's partners. Service to the media has also been improved through the introduction of a more robust media website and through the establishment of a media services National Service Office.
- Environment Canada made improvements to the Canadian Regional Climate Model, which is now more integrated and comprehensive and provides better regional scale climate outputs to inform scenario and policy discussions. The improved model will be used in the 4th assessment on climate change by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- Environment Canada developed the Canadian Water Quality Data Referencing Network (CWQDRN) that will provide enhanced information access by obtaining and providing web-based information on water quality monitoring activities within the provincial, territorial and federal governments. A national interactive web-based portal displaying all national (federal/provincial/territorial) water quality monitoring capacities was completed (http://infolane.ec.gc.ca/geonet/Home-WS4D59A109-1_En.htm) (Intranet site).

Innovative Instruments

- Environment Canada actively worked with a number of other federal government departments and external organizations in promoting a market-based instruments agenda. A number of these measures were an element of the Federal Budget 2005 and will help move Canada towards achieving its emissions reduction target under the Kyoto Protocol.
- In 2005, the Canada-U.S. joint report, "*Canada-United States Emissions Cap and Trading Feasibility Study*", was completed under the Canada-U.S. Border Air Quality Strategy and publicly released on Environment Canada's website (http://www.ec.gc.ca/cleanair-airpur/caol/canus/IPM_TECHNICAL/trading_report/trading_report_e.cfm). The study's findings will serve as a foundation for developing and evaluating new strategies to improve air quality and address transboundary air pollution of concern to residents on both sides of the border.

Partnerships for Sustainable Development

- Environment Canada undertook a series of urban pilot projects that resulted in a sharing of lessons learned and best practices in collaborating with local governments to better understand their needs when integrating environmental considerations into decision making.
- Environment Canada worked with its federal partners to launch a national social marketing campaign to engage Canadians in the One-Tonne Challenge (<http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/onetonne/english/index.asp>).
- Environment Canada chaired the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Electronics Task Group, which resulted in a set of principles for Extended Producer Responsibility for end-of-life electronics waste, and in an agreement on a list of products to be covered. Environment Canada has also partnered with Ontario and Alberta in their development of regulations for electronic product stewardship.

Managing for Sustainable Development

- Environment Canada and Public Works and Government Services Canada began the initial stages of developing Environmental Management Systems (EMS) for leased facilities. The implementation of EMSs at leased facilities will highlight to employees their environmental roles and responsibilities, thereby reinforcing the department's commitment to environmental management.
- Environment Canada has prepared a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan for its operations and is currently on track for meeting its share of the Federal House in Order Target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 31% from 1990 to 2010. To date, the Federal Government has achieved an overall reduction of 24%.

Selected Reports Released in 2004-2005

Science and Technology: The Foundation for Policy, Regulation and Service	http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/default.asp?lang=En&n=6938B0AE-1
Smart Partners: Innovations in Environment Canada-University Research Relationships	http://www.cesn-rcse.ec.gc.ca/eng/docs/sp01_index.html

Selected Web Sites and Electronic Resources

Name	URL
Environment Canada Home Page (The Green Lane)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/envhome.html
Atlantic Canada Severe Summer Weather Awareness	http://www.atl.ec.gc.ca/weather/severe/summer_e.html
Atmospheric and Climate Science Directorate	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications
Canadian Biodiversity Strategy	http://www.cbin.ec.gc.ca/issues/strategy.cfm?lang=e
Canadian Community Monitoring Network (CCMN)	http://www.ccmn.ca/english
Canadian Environment Week	http://www.ec.gc.ca/e-week/
CEPA Environmental Registry	http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry
Clayoquot Biosphere Trust (CBT)	http://www.clayoquotbiosphere.org/
Clean Air Day (CAD)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/cleanair/index_e.cfm
Climate Change and Canadians: Achieving our Target Together	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/ccplan.asp
Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)	http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct5/index_e.cfm
Commuter Challenge 2004	http://www.commuterchallenge.ca/english/
Consultations on the CEPA New Substances Notification Regulations and New Substances Program	http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry/documents/part/nsnr-nsp_con/toc.cfm
CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/birds/status/index_e.cfm
Eco-Action	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ecoaction/index_e.html
Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network	http://www.eman-rese.ca/eman/naturewatch.html
Ecosystems	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ecos_e.html
Environment Canada On-line – 2004 Report	http://www.ec.gc.ca/egov-cgouv/egov-report.html
Environment Canada: Clean Air	http://www.ec.gc.ca/air
Environment Canada: Clean Water	http://www.ec.gc.ca/water_e.html
Environment Canada's Management Framework	http://www.ec.gc.ca/introec/dept_org.htm#mf
Environment Canada's National and Regional Web Sites	http://www.ec.gc.ca/regeng.html
Environment Canada's Reports on Plans and Priorities	http://www.ec.gc.ca/rpp/index_e.htm
Environment Canada's Science and Technology	http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/
Environmental Acts and Regulations	http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs/ENG/Default.cfm
Experts Workshop on Water Quality Monitoring: The Current State of the Science and Practice	http://www.ccme.ca/assets/pdf/monitoring_workshop_current_state_eng.pdf
Federal House in Order (FHIO)	http://www.fhio.gc.ca
Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)	http://www.fcm.ca/english/main.html
Greening Government	http://www.greeninggovernment.gc.ca
Implementation Progress Report 2004	http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/SDS2004/index_e.cfm
Meteorological Service of Canada	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/contents_e.html

National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/npri_home_e.cfm
Nature Watch	http://www.naturewatch.ca
One Tonne Challenge	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/onetonne/english/
Pollution	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pollution_e.html
Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement	http://www.ec.gc.ca/seadisposal/regs/min_reg_g2_e.html
Science Assessment and Integration Branch	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/saib/index_e.html
Species at Risk	http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/default_e.cfm
State of the Environment (SOE) Infobase	http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-reé/English/default.cfm
Stewardship Canada	http://www.stewardshipcanada.ca
Sustainable Development	http://www.ec.gc.ca/susdev_e.html
Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC)	http://www.sdtec.ca/en/index.htm
Sustaining the Environment and Resources for Canadians	http://www.environmentandresources.gc.ca
The Green Lane – Global Climate Change	http://www.ec.gc.ca/climate/home-e.html
Waste management	http://www.ec.gc.ca/wastes_e.html
Water legislation	http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/policy/legreg/e_legis.htm
<i>Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA)</i>	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/wappa/index_e.cfm

Lois et règlements environnementaux	http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs/FRE/Default.cfm
Science de l'eau et politiques :	http://www.cmc.ca/assets/pdf/monitoring_workshop_current_state_fr.pdf
Atelier sur la surveillance de la qualité des eaux : <i>État actuel des activités scientifiques et des pratiques</i>	http://www.jhio.gc.ca
Initiative fédérale précher par l'exemple	http://www.fcm.ca/french/main-fr.html
Fédération canadienne des municipalités	http://www.greeninggovernment.gc.ca
EcoGouvernement	http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/SDS2004/index_f.cfm
Rapport de mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de développement durable 2004-2006 d'environnement Canada	http://www.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/canada_f.html
Service météorologique du Canada	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npr/npr_home_f.cfm
Inventaire national des rejets de polluants	http://www.naturewatch.ca/francais/
Attention nature	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pollution_f.html
Pollution	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/saib/index_f.html
Direction de l'évaluation et de l'intégration scientifiques	http://www.specisesatrisk.gc.ca/default_f.cfm
Espèces en péril	http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/Francais/default.cfm
La base d'informations sur l'état de l'environnement	http://www.stewardshipcanada.ca/intendanccecana/intendanccecana_da.asp?Prov=ca
Intendance du Canada	http://www.sdic.ca/fr/index.htm
Technologies du développement durable Canada	http://www.enviromentandresources.gc.ca
Soutenir l'environnement et les ressources pour les Canadiens	http://www.ec.gc.ca/climate/home-f.html
La voie verte – Changement climatique	http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/fr/policy/legreg/f_legis.htm
Loi sur les ressources en eau	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/wappa/index_f.cfm
Loi sur la protection d'espèces animales ou végétales sauvages et la réglementation de leur commerce international et interprovincial (WAPPRIITA)	

Publications choisies de 2004-2005

S-T: Le Fondement des politiques, de la réglementation et des services	http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/default.asp?lang=Fr&n=6938B0AE-1
Partenariats intelligents : Innovations dans les relations entre Environnement Canada et les universités dans le domaine de la recherche	http://www.cesn-rce.ec.gc.ca/tre/docs/sp01_index.html

Ressources électroniques et sites Web choisis

Nom	Site Web
Environnement Canada – La voie verte	http://www.ec.gc.ca/fenvhome.html
Le Programme canadien de retransmission des données météorologiques d'aéronefs (AMDAR)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/press/2002/020806_b_f.htm
Canada atlantique – Sensibilisation au temps violent d'été	http://www.aill.ec.gc.ca/weather/severe/summer_f.html
Direction générale des sciences atmosphériques et climatiques	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/Index_f.html
Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité	http://www.cbim.ec.gc.ca/issues/strategy.cfm?lang=f
Réseau canadien de surveillance communautaire	http://www.ecmn.ca/francais/
Le Registre environnemental de la LCPE	http://www.ec.gc.ca/RegistreLCPE/default.cfm
Clayoquot Biosphere Trust (CBT)	http://www.clayoquotbiosphere.org/ (en anglais seulement)
Journée de l'air pur	http://www.ec.gc.ca/airpur/index_f.cfm
Plan du Canada sur les changements climatiques : Respecter nos engagements ensemble	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/francais/ccplan.asp
Comité sur la situation des espèces en péril au Canada (COSEPAC)	http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/fra/scts/index_f.cfm
Défi transport 2004	http://www.commuterchallenge.ca/francais/
Consultations au sujet du règlement sur les renseignements concernant les substances nouvelles de la LCPE et du programme des substances nouvelles	http://www.ec.gc.ca/RegistreLCPE/documents/part/nsnr-nsr_con/toc.cfm
Série de rapports du SCF sur la réglementation concernant les oiseaux migrateurs	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/birds/status/index_f.cfm
Le réseau d'évaluation et de surveillance écologiques	http://www.eman-rse.ca/rese/naturewatch.html?language=francais
Les écosystèmes	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ecos_f.html
Environnement Canada en direct – Rapport 2003	http://www.ec.gc.ca/egov-cgov/rapport-egouv.html
Environnement Canada : L'air pur	http://www.ec.gc.ca/cleanair-airpur/
Cadre de gestion d'Environnement Canada	http://www.ec.gc.ca/egov-cgov/rapport-egouv.html
Sites national et régionaux d'Environnement Canada	http://www.ec.gc.ca/regfre.html
Rapports sur les plans et les priorités d'Environnement Canada	http://www.ec.gc.ca/rpp/index_f.htm
Sciences et technologie d'Environnement Canada	http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/

Stratégie de développement durable de 2004-2006 d'Environnement Canada

En vertu de la *Loi sur la vérification générale*, certains ministères et organismes fédéraux ont dû préparer des stratégies de développement durable (SD) pour la première fois en 1997. En vertu de cette même loi, les ministères doivent également mettre à jour leurs stratégies tous les trois ans. Le SCT oriente la production de rapports annuels dans le but d'informer les membres du Parlement sur les progrès réalisés à l'égard des engagements pris dans le cadre des SD.

La SD d'Environnement Canada définit les buts et les objectifs sous quatre thèmes que le Ministère juge d'une importance cruciale pour réaliser des progrès à l'égard du développement durable, soit :

- information pour le processus décisionnel;
- instruments innovateurs;
- partenariats pour le développement durable;
- en fonction du développement durable

La nouvelle stratégie met l'accent sur un avenir façonné par une solide base de connaissances qui met sur le même pied d'égalité le capital humain et naturel et le capital économique, qui informe le débat public et qui assure l'intégration du processus décisionnel. Elle fait appel à l'utilisation stratégique des forces du marché pour assurer qu'une bonne politique économique soit également une bonne politique environnementale et sociale. La stratégie met l'accent sur les partenariats et les modèles de gouvernance qui favorisent la prise de décisions horizontales au sein des gouvernements, des entreprises et des collectivités. Enfin, elle exige que nous fassions preuve de leadership en donnant l'exemple pour les propres activités du Ministère. Finalement, la SD vise à mieux articuler les résultats qui permettront une meilleure transition vers le développement durable et qui permettront aux Canadiens de mieux juger des progrès réalisés.

Les engagements relatifs à la stratégie sont intégrés dans les secteurs d'activités du Ministère afin d'assurer qu'ils demeurent un élément fondamental relativement à la planification, la gestion et aux pratiques de production de rapport sur le rendement du Ministère. Les activités prévues et les engagements clés qui contribuent à l'engagement dans le cadre de la stratégie sont présentés dans l'information détaillée au sein des secteurs d'activités qui est offert en tant que renseignement supplémentaire dans le présent RMR.

La SD portant sur la période de 2004 à 2006 appuie également le CCDE. Le cadre offre une approche complète et intégrée pour atteindre la plus grande qualité environnementale dans le but de renforcer la compétitivité à long terme du Canada et d'assurer la santé et le mieux-être de sa population. Les thèmes et les engagements de la SD de 2004-2006 contribuent au renforcement des cinq piliers du CCDE, soit : processus décisionnel, information, science et technologie, promotion du rendement et application, et éducation et mobilisation.

Même si ce rapport est le premier de cette stratégie sur trois ans, un bon nombre de réalisations se sont produites dont quelques-unes sont énumérées ci-après. Pour en savoir davantage sur les renseignements détaillés en matière de rendement, veuillez consulter le site Web suivant : http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/DP2004Table_f.html. La stratégie de développement durable pour la période de 2004 à 2006 est disponible à l'adresse suivante : http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/SDS2004/index_f.cfm.

FAITS SAILLANTS RELATIFEMENT AU RENDEMENT

Information pour la prise de décision

- Environnement Canada améliore l'accessibilité aux avertissements relatifs aux phénomènes météorologiques violents pour les Canadiens et les médias. Ces améliorations permettent d'assurer la précision et le temps opportun de la diffusion des avertissements sur le site Web météorologique d'Environnement Canada et par les partenaires du Ministère. Le service pour les médias a également été amélioré grâce à l'introduction d'un site Web plus efficace pour les médias, de même que par la mise en œuvre de services pour les médias du Bureau de service national.

AUTRES SUJETS D'INTÉRÊT

SECTION IV

Tableau 15 : Initiatives horizontales

Le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor a créé une base de données sur les résultats des initiatives horizontales (http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ma/cppi-ibdrp/hrdb-rhbd/profil_f.asp) où on y trouve de l'information sur les initiatives horizontales importantes du gouvernement fédéral. Les initiatives horizontales ont récemment été définies comme des initiatives :

- auxquelles un montant global de plus de 100 millions de dollars en financement fédéral a été affecté; ou
- qui jouent un rôle clé dans la réalisation des priorités du gouvernement; ou
- qui ont une grande visibilité.

Vous trouverez davantage de renseignements sur les initiatives pour lesquelles Environnement Canada joue un rôle important sur la base de données sur les résultats des initiatives horizontales du SCT.

Environnement Canada dirige les initiatives ci-dessous :

- Plan d'action accéléré pour les lieux fédéraux contaminés
- Changement climatique
- Bassin des Grands Lacs 2020
- Mise en oeuvre de la *Loi sur les espèces en péril*

Environnement Canada participe aux initiatives suivantes :

- Stratégie canadienne de la biotechnologie (SCB)
- Partenariat rural canadien
- Équipe Canada Inc.
- Initiative sur le secteur bénévole et communautaire
- Stratégie emploi jeunesse (SEJ)

Tableau 16 : Politiques relatives aux voyages

Environnement Canada suit et utilise les politiques relatives aux voyages du SCT concernant les voyages dans le cadre de leur travail.

2003, Décima Inc. a recommandé au ministère d'adopter une démarche uniforme pour les sondages sur la qualité des services à venir, et ce, dans le but d'obtenir des données valides sur le plan statistique.

3. Normes de service pour tous les principaux services publics : élaboration des normes et rendement par rapport à ces normes.

- a) La nature des services de réglementation ne permet pas d'élaborer des normes pour les opérations du Règlement sur les déchets dangereux.
- b) et c) Les initiatives en matière d'avertissements météorologiques et de rapports de précipitations tenteront d'améliorer davantage leurs produits et services puisque les Canadiens ont manifesté, lors de récents sondages, leur désir d'être informés plus rapidement lorsque surviennent des événements météorologiques graves. Le ministère continue de collaborer avec ses partenaires, plus particulièrement avec les médias, pour fournir aux Canadiens des avis météorologiques efficaces.

4. Principales réalisations dans l'amélioration du service du point de vue des citoyens

- a) Les principaux points sont : sensibiliser davantage aux services offerts, accroître la compétence du personnel, faciliter la communication et l'accessibilité, simplifier le processus de déplacements transfrontaliers et accroître l'usage de moyens de communication électroniques. Le ministère procède actuellement à la révision approfondie des procédures rattachées à la mise en application du Règlement sur l'exportation et l'importation de déchets dangereux afin d'identifier les parties à améliorer et afin de simplifier les processus, s'il y a possibilité, sans toutefois porter atteinte aux responsabilités légales de la DMT, l'organisme de réglementation. De plus, le ministère achève ses travaux sur un nouveau système de gestion de l'information harmonisé avec le système ministériel. Une fois que ce système sera mis en application, il sera possible de procéder à la recherche et à la récupération de documents plus rapidement et plus efficacement qu'auparavant.

b) et c) Le ministère continue d'utiliser des technologies innovatrices pour transmettre les avertissements, seul ou en collaboration avec d'autres organismes. Il a également mis sur pied de nouveaux programmes de sensibilisation aux phénomènes météorologiques de fort impact et de compréhension des avertissements connexes, notamment le programme « Météorologue aux alertes ».

Remarque : L'une des préoccupations du ministère à l'égard de l'IAS est que le taux de satisfaction des Canadiens en ce qui a trait aux produits et services du ministère demeure relativement élevé (par exemple, l'étude nationale de 2002 a indiqué que 86 % des Canadiens étaient satisfaits des avertissements de tempête en hiver). Il pourrait s'avérer difficile d'améliorer les services sans progrès scientifiques et techniques considérables permettant de faire des prévisions plus justes. Quelques questions principales de l'OMC ne peuvent s'appliquer aux produits et services du ministère. Par exemple, bien qu'il soit possible de mesurer la satisfaction des services offerts par les médias, d'autres questions comme la « rapidité de l'information » (c'est-à-dire le temps qu'il faut pour avoir un service) et le « temps d'attente » (le temps d'attente à un point de service) ne sont pas pertinentes. Par ailleurs, la prestation des services est assurée par les médias, un tiers parti qui ne peut être entièrement contrôlé par le ministère. De plus, tous les médias n'obtiennent pas leurs renseignements météorologiques du ministère, les sondages ne peuvent faire la distinction entre les renseignements du ministère et les renseignements provenant d'un tiers parti. Enfin, certaines questions de l'OMC sur la « performance » ne peuvent s'appliquer aux produits et services du ministère; par exemple, il serait quasi inutile d'interroger les Canadiens sur les services reçus ou sur la compétence du personnel, puisqu'il y a très peu d'interaction entre le personnel du ministère et la clientèle lorsque cette dernière souhaite obtenir des renseignements sur les prévisions de précipitations et les avertissements météorologiques.

Tableau 14 : Initiatives d'amélioration des services (IAS)

Le Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor a demandé à tous les ministères de produire des rapports au sujet des quatre éléments clés de leur rendement concernant la prestation de service, soit :

1. Les programmes et les services qui entrent dans le cadre d'un plan d'amélioration des services;
2. Etablissement des niveaux de base en matière de satisfaction des clients et des progrès réalisés en vue d'atteindre les cibles de satisfaction des clients;
3. Les standards relatifs aux services pour tous les services publics clés et établissement de normes et de rendement en fonction de ces standards;
4. Achèvement principal concernant l'amélioration du service du point de vue du client.

1. Programmes et services visés par un plan d'amélioration des services.

Le plan d'amélioration des services d'Environnement Canada comprend trois principaux secteurs :

a)	Les opérations du règlement sur les déchets dangereux;
b)	Les avertissements météorologiques; et
c)	Les rapports de précipitation.

2. Elaboration de données de référence en matière de satisfaction de la clientèle et progrès pour atteindre les cibles de satisfaction.

Un sondage (2002) a été mené pour évaluer la satisfaction de la clientèle relativement à l'opération du Règlement sur l'exportation et l'importation des déchets dangereux (REID) afin d'étudier la qualité des services offerts par Environnement Canada à sa clientèle, notamment en ce qui concerne le traitement des avis et des manifestes et la promotion de la conformité du règlement. Les résultats du sondage de 2002 démontrent que la clientèle est en grande partie satisfaite du service : la qualité générale est évaluée à 75 %. Une nouvelle version révisée du règlement a d'abord été publiée dans la Gazette du Canada, partie I, et la version définitive sera publiée dans la Gazette du Canada, partie II, et promulguée en 2005. Il se pourrait que la satisfaction de l'IAS s'en voie affectée, puisque la communauté réglementée risque de démontrer un taux d'insatisfaction au cours de cette période, non pas en raison d'une mauvaise prestation des services, mais plutôt à cause de la nécessité de s'adapter à un nouveau règlement.

Deux sondages indiquaient des résultats semblables quant à l'importance des avertissements météorologiques : un sondage effectué en 1990 (Market Facts du Canada Ltée 1990) et une étude nationale effectuée en 2002 (Décima 2002). En 1990 comme en 2002, la cote nationale accordée à l'importance des avertissements météorologiques était de 82 sur une échelle de 0 à 100 (0 étant cote la plus basse et 100 la cote la plus élevée). À l'échelle régionale, les données indiquent que le niveau de satisfaction était légèrement inférieur dans la région de l'Atlantique et en C.-B., mais les différences n'étaient pas suffisamment importantes pour conclure à un changement. Il y avait quatre points de données comparables pour analyser la satisfaction de la clientèle par rapport aux avertissements météorologiques : des études nationales menées en 1986 (Groupe conseil Coopers & Lybrand 1986), en 1990 (Market Facts du Canada Ltée 1990), en 1996 (Comquest Research 1996) et en 2002 (Décima 2002). Le niveau de satisfaction a peu changé entre 1986 (74) et 2002 (75) (le niveau en 1990 et en 1996 était de 72). À l'échelle régionale, le niveau de satisfaction a connu une légère augmentation en C.-B. entre 1990 et 2002 (il est passé de 67 à 79).

Deux points de données ont fourni des conclusions semblables quant à l'importance des prévisions de précipitation : des sondages menés en 1996 (Comquest Research 1996) et en 2002 (Décima 2002). On a noté peu de changements par rapport à l'importance relative quant à la hauteur des précipitations (27 et 24), le type de précipitations (20 dans les deux cas) et la durée (début et fin) des précipitations (19 et 18), ce qui suggère que l'importance relative de la plupart des types de prévisions de précipitations n'a pas vraiment changé. Il y avait quatre points de données comparables pour analyser le niveau de satisfaction relativement aux prévisions de précipitations : des études nationales menées en 1983 (Crop Inc. 1983), en 1996 (Comquest Research 1996), en 1997 (Goldfarb Consultants 1997) et en 2002 (Décima 2002). Les données indiquaient une hausse importante du niveau de la satisfaction en 1983 et en 1997 (la cote est passée de 43 à 73) suivie d'une baisse importante en 2002 (chute à 66). La tendance est observable, à des degrés plus ou moins équivalents, dans toutes les régions du pays. En rédigeant son rapport en

Vérifications ou évaluations internes	
Vérifications internes	
Suivi de la vérification du programme de sécurité et de santé au travail (SST) dans les centres de recherches du SPE	
Vérification de la gestion de l'information (suivi)	
Vérification de la sécurité des technologies de l'information (suivi)	
Vérification de l'étude de cas des autorisations d'achats locaux	
Suivi de la vérification de la gestion financière - RCN	
Suivi de la vérification de la gestion financière - région de l'Atlantique	
Évaluation des assouplissements financiers accordés au SMC - OSM (suivi)	
Évaluation formative de la LCPE 1999 : Environnement Canada (suivi)	
Étude de cas des autorisations d'achats locaux	
Suivi de la vérification du programme de sécurité et de santé au travail (SST)	
Vérification des comptes créditeurs - Taxis	
Vérification des méthodes et des pratiques d'établissement des coûts et des prix des produits de PME	
Évaluations internes	
Évaluation des assouplissements financiers accordés au SMC - OSM	
Suivi de l'examen de la conformité au processus réglementaire	
Suivi de l'examen du Système de gestion de l'environnement d'Environnement Canada	

Pour en savoir davantage sur les évaluations et vérifications internes mentionnées précédemment, veuillez vous rendre à l'adresse s60

uivante : http://www.lbs-sct.gc.ca/maldatabase/newdeptview_f.asp?id=38

Sommaire : La vérificatrice générale a exprimé des préoccupations au sujet de la gouvernance des fondations, en particulier en vue de l'amélioration de la reddition de comptes des fondations parrainées par le gouvernement au Parlement dans trois domaines, soit : l'information communiquée au Parlement et au public, les mécanismes de surveillance ministérielle et les évaluations et vérifications externes.

Recommandation : 4.29 Les ministres parrains devraient déposer en temps opportun au Parlement les plans généraux ou les sommaires de plans généraux et les rapports annuels des fondations. En consultation avec celles-ci, les ministres parrains devraient encourager les fondations à présenter de l'information significative sur les résultats dans leurs plans et rapports.

Réponse du gouvernement : Nous souscrivons à la conclusion de la vérificatrice générale selon laquelle des améliorations ont été apportées aux rapports au Parlement et à la population. Dans le Plan budgétaire de 2003, le gouvernement s'engageait à prendre un certain nombre de mesures pour améliorer les renseignements fournis au Parlement au sujet des plans et des résultats des fondations. Toutes les obligations de présentation de rapports au Parlement conformément à la loi sont satisfaites. Depuis maintenant plusieurs années, les ministres déposent au Parlement les rapports annuels des fondations, comptant pour 80 pour cent de tous les transferts aux fondations. Dans la mesure où il y a d'autres fondations importantes dont les rapports ne sont pas déposés au Parlement, le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor encouragera les ministres à le faire.

De plus, les ministres doivent faire rapport des plans et des résultats importants des fondations dans leurs rapports sur les plans et les priorités et leurs rapports ministériels sur le rendement. Ils sont également tenus de les placer dans le contexte des plans et des résultats globaux du ministère. Cette exigence horizontale en matière de exigences en matière de rapport de dépense les attend de la vérificatrice générale. Le SCT a émis des lignes directrices au sujet de ces exigences en matière de rapport.

Le gouvernement estime que beaucoup de renseignements au sujet des plans et des résultats sont disponibles dans ces rapports déposés au Parlement et sur les sites Web des ministères et des fondations. Il existe donc des possibilités de participer pour les ministres et les responsables des fondations. À titre d'exemple, les représentants de nombreuses fondations ont comparu devant des comités parlementaires.

Néanmoins, le gouvernement reconnaît que d'autres améliorations peuvent être apportées à la qualité et à l'exhaustivité des rapports sur les plans et les résultats des fondations et il s'engage à le faire.

Recommandation : 4.36 Les ministres parrains qui œuvrent dans des secteurs où des fondations financées par le gouvernement fédéral sont appelées à intervenir devraient, de concert avec les fondations, mettre au point des exigences en matière de rapports qui établissent des liens avec la façon dont les fondations mesurent leurs résultats et en rendent compte.

Réponse du gouvernement : L'intégration horizontale de la politique publique représente une grande priorité du gouvernement. Comme l'a reconnu la vérificatrice générale, beaucoup d'efforts ont été faits pour établir des cadres de gestion et de reddition de comptes axés sur les résultats et d'énormes progrès ont été accomplis. Suite à l'engagement pris dans le Plan budgétaire de 2003, quelques ministères sont maintenant en mesure de procéder à des évaluations pour déterminer l'intégration horizontale de leurs programmes avec ceux des fondations. D'autres efforts seront faits pour procéder à ces évaluations et assurer la présentation de rapports intégrés sur les résultats au Parlement.

Recommandation : 4.46 Dans les nouvelles ententes de financement ou les ententes modificatrices, les ministres parrains devraient veiller à ce que les évaluations commandées par les fondations respectent les normes d'évaluation reconnues.

Réponse du gouvernement : Le gouvernement convient que les fondations devraient utiliser des normes d'évaluation reconnues. Toutefois, il est très important de souligner que la vérificatrice générale n'a pas examiné les évaluations ou les documents connexes commandés par les fondations et qu'en conséquence, elle ne donne pas à penser que ces normes n'ont pas été respectées. Il convient également de souligner que les ministères sont déjà obligés de respecter la Politique d'évaluation du Conseil du Trésor dans le cadre de leurs évaluations.

Pour en savoir davantage sur le Chapitre 4, veuillez consulter : <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/dominionrapports.nsf/html/20050204cf.html>

administrateurs généraux devraient veiller à ce que tous les ministères et organismes les adoptent et s'efforcent de remplir les engagements et d'atteindre les nouveaux objectifs que se sera fixés l'ensemble du gouvernement en matière de gestion des déchets solides de bureau, dans le grand contexte de l'écologisation des activités gouvernementales.

Réponse du gouvernement du Canada : Il existe des mécanismes décrivant les rôles des administrateurs généraux. En se servant d'une approche axée sur la gestion des risques, le gouvernement continuera de travailler de manière coordonnée et stratégique pour que ses activités soient gérées efficacement du point de vue environnemental.

Recommandation : 3.101 Tout ministère principal désigné devrait faire un bilan des progrès accomplis et présenter un rapport récapitulatif périodique sur les engagements et les objectifs en question.

Réponse du gouvernement du Canada : L'application du cadre de gestion du rendement du DDGMF fera en sorte que les progrès soient revus et communiqués. Entre-temps, on travaille à produire la prochaine version du rapport de synthèse : *Écologisation de la grande maison fédérale*.

Pour en savoir davantage sur le Chapitre 3, veuillez consulter : <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domin/rapports/nsf/html/c20041003cf.html>

Rapport de la commissaire à l'environnement et au développement durable de 2004 – Chapitre 4 – L'évaluation de l'impact environnemental des politiques, des plans et des programmes

Sommaire : La vérification a recensé des lacunes importantes dans l'application de la *Directive du Cabinet sur l'évaluation environnementale des projets de politiques, de plans et de programmes*. Certains ministères parmi les douze vérifiés n'ont pas instauré la plupart des systèmes de gestion de base dont ils ont besoin pour se conformer à la Directive. Le Chapitre passe de neutre à positif en ce qui concerne Environnement Canada, évaluant que le Ministère a fait « quelques » progrès, et certains « satisfaisants », dans les domaines de la responsabilisation interne, le suivi et l'orientation des évaluations environnementales stratégiques. Un « classement » effectué dans le cadre de la vérification, place Environnement Canada dans les ministères les mieux classés sur les 12 qui ont été évalués, mais le Ministère ne se trouve pas parmi les premiers. Aucune recommandation n'a été faite à l'Agence canadienne d'évaluation environnementale à coordonner les réponses du gouvernement pour les recommandations relatives au chapitre.

Recommandation : 4.47 Les administrateurs généraux de tous les ministères et organismes vérifiés devraient s'assurer que leur organisation met complètement en œuvre la Directive du Cabinet sur l'évaluation environnementale des projets de politiques, de plans et de programmes. Ils devraient veiller à ce que leur organisation ait en place un système de gestion visant à assurer l'application en bonne et due forme de la Directive. Ce système devrait inclure les mesures suivantes :

- le recensement et la description des initiatives devant être soumises à l'approbation du ministre responsable du ministère ou de l'organisme ou du Cabinet;
- l'établissement d'une structure redditionnelle au sein de l'organisation;
- l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de systèmes pour assurer le contrôle de toutes les initiatives assujetties à la Directive, des explorations préliminaires et des évaluations détaillées qui sont effectuées;
- la préparation de directives et une formation à l'interne pour les gestionnaires et les employés qui préparent des politiques, des programmes et des plans;
- la mise en place de procédures de contrôle de la qualité, de consultation, de communication, de suivi et d'évaluation.

Les administrateurs généraux de tous les ministères et organismes qui ne sont pas visés par la présente vérification devraient tenir compte de cette recommandation au moment d'étudier l'application de la Directive au sein de leur organisation.

Réponse du gouvernement : L'évaluation environnementale stratégique est un outil parmi d'autres, notamment les stratégies pour un développement durable, les lois (comme la *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale*) et les moyens d'action (y compris les accords internationaux sur l'environnement), qui obligent les fonctionnaires fédéraux à tenir compte des implications pour l'environnement que contiennent les recommandations qu'ils font aux décideurs.

L'un des engagements des administrateurs généraux consiste à veiller à la mise en œuvre de la Directive du Cabinet dans leur propre ministère et à la mise en place de systèmes de gestion conformément aux recommandations de la commissaire d'ici décembre 2005. Au moment d'établir ces systèmes, les administrateurs généraux doivent tenir compte des exigences de l'organisme, des gains à obtenir par la collaboration interministérielle et de l'optimisation des ressources.

Échéancier des mesures à prendre :

- Systèmes de gestion – décembre 2005

Recommandation : 1.130 Lorsqu'ils se voient assigner la responsabilité à l'égard d'accords internationaux en matière d'environnement, les ministères ou organismes fédéraux principaux devraient préciser et documenter clairement les résultats environnementaux qu'ils prévoient obtenir, la façon dont ils vont mesurer et communiquer les résultats obtenus, ainsi que la manière dont ils vont surveiller et examiner les résultats en vue d'améliorer le rendement.

Réponse du gouvernement : Le gouvernement accepte la recommandation (réponse coordonnée par Environnement Canada au nom du gouvernement du Canada).

Le gouvernement du Canada continuera de travailler à améliorer les dispositions régissant l'établissement de rapports, qui sont prévues dans les accords environnementaux internationaux. Le ministère ou l'organisme fédéral directeur qui est responsable de chaque accord environnemental international clé fera rapport des résultats obtenus et prévus dans le cadre de l'accord sous sa responsabilité. Si son rapport ne décrit pas la méthode utilisée pour mesurer les résultats visés, pour atteindre les résultats déclarés et pour surveiller et examiner les résultats obtenus en vue de les améliorer, il devra fournir des renseignements complémentaires à cet effet.

Pour en savoir davantage sur le Chapitre 1, veuillez consulter : <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/dominion/rapports.nsf/html/c20041001cf.html>

Rapport de la commissaire à l'environnement et au développement durable de 2004 – Chapitre 3 – Les stratégies de développement durable : L'utilisation du régime fiscal et la gestion des déchets solides de bureau

Sommaire : La vérification visait à déterminer si le gouvernement fédéral respecte ses engagements en matière de développement durable sur deux points importants : l'examen des façons d'utiliser le régime fiscal pour mieux intégrer l'économie et l'environnement, d'une part, et la gestion des déchets solides produits par les bureaux fédéraux, d'autre part. La vérification précise que le Ministère n'a pas mis en œuvre un plan d'action concernant la gestion des déchets solides et que les taux de détournement sont loin des objectifs visés.

Recommandation : 3.99 Tout ministre principal désigné pour remplir ce mandat devrait collaborer avec les autres ministères et organismes en vue d'élaborer des lignes directrices sur la mise en œuvre de la gestion des déchets. Ces lignes directrices devraient être à la disposition des ministères et organismes à temps pour la prochaine ronde de stratégies de développement durable, dont l'échéance est décembre 2006. Il faudrait envisager ce qui suit :

- tirer parti des systèmes de gestion de l'environnement, là où ils existent;
- préciser les rôles et les responsabilités;
- fournir l'infrastructure nécessaire;
- établir des critères de recyclage lorsqu'il n'existe pas de programmes municipaux, comme le compostage;
- élaborer des programmes d'éducation et de sensibilisation;
- communiquer périodiquement les résultats aux occupants des immeubles;
- prévoir dans les contrats les pratiques à adopter pour le transport des déchets et des matières recyclables;
- établir des indicateurs de mesure communs et des méthodes de mesure de résultats économiquement efficaces dans l'ensemble du gouvernement;
- établir un modèle commun de rapport pour faciliter la présentation de rapports récapitulatifs.

Réponse du gouvernement du Canada : Des travaux sont en cours par l'entremise du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor et des ministères clés participant au projet Développement durable dans la grande maison fédérale (DDGMF) en vue d'élaborer un cadre de gestion du rendement pour les opérations durables. (DDGMF est la structure de gouvernance qui intègre le DDOG et l'Initiative fédérale Frécher par l'exemple.) Ce cadre cernera les thèmes suivants : les milieux bâtis, l'approvisionnement écologique, la gestion des terres, le transport, la conservation de l'eau et la gestion des eaux usées ainsi que la gestion des déchets solides. Quand le thème de la gestion des déchets solides aura été complètement élaboré, les exigences de reddition de comptes, de rendement et de mesure de cet aspect opérationnel seront déterminées à temps pour donner une orientation pour les prochaines stratégies de développement durable, attendues en l'an 2006.

De plus, les systèmes de gestion environnementale offrent aux ministères et aux organismes un outil pour traiter systématiquement tous les aspects de leurs activités du point de vue environnemental. Un système de gestion environnementale permet également aux ministères et aux organismes d'employer une approche axée sur la gestion des risques dans la gestion de leurs activités, en traitant les aspects qui ont, selon eux, des effets négatifs plus importants sur l'environnement.

Le gouvernement continuera d'améliorer ces mécanismes.

Recommandation : 3.100 Une fois que l'on aura élaboré les lignes directrices sur la mise en œuvre, les

Tableau 13 : Réponse aux comités parlementaires, aux vérifications et aux

évaluations

Réponse aux comités parlementaires

Sommaire des questions soulevées, des recommandations et des progrès relatifs au respect des engagements. Ajoutez un lien donnant accès à la réponse du ministère. (Si aucune recommandation n'a été reçue, il faut également le signaler).

Réponse aux rapports du Bureau du vérificateur général

Rapport de la commissaire à l'environnement et au développement durable de 2004 - Chapitre 1 – Accords internationaux en matière d'environnement

Sommaire : Les objectifs visaient à déterminer de quelle manière le gouvernement fédéral est responsable des

résultats liés à ses accords internationaux en matière d'environnement. En ce qui concerne l'Accord Canada-États-Unis sur la qualité de l'air et sur la Convention portant sur les zones humides d'intérêt international, particulièrement comme les habitats des oiseaux d'eau (Convention de Ramsar). La vérification est essentielle pour l'environnement Canada relativement à l'établissement des objectifs et à la mesure des résultats connexes aux sites Ramsar. De plus, le chapitre souligne que, aussi bien pour le Protocole de Montréal concernant les substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone que pour l'Annexe sur l'ozone de l'Accord Canada-États-Unis sur la qualité de l'air, les résultats environnementaux attendus ont été définis et qu'Environnement Canada mesure les résultats réels en regard de ces attentes. Cependant, la vérification précise que Le Ministère n'est pas en mesure de faire rapport sur l'état de la situation relatives aux réductions visées de NO_x et de COV dû au manque de comparaisons des données.

Recommandation : 1.60 Environnement Canada devrait préciser ses objectifs de réduction des émissions et les résultats prévus, et expliquer clairement les raisons pour lesquelles ses estimations et ses projections sont différentes des cibles fixées.

Réponse du Ministère : Le Ministère accepte la recommandation.

Les objectifs d'Environnement Canada pour l'Annexe sur l'ozone, en terme de réduction des émissions, consistent à appliquer les mesures de réduction des émissions d'oxydes d'azote (NO_x) et de composés organiques volatils (COV) qui sont établies pour le Canada dans l'accord international. La diminution des niveaux d'ozone dans l'air ambiant dans l'est du Canada devrait mener à l'application des mesures prises par le Canada en même temps que les mesures de réduction des émissions que les États-Unis s'engagent à appliquer dans l'Annexe sur l'ozone. Étant donné que l'information sur les émissions de l'industrie et d'autres sources est devenue plus précise et plus complète, le Canada est parvenu à revoir ses estimations de réduction des émissions de NO_x et de COV pour 2007 et 2010, compte tenu de l'application des mesures prévues dans l'Annexe sur l'ozone. Bien que la révision de l'estimation en 2004 ait été une exigence de l'Annexe sur l'ozone, le Canada mettra à jour son estimation des réductions d'émissions devant mener à des mesures découlant de l'Annexe sur l'ozone et rendra compte de ces projections révisées périodiquement, dans les rapports biennaux canado-américains sur les progrès de la mise en œuvre de l'Accord sur la qualité de l'air.

Recommandation : 1.18 Environnement Canada devrait veiller à ce que des résultats de conservation attendus soient précisés pour chaque site Ramsar et à ce que les résultats de la conservation et le rendement fassent périodiquement l'objet d'une surveillance et de rapports.

Réponse du Ministère : Environnement Canada accepte la recommandation.

Dans le cadre de ses capacités et ressources, Environnement Canada va mettre à jour tous les plans de gestion des sites Ramsar désignés sur les terres du Ministère, conformément aux lignes directrices de planification de la gestion de la Convention de Ramsar. Environnement Canada encourage les gestionnaires des sites Ramsar qui ne sont pas situés sur des terres appartenant au Ministère à préparer des plans de gestion conformes aux lignes directrices de planification de la gestion de la Convention de Ramsar. Ceci sera complété avant la dixième Convention des Parties de Ramsar (2008).

Dans le cadre de ses capacités et ressources, Environnement Canada va évaluer les résultats en matière de conservation et le rendement pour tous les sites Ramsar du Canada situés sur les terres du Ministère. Il va également en faire rapport tous les trois ans par le truchement du rapport national du Canada à la Convention des Parties de Ramsar. Le Ministère encouragera les gestionnaires des sites Ramsar qui ne sont pas situés sur des terres appartenant à Environnement Canada à évaluer les résultats en matière de conservation et le rendement pour tous ces sites et à faire rapport tous les trois ans par le truchement du rapport national du Canada à la Convention des Parties de Ramsar.

18) Adresse électronique du rapport annuel de la fondation : http://www.clayoquotbiosphere.org/											
17) Site de la fondation : http://www.clayoquotbiosphere.org/											
16) Résultats importants d'évaluation et adresse électronique de la dernière évaluation : Corrélativement au Programme sur l'homme et la biosphère de l'UNESCO et à l'Association canadienne des réserves de la biosphère, un examen du programme de la CBT a été entrepris afin de mesurer les réalisations accomplies au cours des cinq premières années du projet de la fondation de la CBT et pour déterminer les étapes pour les cinq prochaines années, jusqu'en 2010.											
15) Commentaires sur les écarts : Sans objet											
14) Subventions conditionnelles											
8)	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	9)	Dépenses réelles 2003-2004	10)	Dépenses prévues 2004-2005	11)	Autorisations totales 2004-2005	12)	Dépenses réelles 2004-2005	13)	Écarts entre 10 et 12
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17) Résultats obtenus et progrès réalisés : (parmi l'ensemble des résultats ministériels) Les affectation du fonds pour la recherche axée sur la communauté, l'éducation, les séances de formation, le renforcement des capacités et les projets culturels ont mené à la création de six projets financés en partenariat avec l'école communautaire de Wickaninnish, la <i>Central Westcoast Forest Society</i> , la <i>Pacific Rim Arts</i> , la Chambre de commerce de Tofino Long Beach, la <i>Pacific Hospice Society</i> et Eco-fonds. De plus, un fonds a été offert à l' <i>Ucluelet First Nation</i> pour permettre la sculpture d'un totem élevé au début du sentier Nuu-chah-nulth dans la réserve de parc national Pacific Rim, au programme de maintien et de rétablissement de l'herbe à bernaches, afin de fournir le matériel d'éducation à Ucluelet Harbour et à mener une vaste étude sur les prédateurs. Des bourses universitaires ont été remises avec l'aide de <i>genus capital management</i> . Malheureusement, aucune demande n'a été faite dans la région centrale de Nuu-chah-nulth. Des consultations sont en cours par l'entremise du Comité de l'éducation de la CBT afin de déterminer de quelle manière est-ce que la promotion des programmes de bourse d'études peut être fait au sein des communautés pour que les étudiants autochtones fassent des demandes.											

1) Nom de la fondation : Clayoquot Biosphere Trust (CBT)			
2) Date de mise en œuvre : 2000	3) Date de clôture : Continu	4) Dépenses d'EC : 12 M\$	
5) But du financement : Créer un fonds de dotation pour la CBT – la pierre angulaire de la Réserve de biosphère de Clayoquot Sound-UNESCO. La CBT utilisera les revenus provenant du fonds de dotation afin d'appuyer la recherche locale, l'éducation et la formation dans la région de la Réserve de biosphère.			
6) Objectifs, résultats prévus :			
Objectifs	Résultats prévus	Résultats	
<p>Établir et mettre en œuvre des comités techniques dans le domaine du développement marin, aquatique, terrestre, éducationnel et communautaire afin de recommander l'approbation d'initiatives communautaires et de les appuyer.</p> <p>Améliorer la communication avec les collectivités afin de faciliter la participation au travail du CBT et d'aider à mieux le comprendre.</p> <p>Maintenir les initiatives courantes de financement et chercher d'autres sources de financement dans le but de maximiser les retombées communautaires par les bourses d'études, le financement de projets et les partenariats fondés sur la collaboration.</p> <p>Chercher à réaliser des initiatives et à établir des partenariats ciblés afin de produire des retombées communautaires importantes et d'offrir la possibilité de mettre sur pied des projets de collaboration.</p>	<p>Les collectivités locales et les Premières nations poursuivent un dialogue constant sur l'élaboration de solutions locales à l'égard de la conservation, du développement durable et des collectivités en santé.</p> <p>Réunions organisées et tenues avec chaque collectivité régionale et des Premières nations pour leur donner un plus grand sentiment d'appartenance au CBT.</p> <p>On cherchera à obtenir d'autres fonds qui serviront à des bourses d'études afin de promouvoir les possibilités d'études postsecondaires pour les étudiants locaux.</p> <p>Le maintien de partenariats et d'alliances avec les collectivités locales et les Premières nations qui déboucheront sur l'amélioration de la collaboration entre intervenants et sur des solutions à des défis locaux qui se posent sur les plans de l'environnement et du développement durable.</p>	<p>La valeur estimative du fonds était de 13 547 942 \$ le 31 décembre 2004. En se fondant sur la valeur du marché pour le fonds, la direction de la CBT suit un « plan d'affaires conservateur » qui limite les coûts administratifs et des programmes tout en se concentrant sur l'accroissement du Fonds. L'objectif premier de ce plan d'affaires est de faire fructifier le Fonds tout en finançant les programmes et les projets locaux pour réaliser la vision et la mission de la CBT. Des réunions de la direction de la CBT ont eu lieu à Tofino, Ucluelet et dans chacune des six communautés autochtones afin de fournir aux membres des communautés intéressées une possibilité de dialogue concernant les priorités de la CBT et de donner de l'information concernant les prochaines affectations du Fonds.</p> <p>Des comités techniques composés de volontaires sont créés dans les secteurs marin/aquatique, terrestres, de l'éducation, de la culture et du développement communautaire. Ces comités offriront un appui au conseil de direction, tout en leur proposant des recommandations au sujet de l'approbation des recherches, de l'éducation, des formations, du renforcement des capacités et du renforcement de la santé au sein des communautés. Une autre fonction principale de ces</p>	

<p>de 2004-2005 avec l'utilisation du site Web du réseau des connaissances de la FMC (http://kn.fcm.ca). Par l'entremise de ce site Web, une base de données sur les études et les projets, y compris les études de cas des essais sur le terrain et les études de faisabilité approuvées dans le cadre du FHMV sont désormais accessibles. Ces études de cas seront utilisées lors d'une série d'ateliers d'orientation pour les communautés durables offerts en partenariat avec les FCMV et les partenaires de la FMC dans le cadre du programme pour la protection du climat.</p> <p>Les ministères responsables ont également renégoié l'accord de financement des FCMV suivant l'annonce d'une affectation additionnelle de 300 M\$ aux FCMV dans le budget de 2005. Les faits saillants importants relatifs au nouvel accord qui auront des répercussions sur les résultats dans les années à venir sont les suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La consolidation des deux accords précédents des FHMV et FIMV en un seul accord, soit les FCMV, rassemblant ainsi un nouveau fonds de 500 millions de dollars; - Réorientation des résultats des FCMV en fonction des avantages environnementaux au lieu de l'innovation; - Création d'une échelle pour les offres financières qui varient selon l'accroissement des avantages environnementaux, créant ainsi une motivation d'atteindre les meilleurs avantages environnementaux possibles; - Inclusion des données qui permettent le financement des études de faisabilité et des essais sur le terrain par l'entremise de subventions provenant du fonds de 500 millions de dollars; - Inclusion d'un élément concernant le renforcement des capacités provenant du fonds de 500 millions de dollars; - Un montant de 150 millions de dollars à être prévu pour l'attribution de prêts pour le nouveau développement et la remise en état des friches industrielles; <p>Ces changements visent à accroître les avantages environnementaux provenant des investissements des FCMV dans l'infrastructure municipale verte.</p> <p>REMARQUE : À cause de l'affectation additionnelle de 500 millions de dollars dans les FCMV au budget de 2005, les FCMV se voient dans l'obligation de réviser les déclarations faites concernant les plans et les priorités de 2005. Il est prévu que le document révisé soit disponible au début de l'automne 2005.</p>						
<p>7) Résultats obtenus et progrès réalisés : (parmi l'ensemble des résultats ministériels)</p>						
13	12	11	10	9	8	7
Écarts entre 10 et 12	Dépenses réelles 2004-2005	Autorisations totales 2004-2005	Dépenses prévues 2004-2005	Dépenses réelles 2003-2004	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	14) Subventions conditionnelles
--	--	--	--	--	--	15) Commentaires sur les écarts : Sans objet
<p>16) Résultats importants d'évaluation et adresse électronique de la dernière évaluation : Les FCMV a entrepris une évaluation indépendante du Fonds. Les résultats de cette évaluation ont démontré que toutes les clauses importantes qui ont été étudiées sont conforme dans l'ensemble et que tous les enjeux qui ne l'étaient pas ont été abordés par les FCMV. La revue opérationnelle a également constaté que les processus et pratiques au niveau administratif sont en place de manière générale afin de gérer le Fonds.</p>						
<p>17) Site de la fondation : http://www.fcm.ca/french/main-f.html</p>						
<p>18) Adresse électronique du rapport annuel de la fondation : http://www.fcm.ca/french/publications/far2005-f.pdf</p>						

Créé dans le budget de 2000 avec une affectation de 125 M\$, les FMV, composé des FHMV et FIMV, ont doublé leur affectation dans le budget de 2002 avec un investissement additionnel de 125 M\$. Les 50 M\$ des FMV ont permis d'offrir des subventions en vue d'appuyer la faisabilité des études visant à accroître l'expertise municipale et les connaissances afin d'être à l'avant-garde des pratiques et des technologies environnementales. Les 200 M\$ du FIMV ont quant à eux permis l'émission de prêts et de garanties de prêts afin d'accroître les investissements municipaux dans les projets novateurs d'infrastructure environnementale.

Le budget de 2005 a annoncé un financement additionnel de 300 M\$ aux FMV pour l'exercice financier 2005-2006* pour un grand total de 550 millions de dollars. Grâce au budget de 2005, les FHMV et FIMV ont été rassemblés sous une seule bannière, soit les FMV, conjuguant ainsi tous les financements en un seul. Ce financement appuie les subventions, les prêts et les garanties de prêts et il est conforme à la raison d'être et au mandat de l'accord original. Un montant de 150 millions de dollars provenant de ce financement sera utilisé exclusivement pour les prêts aux fins de nettoyage et au nouveau développement des friches industrielles.

Le montant total de financement attribué aux FMV et disponible pour les municipalités est directement relié aux avantages environnementaux et/ou à l'innovation des projets entrepris, avec une combinaison subventions/prêts jusqu'à 80 % des coûts possibles des projets offrant des avantages exceptionnels pour l'environnement.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les FMV, y compris le rapport annuel de 2004-2005 des FMV et un aperçu des projets des FMV, veuillez consulter le site Web suivant : <http://www.fcm.ca/french/main-f.html>.

6) Objectifs, résultats prévus :

Encourager les mesures environnementales locales dans des domaines importants, notamment :

- énergie;
 - ressources en eau;
 - déchets;
 - transport durable;
 - friches industrielles;
 - projets communautaires intégrés.
- Les mesures de rendement suivantes ont également été décrites dans les documents distribués par la FMC aux ministères responsables (Ressources naturelles Canada et Environnement Canada) dans leur rapport annuel de 2004-2005. Des résultats additionnels sont fournis dans la renégociation de l'accord de financement des FMV suivant une nouvelle affectation dans le budget de 2005.

- Depuis 2000, les FMV ont approuvé et financé 407 projets et études pour un investissement total de 228 M\$. Ce financement a engendré un financement additionnel de plus d'un milliard de dollars provenant d'autres gouvernements et du secteur privé pour un investissement total dans l'infrastructure municipale verte de 1,39 milliard de dollars.
- Le renforcement des capacités constitue un point important des FMV avec 286 études de faisabilité financées par le FHMV pour un financement total (financements fédéraux et autres) de plus de 74 M\$.
- Soixante-deux projets de l'infrastructure verte ont également été financés par l'entremise d'un mélange de petites subventions et de prêts à faible intérêt du Fonds d'investissement municipal vert (FIMV) pour un total d'investissement total de 1,3 milliards de dollars.
- Les FMV prévoient que les incidences environnementales des ces investissements comprendront notamment : une réduction des GES de plus de 750 kilotonnes et que l'avantage le plus considérable pour la qualité de l'air provient des investissements des FMV dans les projets énergétiques.
- Au cours de 2004-2005, les FMV ont déclaré une demande sans cesse grandissante pour les subventions et les prêts provenant des FMV. Le nombre de projets approuvés du FIMV est passé de 18 en 2003-2004 à 22 en 2004-2005. Parallèlement, le nombre d'études approuvées par le FHMV est passé de 53 en 2003-2004 à 88 en 2004-2005.
- Une stratégie de transfert des connaissances a également été élaborée pour les FMV au cours

7) Résultats obtenus et progrès réalisés : (parmi l'ensemble des résultats ministériels)		Les responsables au développement de TDDC doivent être issus de consortium de partenariats afin que les candidats proviennent de compagnies, du milieu de la recherche universitaire ou d'autres organisations d'intérêt. Ces consortiums offrent une base solide non seulement au développement technologique, mais également à l'assurance d'un futur déploiement ou d'une mise à jour sur le marché lorsque les démonstrations seront complètes. Les consortiums liés au projet ont reçu un financement pour la démonstration et le développement de technologies sur le changement climatique et à la pureté de l'air, y compris : des cellules d'hydrogène comme combustible, le stockage de l'hydrogène et moyens de remise en état, les carburants biologiques, les véhicules électriques hybrides, la capture des gaz associée au changement climatique, les systèmes de chauffage à l'énergie solaire, turbine d'énergie marémotrice, recyclage du CO ₂ , isolation des édifices, les piles à longue durée, le contrôle des systèmes d'éclairage, turbines éoliennes modernes, membranes à l'éthanol, les séparateurs pétrole-sable, membranes; digesteurs anaérobiques des déchets solides, fourches de puissance pour les cellules de carburant, systèmes marins d'injection au diesel, les systèmes de séquestration du carbone, contrôle des réseaux électriques, systèmes en boucle fermée pour les édifices et les usines de pâtes et papiers, traitement des eaux usées, incinération moderne des déchets, réductions des émissions de mercure et recyclages des déchets des fonderies. Selon le rapport annuel de 2004 de TDDC, au 31 mars 2005 les 46 projets financés constituent une possibilité de 12 mégatonnes de réduction des émissions de CO ₂ d'ici 2010.	
14) Subventions conditionnelles		125 M\$	
10) Dépenses réelles		100 M\$	
11) Dépenses réelles		100 M\$	
12) Dépenses réelles		100 M\$	
13) Écarts entre 10 et 12		--	
15) Commentaires sur les écarts : Sans objet			
16) Résultats importants d'évaluation et adresse électronique de la dernière évaluation : Sans objet			
17) Site de la fondation : http://www.sdtc.ca/fr/index.htm			
18) Adresse électronique du rapport annuel de la fondation : http://www.sdtc.ca/fr/news/annual_reports.htm			
1) Nom de la fondation : Fonds municipaux verts (FMV) de la Fédération canadienne des municipalités (FCM) – Le Fonds d'habilitation municipale vert (FHMV) et Fonds d'investissement municipal vert (FIMV)			
2) Date de mise en œuvre : Budget 2000		3) Date de clôture : inexistante	
4) Dépenses d'EC : 275 M\$		5) But du financement : Les FMV visent à encourager les investissements dans des projets environnementaux qui portent sur les infrastructures municipales. Plus précisément, les priorités du fonds sont d'avoir un effet positif sur la santé et la qualité de vie des Canadiens en favorisant la réduction des émissions de GES, l'amélioration de la qualité de l'air, de l'eau et du sol au niveau local et la promotion des énergies renouvelables en appuyant des études et des projets environnementaux dans le secteur municipal.	
Les FMV sont financés et gérés à part égale par RNCAN et Environnement Canada sans aucun lien de dépendance, créant ainsi un partenariat solide entre la FCM et le gouvernement du Canada. Le comité de direction de la FCM, officiellement désigné comme l'organe décisionnel des fonds, est appuyé par un conseil de 15 membres comprenant cinq membres désignés par le gouvernement fédéral. Le conseil joue un rôle clé et il est appuyé par le secrétariat de la FCM et le comité d'examen par des pairs des FMV.			

phénomènes météorologiques violents sur la côte de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, un secteur industriel important;						
- Achèvement d'un registre sur une période de cinq ans sur les concentrations printanières d'ozone et d'autres gaz à l'état de trace dans la stratosphère arctique.						
8)	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	9)	Dépenses réelles 2003-2004	10)	Dépenses prévues 2004-2005	11) Autorisations totales 2004-2005
12)	Dépenses réelles 2004-2005	13)	Écarts entre 10 et 12			
14) Subventions conditionnelles						
15) Commentaires sur les écarts : Sans objet						
16) Résultats importants d'évaluation et adresse électronique de la dernière évaluation : Sans objet						
17) Site de la fondation : http://www.cfcas.org/index_f.html						
18) Adresse électronique du rapport annuel de la fondation : http://www.cfcas.org/sitemap_f.html						

1) Norm de la fondation : Fonds d'appui technologique au développement durable (FATDD)		
2) Date de mise en œuvre : 2001	3) Date de clôture : 2012	4) Dépenses d'EC : 275 M\$
5) But du financement : Stimuler le développement et la démonstration de technologies canadiennes portant particulièrement sur le changement climatique, la qualité de l'air et les sols.		
6) Objectifs, résultats prévus : Financer le développement et la démonstration des technologies canadiennes qui abordent les enjeux relatifs au changement climatique, à l'air pur, à l'eau salubre et aux sols propres.		

Objectifs	Résultats prévus	Résultats
Financer l'élaboration en accéléré et la démonstration de projets de collaboration portant sur les enjeux relatifs au changement climatique et à la qualité de l'air. Avec les 200 millions de dollars de son budget de 2004, le mandat de TDDC a été élargi pour inclure le développement et la démonstration de nouvelles technologies d'épuration de l'eau et du sol.	Les projets fructueux diffusés entraîneront des réductions majeures des émissions de GES afin d'aider le Canada à atteindre les objectifs du Protocole de Kyoto. De nouvelles technologies innovatrices permettront d'atteindre les autres priorités d'Environnement Canada qui ont trait à l'air pur.	Au 31 mars 2005, TDDC avait affecté 89 M\$ (27 %) au financement du développement technologique et démonstrations relativement à 46 projets sur le changement climatique et l'air pur, tandis que le secteur privé a apporté une contribution de 176 M\$ (55 %) et que 57 M\$ (18 %) provenait d'autres sources gouvernementales, pour une valeur totale du projet de 322 M\$. TDDC a également conservé un ratio de 80/20 dans son financement au projet, soit 80 % du financement sur le appuyer les technologies sur le changement climatique et 20 % à celles relatives à la pureté de l'air, tout en reconnaissant les avantages inter-reliés des deux types de technologie. Le prochain financement concernant le projet comprendra le mandat plus large englobant

et de la qualité de l'air, ainsi que leurs répercussions sur la santé humaine et l'environnement naturel, notamment le nord du Canada.

-Favoriser les méthodes coopératives et pluridisciplinaires dans la recherche sur la météorologie, les sciences de l'atmosphère, la qualité de l'air, le climat et le changement climatique;

-Encourager la participation et l'appui d'autres secteurs à l'avancement des sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère au Canada, notamment du secteur privé.

atmosphériques afin d'établir de meilleures prévisions sur l'environnement marin et d'améliorer la compréhension du rôle des océans dans le climat.

Prestige et profil rehaussés des chercheurs canadiens; plus grande participation des Canadiens dans les activités scientifiques internationales.

7) Résultats obtenus et progrès réalisés : (parmi l'ensemble des résultats ministériels)

En date du 31 mars 2005, la fondation avait investi plus de 70 M\$ dans la recherche universitaire en matière de climat, de qualité de l'air, des prévisions environnementales marines au sien de 13 réseaux de collaboration d'envergure et de 107 projets. Plus de la moitié des engagements du FCSCA ont été pris dans le domaine du climat. Plusieurs réseaux sont reliés à des programmes de recherche internationaux qui impliquent un grand nombre de partenaires. Le soutien complémentaire pour ces réseaux a doublé les ressources qui leurs étaient octroyées. La fondation a été l'hôte et l'hôte conjoint d'un certain nombre d'ateliers et de symposiums sur des sujets tels que les températures extrêmes et le climat arctique, ainsi que sur l'appui partiel à deux bureaux de projets internationaux au Canada et au Secréariat national pour l'année polaire internationale (2007).

En août 2003, le Premier ministre a demandé au FCSCA de préparer un rapport pour les Canadiens sur la science du changement climatique. Le rapport se concentrera sur la science relative au changement climatique : ce que nous savons, ce que nous ignorons, de même que la capacité du Canada à offrir aux Canadiens des conseils axés sur la science en vue de faciliter la prise de décision en matière d'adaptation et d'atténuation, aujourd'hui et dans l'avenir. On prévoit que les recommandations seront portées sur les besoins scientifiques pour l'avenir (y compris la surveillance) et sur l'organisation de la science (nationale et internationale).

Le financement du FCSCA appuie les réseaux de recherche et les projets dans les domaines tels que la science des systèmes climatiques, les GES, les températures extrêmes, la qualité de l'air et sur les conditions atmosphériques océaniques. Les résultats de la recherche sont significatifs des politiques et des opérations dans les domaines tels que le changement climatique, les prévisions météorologiques et environnementales, la sécurité publique, la santé humaine et la gestion des ressources naturelles. Les réalisations pour l'exercice financier 2004-2005 comprennent notamment :

- Accroissement de la capacité du Service météorologique du Canada à conjuguer les modèles climatiques globaux avec les représentations à jour des cycles biogéochimiques importants; Déterminer que les forêts d'âge moyen (35 à 60 ans) ont la meilleure capacité d'absorption et de rétention du carbone. Cette découverte aide Ressource naturelles Canada à élaborer des politiques concernant la gestion de la forêt et à fournir des données relatives au carbone en vue de réaliser l'engagement du Canada envers le Protocole de Kyoto;
- Nouvelles connaissances sur le comportement des différentes particules dans l'air qui ont permis de préciser les modèles régionaux de la qualité de l'air et qui ont permis d'en arriver à des prévisions plus précises pour la qualité de l'air dans les zones urbaines;
- Nouvelles techniques dans la modélisation océanique qui amélioreront la précision des

Tableau 12 : Subventions conditionnelles (fondations)

1) Nom de la fondation : Fondation canadienne pour les sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère (FSCA)			
2) Date de mise en œuvre : février 2000		3) Date de clôture : 2010	4) Dépenses d'EC : 110 M\$
5) But du financement : Investir stratégiquement dans l'excellence de la recherche universitaire afin de fournir des connaissances scientifiques pertinentes aux responsables des politiques; de produire de meilleures connaissances sur le changement climatique et ses répercussions sur l'environnement naturel; de produire des résultats en vue d'aider le Canada à tenir ses engagements internationaux en matière d'environnement; et d'assurer une offre de ressources humaines qualifiées pour relever les défis environnementaux de demain.			
6) Objectifs, résultats prévus :			
Objectifs		Résultats prévus	
<p>Améliorer la capacité scientifique du Canada en finançant la production et la diffusion de savoir dans des domaines d'importance nationale et de pertinence stratégique par l'appui convergent vers l'excellence de la recherche universitaire dans les sciences climatiques et atmosphériques. Les principaux objectifs consistent à :</p> <p>-Canaliser et renforcer les moyens scientifiques dont dispose le Canada pour aborder la question du changement climatique et le problème de la qualité de l'air;</p> <p>-Établir une base scientifique permettant de mieux comprendre le changement et le système climatiques (y compris les processus et les prévisions), les phénomènes météorologiques violents, la qualité de l'air et les prévisions sur l'environnement marin.</p> <p>-Établir une base scientifique servant à élaborer des politiques portant sur des répercussions des phénomènes météorologiques violents, du changement climatique</p>		<p>Amélioration des prévisions atmosphériques et des politiques, de la sécurité de l'environnement et des stratégies de gestion du risque.</p> <p>Amélioration de la stabilité économique par la production et l'application de connaissances nouvelles sur les conditions climatiques à l'origine du smog, les vecteurs de maladies, les parasites et les espèces végétales exotiques, les avalanches, les incendies de forêt et d'autres menaces.</p> <p>Amélioration de la prévision et de la compréhension de phénomènes météorologiques violents (sécheresse, tempêtes hivernales, inondations).</p> <p>Formation de scientifiques qualifiés pour répondre aux besoins de la société et de l'industrie et doter des postes rendus vacants par les départs à la retraite.</p> <p>Utilisation plus efficiente et efficace des installations et des technologies de surveillance du climat à l'échelle régionale (y compris systèmes d'observation terrestre).</p> <p>Meilleures données sur les processus des systèmes climatiques qui ont des répercussions sur les sources de GES et les puits.</p> <p>Amélioration de la connaissance des océans et des processus</p>	
Résultats		<p>En janvier 2005, la Fondation avait investi plus de 65 millions de dollars dans les recherches universitaires en matière de climat et de sciences atmosphériques, de même que dans 13 réseaux de collaboration importants et dans 107 projets. Un bon nombre de ces réseaux sont reliés à des programmes internationaux de recherche impliquant tous de nombreux partenaires. Un appui complémentaire pour les réseaux a permis de doubler les ressources disponibles pour ces derniers. La fondation a également été l'hôte ou l'hôte conjoint d'un certain nombre d'ateliers et de symposiums sur des sujets tels que les phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes et le climat arctique. Elle a également offert un appui partiel à deux bureaux de projets internationaux au Canada et au Secrétariat national pour l'année polaire internationale (2007).</p>	

Environnement Canada garantit l'achèvement de la création des produits pour plusieurs projets (réorientation de *Coke Oven Brook*, mise hors service des bassins de stockage, réorientation des ressources en eau principales du parc de Victoria et création de *Cofferdam*).

Contribution par secteur d'activité (ou activité de programme)	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	Dépenses réelles 2003-2004	Dépenses prévues 2004-2005	Autorisations totales 2004-2005	Dépenses réelles 2004-2005	Écarts entre 10 et 12
Environnement sain	11,1	4,1	7,2	6,1	5,6	(1,6)
Total des PPT	11,1	4,1	7,2	6,1	5,6	(1,6)

Commentaires sur les écarts :

Il existait un écart entre les dépenses prévues et les dépenses réelles lorsque le premier budget a été déposé en 1999 et que le projet était simplement à l'étude. Plus de changements se sont produits au fur et à mesure que les renseignements devenaient disponibles pour finalement en arriver à des montants estimatifs plus précis.

De plus, des changements se sont produits dans les programmes en se fondant sur les enquêtes et les études qui ont finalement résulté en écarts entre les dépenses prévues et les dépenses réelles.

Résultats d'évaluation importants et adresse électronique de la dernière évaluation : Sans objet

Nom du programme de paiement de transfert : Programme de l'enveloppe des possibilités		
Date de mise en œuvre :	Date de clôture :	Financement ministériel total :
20 août 2000	31 mars 2008	46,1 M\$

Description du programme de paiement de transfert : Contribuer au rétablissement des espèces en péril, menacées et des autres espèce préoccupantes, et empêcher d'autres espèces de devenir une préoccupation de conservation en mobilisant les Canadiens à poser des actions qui sont avantageuses pour les espèces sauvages.

Permettre aux ONG, propriétaires terriens, le secteur privé, les organisations autochtones, milieux éducatifs, groupes communautaires et à d'autres paliers du gouvernement de planifier, gérer et réaliser les projets qui permettront d'atteindre l'objectif principal du programme.

Objectif(s) et résultats prévus :

Objectifs :

- Appuyer les projets relatifs aux habitats qui offrent des avantages pour les espèces en péril;
- Permettre aux Canadiens de s'impliquer activement et concrètement dans les projets d'intendance pour les espèces en péril menant à des avantages environnementaux tangibles et mesurables;
- Améliorer la compréhension scientifique, sociologique et économique du rôle de l'intendance en tant qu'outil de conservation.

Résultats prévus :

1. Sécuriser et protéger les habitats importants en vue de protéger les espèces en péril et d'appuyer leur rétablissement;
2. Atténuer les menaces de l'activité humaine sur les espèces en péril;
3. Appuyer la mise en œuvre d'autres activités prioritaires, des stratégies ou des plans d'action dans les domaines où ces derniers sont déjà en place ou en cours d'élaboration.

Résultats obtenus et progrès réalisés : Le programme d'intendance de l'habitat a permis de financer 179 projets et a accru les financements additionnels de 142 organismes partenaires. Les activités du programme ont bénéficié à 250 espèces qui sont sur la liste de la *Loi sur les espèces en péril (LEP)*. Les données ne sont pas encore disponibles concernant le nombre d'hectares de terres protégées ou améliorées

activité de programme)	2002-2003	2003-2004	prévues 2004-2005	2005	2004-2005	
Environnement sain	2,4	2,6	2,5	3,5	3,4	0,9
Nature	3,1	2,8	2,5	1,8	1,8	(0,7)
Total des PPT	5,5	5,4	5,0	5,3	5,2	0,2
Commentaires sur les écarts : sans objet.						
Résultats d'évaluation importants et adresse électronique de la dernière évaluation : Le suivi de l'examen a permis de conclure que le programme EcoAction a su voir à toutes les préoccupations et recommandations identifiées dans le rapport initial de révision. Le programme a déjà, ou est en voie de le faire, pris en considération les suggestions faites dans le cadre du rapport.						
Adresse électronique : http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/database/1det_f.asp?id=10429 .						

Nom du programme de paiement de transfert : Contributions visant à appuyer le Programme d'intendance de l'habitat

1 ^{er} avril 1999	Date de mise en œuvre :	31 mars 2005	Date de clôture :	31,6 M\$	Financement ministériel total :
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Description du programme de paiement de transfert : Ce type de contribution s'applique aux mesures correctives pour la contamination historique, le renforcement d'une communauté en santé en trouvant des solutions réalisables mises en œuvre au sein de la communauté du Cap Breton par le processus du Groupe d'action conjointe, l'amélioration au sein des écosystèmes qui est nécessaire en matière d'utilisation des terres et des ressources en eau et soumises aux lois et accords municipaux, provinciaux, nationaux et internationaux, l'utilisation optimale de la main d'œuvre locale, des services, des produits, de l'expertise et des technologies cohérentes au cours du processus.

Objectif(s) et résultats prévus :

- Réalisation des activités dans le cadre de l'accord sur le partage des coûts de 1999. Les projets relatifs au partage des coûts ont permis de sauvegarder la santé, la sécurité et l'environnement. Le financement continu du projet permet une remise en état d'un plus grand nombre de sites et, finalement, de réduire les risques relatifs aux substances toxiques et autres substances préoccupantes;
- Assurance de la fermeture adéquate des projets relatifs à l'accord du partage des coûts de 1999;
- Respecter les obligations dans le cadre des évaluations environnementales et offrir des avis techniques et réglementaires.

Résultats obtenus et progrès réalisés :

Environnement Canada a complété une vérification indépendante des accords de partage des coûts de 1999 afin d'assurer que les financements ont été utilisés de manière économique et efficace.

Le 12 mai 2004, les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont annoncé un financement de 400 millions de dollars pour la remise en état des sites. Le projet continuera d'être dirigé par la Nouvelle-Écosse alors que la direction fédérale sera transférée d'Environnement Canada à TPSCG.

Environnement Canada a respecté les obligations relatives aux évaluations environnementales avec l'achèvement de documents précursseurs.

Environnement Canada a respecté les obligations relatives au Protocole d'entente avec l'Union autochtone de la Nouvelle-Écosse en ce qui concerne l'éducation et la communication pour le projet de remise en état.

Environnement Canada assure la continuité des activités sur les sites, telles que les patrouilles de sécurité sur les sites, la surveillance de l'air ambiant, le retrait du matériel de *Domtar Tank*, et assure la livraison souple et efficace de ces programmes, de même que l'assurance de la responsabilité financière.

Contribution par secteur d'activité (ou				Dépenses réelles	Dépenses réelles	Autorisations totales 2004-2005	Dépenses réelles	Écarts entre 10 et 12
<p>Les priorités d'EcoAction sont harmonisées en fonction des secteurs d'activité de l'environnement sain et de la nature. Le programme demeure le seul programme national d'Environnement Canada visant à appuyer les projets communautaires relatifs à la qualité de l'air et de l'eau. Il améliore et complète également l'initiative du Défi d'une tonne en appuyant les projets communautaires visant la réduction des émissions individuelles de GES. EcoAction complète également les programmes d'Environnement Canada qui sont déjà en place sur les enjeux traitant des espèces en péril, de la conservation des habitats et de l'éradication des espèces envahissantes dans les secteurs ruraux et urbains. Le financement du programme mène à l'accroissement efficace des contributions des commanditaires à un ratio de 3 \$ pour chaque 1 \$ de financement du programme et soutient l'augmentation du recrutement à temps partiel et à temps plein. Le programme appuie également les stratégies de réduction de l'utilisation énergétique qui permettent aux contribuables et aux entreprises d'économiser de l'argent, qui réduisent les besoins en nettoyage coûteux des substances toxiques et dangereuses, et préservent les ressources naturelles du Canada. Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, 190 projets axés sur les communautés ont été financés par EcoAction.</p>								
<p>Résultats obtenus et progrès réalisés :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Résultats mesurables qui appuient les secteurs d'activité de l'environnement sain et de la nature d'Environnement Canada. - Résultats mesurables qui appuient les objectifs relatifs au changement climatique du gouvernement du Canada, tels que décrits dans le plan canadien sur le changement climatique et le défi d'une tonne; - Réalisation des projets axés sur la communauté qui appuient les mesures, le renforcement des capacités et la sensibilisation relativement aux enjeux prioritaires en matière d'environnement, aussi bien au niveau régional que local; - Résultats prévus : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appuyer et promouvoir des améliorations environnementales en finançant les groupes communautaires afin qu'ils puissent prendre des mesures, des activités de sensibilisation et/ou de renforcement des capacités qui touchent aux priorités d'Environnement Canada et du gouvernement, notamment : le changement climatique, la nature, la qualité des ressources en eau et la qualité de l'air; - Accroître les appuis financiers et volontaires pour les activités qui ont des avantages environnementaux mesurables; - Offrir aux Canadiens les outils dont ils ont besoin afin de poser des actions selon leurs connaissances et leurs valeurs en tant qu'individus et membres de la communauté pour appuyer le développement durable. <p>Objectif(s) et résultats prévus :</p> <p>Appuyer et promouvoir des améliorations environnementales en finançant les groupes communautaires afin qu'ils puissent prendre des mesures, des activités de sensibilisation et/ou de renforcement des capacités qui touchent aux priorités d'Environnement Canada et du gouvernement, notamment : le changement climatique, la nature, la qualité des ressources en eau et la qualité de l'air;</p> <p>Accroître les appuis financiers et volontaires pour les activités qui ont des avantages environnementaux mesurables;</p> <p>Offrir aux Canadiens les outils dont ils ont besoin afin de poser des actions selon leurs connaissances et leurs valeurs en tant qu'individus et membres de la communauté pour appuyer le développement durable.</p> <p>Résultats prévus :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Réalisation des projets axés sur la communauté qui appuient les mesures, le renforcement des capacités et la sensibilisation relativement aux enjeux prioritaires en matière d'environnement, aussi bien au niveau régional que local; - Résultats mesurables qui appuient les objectifs relatifs au changement climatique du gouvernement du Canada, tels que décrits dans le plan canadien sur le changement climatique et le défi d'une tonne; - Résultats mesurables qui appuient les secteurs d'activité de l'environnement sain et de la nature d'Environnement Canada. 								
<p>Description du programme de paiement de transfert : Offrir un appui financier aux organismes à but non lucratif afin d'entreprendre des projets environnementaux pour obtenir des résultats positifs et mesurables, de même qu'un accroissement de la capacité du public et une sensibilisation au niveau communautaire.</p>								
<p>Nom du programme de paiement de transfert : Initiative de financement communautaire</p>								
Date de mise en œuvre : 1998			Date de clôture : le 31 mars 2009		Financement ministériel total : 32 M\$			

contribution. La vérification a soulevé des points faibles en ce qui a trait à la sensibilisation des gestionnaires relativement aux besoins associés avec les contributions, de même que dans certains domaines du cadre de contrôle de la gestion.

Adresse électronique : http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ma/database/newdeptview_f.asp.

<p>Description du programme de paiement de transfert : Ce genre de contribution offre un financement permettant que les intérêts du Canada soient représentés dans les forums internationaux et le maintien et l'amélioration de la participation canadienne dans les organisations internationales, ainsi que dans les discussions bilatérales et multilatérales. Il vise également à renforcer les liens du Canada avec la communauté internationale en matière d'enjeux environnementaux à l'échelle mondiale.</p>						
<p>Objectif(s) et résultats prévus :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Réduire les effets néfastes de l'activité humaine sur l'atmosphère et la qualité de l'air; - Compréhension, prévention et réduction des menaces posées par les substances toxiques et autres substances préoccupantes sur la santé humaine et sur celle de l'environnement; - Conservation de la diversité biologique; - Compréhension et réduction des effets néfastes de l'activité humaine sur la santé des écosystèmes - Conservation et remise en état des écosystèmes prioritaires; - Réduction des répercussions des phénomènes météorologiques violents et dangers connexes sur la santé, la sécurité et l'économie; - Adaptation aux changements quotidiens et à long terme des conditions atmosphériques, - hydrologiques et des glaces; - Priorités et plans stratégiques et intégrés en matière de politiques; - Une organisation à haut rendement grâce à des services novateurs et efficaces. 						
<p>Résultats obtenus et progrès réalisés : Les résultats et progrès réalisés sont reflétés par la livraison du programme. Ce genre de contribution facilite l'accès national aux connaissances, méthodes et outils existants afin de prendre des décisions stratégiques éclairées relativement à l'environnement et à la santé, et conformes au contexte social, culturel et économique.</p>						
Contribution par secteur d'activité (ou activité de programme)	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	Dépenses réelles 2003-2004	Dépenses prévues 2004-2005	Autorisations totales 2004-2005	Dépenses réelles 2004-2005	Ecart entre 10 et 12
Environnement sain	2,6	1,3	0,5	1,5	1,4	0,9
Nature	1,1	1,4	1,3	1,5	1,5	0,2
Prévision météorologique et environnementale	1,8	1,7	1,7	2,2	2,2	0,5
Gestion, administration et politiques	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,1
Total des PPT	5,9	4,8	4,1	5,8	5,7	1,7
<p>Commentaires sur les écarts : Les écarts sont causés en partie par les fluctuations des taux de change étrangers et par les contributions en cours d'exercice (c.-à-d. l'i.e. Institut interaméricain), qui varient à chaque année et ne sont pas inclus dans les montants des dépenses prévues.</p>						
<p>Résultats d'évaluation importants et adresse électronique de la dernière évaluation : Ce type de contribution peut englober tous les secteurs d'activité et toutes les priorités ministérielles. Les vérifications et les évaluations sont prévues en fonction d'un cadre ministériel axé sur les priorités du Ministère dont les échéances et la fréquence, et pour lesquelles les programmes ou initiatives pourront être évalués. Pour une telle approche, cela signifie que les paiements de transfert individuels seront sujets à une évaluation en tant que partie intégrante de l'évaluation du programme ou de l'initiative.</p> <p>Au cours de 2003, une vérification a été effectuée indiquant notamment que : les financements ont été attribués aux bénéficiaires éligibles relativement aux projets et en fonction des objectifs visés par ce genre de contribution et les projets ont été réalisés en conformité avec les termes et conditions de l'accord de</p>						

activité de programme)	réelles 2002- 2003	réelles 2003- 2004	prévues 2004-2005	2005	réelles 2004- 2005
Environnement sain	1,6	2,1	0,9	1,4	1,4
Nature	1,4	1,9	1,0	2,4	2,4
Prévision météorologique et environnementale	2,1	1,5	0,5	2,3	2,3
Gestion, administration et politiques	--	0,8	--	1,1	1,1
Total des PPT	5,0	6,3	2,4	7,2	7,2
					4,8

Commentaires sur les écarts : Les écarts sont causés par les différences de besoins en matière de contribution au sein des programmes. Seulement les contributions à long terme sont reflétées par les chiffres des dépenses prévues. Les engagements qui ne chevauchent pas plusieurs années et qui varient à chaque année causent des écarts.

Résultats d'évaluation importants et adresse électronique de la dernière évaluation :

Les contributions effectuées par l'entremise de ce genre de contribution peuvent englober tous les secteurs d'activité et toutes les priorités ministérielles. Afin de déterminer l'efficacité de ce genre de contribution, il serait nécessaire d'évaluer tous les programmes d'Environnement Canada. Des évaluations et des vérifications sont prévues selon un cadre ministériel en ce qui a trait aux priorités, aux échéances et à la fréquence, lesquelles les programmes et les initiatives pourront être évalués. Dans le cas de l'approche et pour ce genre de contribution, cela signifie que les paiements de transfert individuels seront sujets à des évaluations au sein même de l'évaluation du programme ou de l'initiative auquel il est associé. Au cours de 2003, une vérification a été effectuée indiquant notamment que : les financements ont été attribués aux bénéficiaires éligibles relativement aux projets et en fonction des objectifs visés par ce genre de contribution et les projets ont été réalisés en conformité avec les termes et conditions de l'accord de contribution. La vérification a soulevé des points faibles en ce qui a trait à la sensibilisation des gestionnaires relativement aux besoins associés avec les contributions, de même que dans certains domaines du cadre de contrôle de la gestion. Les résultats des évaluations dirigées par Environnement Canada peuvent être consultés sur le site Web du SCT http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/database/newdeptview_f.asp.

Nom du programme de paiement de transfert : Contributions visant à appuyer les initiatives de développement environnemental durable

Date de mise en œuvre :	Date de clôture :	Financement ministériel total :
Août 1999	le 31 mars 2009	132,9 M\$

Description du programme de paiement de transfert : L'objectif de ce genre de contribution est de permettre aux groupes, associations et organismes canadiens de participer de manière active aux initiatives de développement durable et aux initiatives environnementales tout en respectant les considérations régionales socio-économiques et relatives à l'écosystème. Les contributions permettent la planification, la gestion et la réalisation des initiatives environnementales et de développement durable au niveau régional ou écosystémique. Ce financement permet également d'accroître la sensibilisation et la compréhension des enjeux relatifs à l'environnement et au développement durable, et à encourager la prise de mesures responsables en matière d'environnement.

Objectif(s) et résultats prévus :
Ce genre de contribution vise à appuyer chacun des résultats clés du Ministère, notamment :

- Réduire les effets néfastes de l'activité humaine sur l'atmosphère et la qualité de l'air;
- Compréhension, prévention et réduction des menaces posées par les substances toxiques et

Tableau 11 : Renseignements sur les programmes de paiements de transfert (PPT)

Les tableaux suivants offrent des détails concernant les résultats des PPT ou sur les progrès réalisés jusqu'à maintenant relativement à chacun des PPT pour lesquels le total des paiements de transfert excède cinq millions de dollars pour l'exercice 2004-2005.

Nom du programme de paiement de transfert : Contributions appuyant la recherche et le développement en matière d'environnement			
Date de mise en œuvre :		Date de clôture :	Financement ministériel total :
Août 1999		31 mars 2009	35,9 M\$
Description du programme de paiement de transfert :			
Ce genre de contribution favorise l'accroissement de l'efficacité des recherches appuyées par le gouvernement fédéral et les avantages des partenariats. L'appui financier est offert afin de stimuler la recherche et le développement des mécanismes entourant la coordination et la publication des renseignements sur la recherche.			
Objectif(s) et résultats prévus :			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimuler, accroître et améliorer les renseignements et les connaissances scientifiques. • Appuyer la promotion et la coordination de la recherche et du développement dans les secteurs qui soutiennent les objectifs, les priorités, les programmes et activités d'Environnement Canada dans des domaines tels que les espèces sauvages, la toxicologie, le changement climatique et les études sur l'atmosphère. • Stimuler le développement, la démonstration, la mise en place et la commercialisation de technologies environnementales novatrices. • Encourager l'établissement des liens entre les communautés scientifiques et le monde des affaires en appuyant la mise en place et le fonctionnement de réseaux et de partenariats entre les chercheurs, les groupes de recherche, le milieu universitaire, d'autres installations de recherche et le secteur privé. <p>Ce genre de contribution vise à appuyer tous les résultats ministériels clés suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Réduire les répercussions humaines néfastes sur l'atmosphère et la qualité de l'air; • Comprendre, prévenir ou réduire les menaces posées par les substances toxiques et autres substances préoccupantes sur la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement; • Conservation de la diversité biologique; • Compréhension et réduction des répercussions humaines sur la santé des écosystèmes; • Conservation et remise en état des écosystèmes prioritaires; • Réduction des impacts des conditions météorologiques et dangers connexes sur la santé, la sécurité et l'économie; • Adaptation aux changements quotidiens et aux changements à long terme qui se produisent au sein des conditions atmosphériques, hydrologiques et glacières; • Politiques stratégiques et intégrées en matière de priorités et de plans; • Une organisation performante appuyée par des services efficaces et novateurs. 			
Résultats obtenus et progrès réalisés : Les résultats et les progrès réalisés se reflètent par la livraison du programme et ce genre de contribution facilite l'accès à l'échelle nationale aux connaissances, outils et méthodes existantes afin de prendre des décisions stratégiques éclairées relativement à la santé et à l'environnement qui seront opportunes selon le contexte économique, culturel ou social.			
Contribution par secteur d'activité (ou	Dépenses	Dépenses	Autorisations totales 2004-
	Dépenses	Dépenses	Dépenses
			et 12
			Écarts entre 10

Tableau 10 : Renseignements sur les dépenses relatives aux projets

Ce tableau explique les projets d'Environnement Canada et le montant des ressources affectées.

Coût total estimé	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	Dépenses réelles 2003-2004	Budget principal	2004-2005	
				Dépenses prévues	Total des autorisations
Environnement sain					
Ozone – Construction d'une installation d'essai des véhicules et des carburants	13,4	4,3	1,8	1,9	--
Ozone – Réseau national de surveillance de la pollution atmosphérique et Réseau canadien de surveillance de l'atmosphère et des précipitations (RNSPA et RCSAP)	16,5	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,9
Protection météorologique et environnementale					
Construction de la station météorologique Eureka (T.N.O.)	14,7	0,1	3,4	2,5	3,4
Modernisation du programme d'observation du climat	8,6	0,7	0,5	0,5	1,8
Programme hydrométrique	10,0	3,2	1,8	2,0	1,8
Centre météorologique canadien - agrandissement des installations	8,3	5,4	0,9	0,8	0,5
Total des projets	71,5	17,8	12,4	11,4	11,2

Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.

Le tableau 10 établit la liste des projets importants par secteur d'activité qui se situent au-delà de l'approbation ministérielle des projets. Tous les projets majeurs sur la liste ont reçu l'approbation définitive du projet (ADP). L'ADP signifie l'approbation du Conseil du Trésor, ainsi que l'autorisation des fonds pour les objectifs visés lors de la phase de mise en œuvre du projet. Les ministères et agences qui financent le projet font des soumissions pour l'ADP seulement lorsque l'étendue du projet global a été définie et lorsque le budget a été révisé au niveau de titularisation. Le pouvoir délégué d'Environnement Canada est de 2,5 M\$ pour les projets généraux, de 2 M\$ pour les nouvelles technologies (avec une limite de remplacement de 5 M\$) et 2,5 M\$ pour les biens immobiliers.

(1) Le projet a été complété en 2003.

(2) Soumission en cours au Conseil du Trésor afin d'augmenter le nombre d'ADP pour les projets majeurs.

[illegible]

Tableau 9 : Principales initiatives réglementaires

Réglementation	Résultats prévus	Critères de mesure du rendement	Résumés révisés
Loi modifiant le Règlement sur les substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone, 2004	Les modifications apportées au règlement sont de nature administratives et continues de promouvoir la réduction des émissions de HCFC tel que prévu dans le Protocole de Montréal.	La consommation de HCFC du Canada a été réduite de 35 pour cent depuis le premier janvier 2004	Publié dans la Gazette du Canada Partie II le 29 décembre 2004
Règlement sur certaines substances toxiques interdites, 2005 (publié antérieurement sous le titre Règlement sur l'interdiction totale, partie ou conditionnelle de certaines substances toxiques)	Interdiction des substances toxiques telles que 2-méthoxyéthanol (2-ME), tétrachlorobenzènes (TeCB) et pentachlorobenzène (QCB), qui posent des risques importants pour la santé des Canadiens et de leur environnement, afin d'assurer que les substances ne sont pas introduites sur le marché canadien.		Publié dans la Gazette du Canada Partie II le 9 mars 2005
Règlement sur l'utilisation ou la libération de chrome hexavalent lors de l'électrodeposition ou l'anodisation du chrome ou de la gravure inversée (à publier dans la partie I de la Gazette du Canada)	Prévenir et réduire au minimum les émissions de l'électrodeposition ou de l'anodisation du chrome ou de la gravure inversée, de sorte que les établissements diminuent leurs émissions de chrome de 50 pour cent à 90 pour cent.	Publié dans la Gazette du Canada Partie I le 6 novembre 2004	Publié dans la Gazette du Canada Partie II le 2 octobre 2004
Règlement modifiant le Règlement sur le soufre dans le carburant diesel de transport non routier, 2007 et 15 mg/kg en 2010 dans le cas du carburant diesel de transport non routier. Il y aura ainsi des avantages pour l'environnement et la santé, et l'on s'assurera que la concentration de soufre dans le carburant diesel des véhicules non routiers au Canada ne nuise pas à l'efficacité des techniques de pointe de réduction des émissions.	Fixer la concentration limite du soufre dans les carburants diesel de transport non routier, ferroviaire et maritime à 500 mg/kg en 2007 et à 15 mg/kg en 2010 dans le cas du carburant diesel de transport non routier. Il y aura ainsi des avantages pour l'environnement et la santé, et l'on s'assurera que la concentration de soufre dans le carburant diesel des véhicules non routiers au Canada ne nuise pas à l'efficacité des techniques de pointe de réduction des émissions.		Publié dans la Gazette du Canada Partie I le 2 octobre 2004
Règlement sur les émissions des moteurs à explosion de type marin et des véhicules récréatifs non routiers (à publier dans la partie I de la Gazette du Canada)	Introduire, pour la première fois, des normes d'émissions pour les motocyclettes et autres véhicules non routiers. Ces normes sur les émissions réduiront nettement la pollution causée par ces catégories de véhicules.	Environnement Canada a préparé un document de discussion relatif au projet de règlement sur les émissions des moteurs nautiques à allumage commandé et des véhicules récréatifs hors route pour fins d'examen et de commentaires.	Publié dans la Gazette du Canada Partie I le 8 mai 2004
Règlement sur les émissions des moteurs à allumage par compression des véhicules non routiers (à publier dans la partie I de la Gazette du Canada)	Établir des normes sur les émissions pour les moteurs diesel comme ceux qui sont utilisés dans les machines des secteurs de la construction, de l'agriculture et de l'exploitation forestière. L'application de ces normes réduira les émissions de NO _x et de matières particulaires de ces moteurs.		Publié dans la Gazette du Canada Partie II le 23 février 2005
Règlement modifiant le Règlement sur les effluents des fabriques de pâtes et papiers (à publier dans la partie II de la Gazette du Canada)	Ces modifications rendront les prescriptions réglementaires plus claires et plus compréhensibles, ce qui favorisera l'observation et l'exécution de la réglementation.		Publié dans la Gazette du Canada Partie II le 19 mai 2004
Règlement sur l'exportation et l'importation de déchets et de produits recyclables dangereux (à publier dans la partie I de la Gazette du Canada)	Intégrer les modifications utiles aux définitions que donnent les ententes internationales des matières recyclables et déchets dangereux au Canada; faciliter l'adoption d'une stratégie fédérale-provinciale-territoriale harmonisée de gestion des matières recyclables dangereuses. Dresser des		Le règlement a été publié dans la Gazette du Canada Partie I le 20 mars 2004

Frais d'utilisation et catégorie de frais	Type de frais	Pouvoir d'établissement des frais	Date de la dernière modification	Revenu prévu (en millions de dollars)	Revenu réel (en millions de dollars)	Exercice financier	Revenu prévu (en millions de dollars)
Programme des oiseaux migrateurs – Permis pour l'aviculture, la taxidermie et le duvet d'eider	Réglementaire	<i>Loi sur la convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs</i>	1985	0,0	0,0	2005-2006	0,0
						2006-2007	0,0
						2007-2008	0,0
Cap Tourmente – Vente de permis	Réglementaire	<i>Alinéa 19.1a); Loi sur les espèces en péril, article 12</i>	2000	0,2	0,2	2005-2006	0,2
						2006-2007	0,2
						2007-2008	0,2
Sous-total (Réglementaire)				6,5	5,5	2005-2006	6,4
						2006-2007	6,4
						2007-2008	6,4
Autres produits et services							
Frais pour les demandes soumises en vertu de la <i>Loi sur l'accès à l'information</i>	Autre	<i>Loi sur l'accès à l'information</i>	1992	0,0	0,0	2005-2006	0,0
						2006-2007	0,0
						2007-2008	0,0
Frais d'entrée – Cap Tourmente	Autre	<i>Alinéa 19.1a); Loi sur les espèces en péril, article 12</i>	2003	0,2	0,2	2005-2006	0,2
						2006-2007	0,2
						2007-2008	0,2
Sous-total (autres frais)				0,2	0,2	2005-2006	0,2
						2006-2007	0,2
						2007-2008	0,2
Total				6,7	5,7	2005-2006	6,7
						2006-2007	6,7
						2007-2008	6,7

Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.

Tableau 8 : Rapport sur les frais d'utilisation pour 2004-2005 — Loi sur les frais d'utilisation

La *Loi sur les frais d'utilisation* est entrée en vigueur le 31 mars 2004. Elle s'applique à toutes les organisations qui sont sur la liste aux articles I, I.1 et II de la *Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques* qui a l'autorité d'établir les frais en vertu d'une loi parlementaire. Environnement Canada n'a pas créé de frais d'utilisation au cours de 2004-2005 ni modifié les frais existants. De ce fait, le Ministère ne se voit pas dans l'obligation de remplir le tableau 8 : Rapport sur les frais d'utilisation pour 2004-2005 — *Loi sur les frais d'utilisation*. Cependant, par respect pour la loi, les renseignements suivants sont fournis pour assurer la transparence du Ministère vis-à-vis le Parlement et le public, ainsi que pour établir des assises aux prochains rapports sur les frais d'utilisation. Les programmes sur les frais identifiés entreront sous l'autorité de la *Loi sur les frais d'utilisation* dans l'éventualité où ils seraient modifiés et sont alors sujets à être soumis aux exigences en vertu de la loi, y compris la mise à jour des coûts et les renseignements sur le rendement.

Frais d'utilisation et catégorie de frais	Type de frais	Pouvoir d'établissement des frais	Date de la dernière modification	2004-2005	2004-2005	Année du cycle de planification	
				Revenu prévu (en millions de dollars)	Revenu réel (en millions de dollars)	Exercice financier	Revenu prévu (en millions de dollars)
Réglementaire							
Les demandes de permis d'immersion en mer	Réglementaire	Alinéa 19.1a) de la LGFP et paragraphe 135(1) de la LCPE (1999)	2001	0,3	0,2	2005-2006	0,2
						2006-2007	0,2
						2007-2008	0,2
Frais de surveillance de l'immersion en mer	Réglementaire	Alinéa 19.1a) de la LGFP et paragraphe 135(1) de la LCPE (1999)	2001	1,4	1,3	2005-2006	1,4
						2006-2007	1,4
						2007-2008	1,4
Déclaration de nouveaux produits chimiques	Réglementaire	Article 328 de la LCPE (1999)	2002	0,4	0,5	2005-2006	0,4
						2006-2007	0,4
						2007-2008	0,4
Programme des oiseaux migrateurs – Permis de chasse aux oiseaux migrateurs	Réglementaire	Loi sur la convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs	1998	2,0	1,6	2005-2006	2,0
						2006-2007	2,0
						2007-2008	2,0
Programme des oiseaux migrateurs – Timbre sur la conservation des habitats fauniques	Réglementaire	Loi sur la convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs	1991	2,2	1,7	2005-2006	2,2
						2006-2007	2,2
						2007-2008	2,2

Tableau 7 : Besoins en ressources par direction et secteur (en millions de dollars)

2004-2005													
Secteur d'activité	DGR Pacifique et Yukon	DGR Prairies et Nord	DGR Ontario	DGR Québec	DGR Atlantique	SMA P&C	Bureaux territoriaux	SMA RHIS	SMA SMC	SMA SPE	SMA SCE	Total	% du total
Environnement sain													
Budget principal	14,0	13,2	15,7	12,5	15,5	25,4		3,1	18,9	146,4	8,4	273,1	
Dépenses prévues	14,3	13,4	15,7	12,8	20,8	54,2		3,2	18,7	255,0	8,4	416,5	
Total des autorisations	19,1	16,9	17,0	16,3	22,4	31,7	0,3	6,4	15,2	234,2	9,6	389,1	
Dépenses réelles	18,1	16,2	14,5	14,6	21,9	19,7	0,2	4,8	15,9	222,7	9,2	357,8	35,7
Nature													
Budget principal	17,0	18,7	26,9	24,2	10,7			3,3			109,6	210,4	
Dépenses prévues	17,2	19,1	27,3	24,6	11,1			3,4			112,4	215,1	
Total des autorisations	22,6	27,4	30,3	32,1	15,7			6,0	0,9	0,2	85,3	220,6	
Dépenses réelles	22,5	26,7	28,8	30,6	15,8			3,5	0,9	0,2	81,0	210,0	21,0
PME													
Budget principal	17,8	31,8	16,8	12,1	11,3				187,9		0,4	278,1	
Dépenses prévues	19,5	38,6	17,7	13,2	12,4				180,6		0,4	282,4	
Total des autorisations	21,3	46,4	20,8	19,6	14,5				151,0		0,6	274,3	
Dépenses réelles	19,7	46,3	19,5	19,3	14,9				145,4		0,6	265,7	26,5
GAP													
Budget principal	10,9	9,4	10,2	6,0	6,0	22,5		4,3	51,7	1,2	1,7	124,6	
Dépenses prévues	11,0	9,3	10,2	6,0	6,0	22,7		4,9	52,2	1,2	1,7	125,7	
Total des autorisations	15,9	13,9	14,0	8,9	10,8	27,7	8,0	73,4	30,	0,7	0,8	177,0	
Dépenses réelles	15,1	12,5	15,7	8,3	10,1	25,7	8,7	66,6	3,5	0,7	0,7	167,6	16,7
Ministère													
Budget principal	59,7	73,1	69,6	54,8	43,6	47,9		4,3	58,1	208,0	148,1	119,0	886,2
Dépenses prévues	61,9	80,4	70,8	56,6	50,4	76,9		4,9	58,8	200,5	256,7	121,7	1039,7
Total des autorisations	78,9	104,6	82,1	76,9	63,4	59,4	8,2	85,8	170,2	235,1	96,3	1061,0	
Dépenses réelles	75,5	101,7	78,5	72,8	62,7	45,3	8,9	74,9	165,6	223,7	91,5	1001,0	100

Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.

Remarque : incluant les revenus disponibles

SMA	Sous-ministre adjoint		RHIS	Ressources humaines et Innovation des services
DGR	Directeur général régional		MSC	Service météorologique du Canada
SCE	Service de la conservation de l'environnement		P&C	Politiques et Communications
SPE	Service de la protection de l'environnement			

Tableau 6b : Sources des revenus non disponibles

Ce tableau identifie les revenus non disponibles reçus par Environnement Canada.

(en millions de dollars)	Revenu réel de 2002-2003	Revenu réel de 2003-2004	Budget principal	Dépenses prévues	2004-2005	
					Total des dépenses	Dépenses totales
Revenus non disponibles						
Secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain						
Amendes	0,1	--	--	--	--	0,0
Redevances	0,5	0,2	--	--	--	0,3
Divers	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4
Total pour le secteur d'activité	0,7	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,8
Secteur d'activité de la nature						
Services professionnels et scientifiques	--	--	0,2	0,2	0,2	--
Licences et permis	2,3	2,9	--	--	--	2,7
Amendes	0,0	0,1	--	--	--	0,1
Services juridiques	0,2	0,2	4,4	4,4	4,4	0,2
Biens immobiliers	0,0	0,0	--	--	--	0,1
Contrat d'entiercement	0,2	0,2	--	--	--	0,2
Divers	0,8	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,8
Total pour le secteur d'activité	3,5	4,1	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,0
Secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales						
Produits d'information	0,6	0,1	2,0	2,0	2,0	0,7
Biens immobiliers	0,0	0,0	--	--	--	--
Redevances	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,2
Divers	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	3,0
Total pour le secteur d'activité	3,6	2,9	5,1	5,1	5,1	3,9
Secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques						
Biens immobiliers	0,1	0,2	--	--	--	0,2
Divers	0,3	0,1	--	--	--	0,2
Total pour le secteur d'activité	0,4	0,3	--	--	--	0,3
Total des revenus non disponibles	8,2	8,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	9,0
Total des revenus (Tableaux 6A et 6B)	83,6	84,1	91,0	91,0	91,0	83,4

Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.

Explication des différences importantes entre les revenus non disponibles prévus et réels pour l'exercice 2004-2005.

L'accroissement des revenus reçus par le secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain est principalement causé par deux accords d'émission de licence, des remboursements ou des dépenses effectuées au cours des années précédentes, de même que les revenus reçus dans le cadre du programme de déclaration des substances nouvelles de Santé Canada. Le secteur d'activité de la nature a eu moins de ventes que prévues de permis de chasse à l'oise sauvage et de timbres. Le secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales a eu un nombre moindre de reçus de son avance en capital à NAVCAN et quelques redevances ont été facturées mais pas encore reçues, réduisant ainsi les revenus actuels qui sont déclarés dans le présent rapport. Le secteur d'activité de la Gestion, de l'administration et des politiques a eu des revenus imprévus par le remboursement des dépenses du dernier exercice, ainsi que le remboursement des procédures de disposition des surplus des biens de la couronne.

Tableau 6 a: Sources des revenus disponibles

Ce tableau identifie les revenus disponibles reçus par Environnement Canada.

2004-2005			
	Revenu réel de 2002-2003	Revenu réel de 2003-2004	Budget principal
Revenus disponibles			Depenses prévues
(en millions de dollars)			Total des autorisations
Depenses réelles			

Secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain						
Services professionnels et scientifiques	7,4	7,4	6,4	6,4	6,4	7,1
Produits d'information	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0
Services juridiques	1,7	1,6	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,0
Biens immobiliers	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total pour le secteur d'activité	9,3	9,3	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,3
Secteur d'activité de la nature						
Services professionnels et scientifiques	5,4	5,8	5,6	5,6	5,8	5,2
Produits d'information	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,4
Services juridiques	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Biens immobiliers	0,5	0,5	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,5
Total pour le secteur d'activité	6,6	6,8	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,3
Secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales						
Services professionnels et scientifiques	13,4	12,4	14,2	14,2	16,7	13,0
Produits d'information	44,6	46,0	49,7	49,7	46,6	44,8
Biens immobiliers	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3
Initiatives de marché partagé	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
Divers	0,5	0,6	--	--	0,5	0,5
Total pour le secteur d'activité	58,7	59,3	64,1	64,1	64,1	58,6
Secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques						
Services professionnels et scientifiques	0,1	0,1	--	--	0,0	0,1
Produits d'information	0,1	0,0	--	--	--	0,1
Services juridiques	--	--	--	--	0,1	--
Biens immobiliers	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,0
Total pour le secteur d'activité	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,1
Total des revenus disponibles	75,4	76,1	81,0	81,0	81,0	74,3
Total des revenus (Tableaux 6A et 6B)	83,6	84,1	91,0	91,0	91,0	83,4

* Nommé vente de commandes dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités précédent, ainsi que lié à la publicité sur le système de répondteurs téléphoniques automatisés d'Environnement Canada.

Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres. Explication de la différence notable entre les revenus disponibles prévus et réels au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005.

La réduction la plus importante dans les revenus prévus se situe dans le secteur de PME en ce qui a trait à son contrat avec NAV Can et à ses accords interministériels avec la Garde côtière canadienne et la Défense nationale. Les différences mineurs dans les autres secteurs d'activité sont causées par une diminution par rapport aux revenus prévus en ce qui a trait aux laboratoires et aux autres installations.

Tableau 4 : Coût net pour le Ministère

Ce tableau explique les dépenses réelles d'un ministère.

(en millions de dollars)		2004-2005
Dépenses réelles		926,7
Plus : Services reçus à titre gracieux		
Locaux fournis par Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada		34,6
Contributions de l'employeur aux primes du régime d'assurance des employés et dépenses payées par le SCT (excluant les fonds renouvelables)		33,4
Indemnisation des victimes d'accidents du travail assurée par Développement social Canada		1,3
Traitements et dépenses connexes liés aux services juridiques fournis par Justice Canada		2,9
Moins : Revenus non disponibles		(9,0)
Coût net pour le ministère en 2004-2005		989,8

Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.

Tableau 5 : Passif éventuel

Au 31 mars 2005, Environnement Canada faisait face à 15 dossiers litigieux. Le montant total du passif éventuel des 15 dossiers demeure inconnu puisque ces dossiers sont litigieux à différents degrés. Il ne fait pas partie des politiques d'Environnement Canada de commenter sur leurs résultats attendus, cependant, ces dossiers peuvent être considérés en tant que passifs éventuels contre la Couronne.

Passif éventuel		31 mars 2004		31 mars 2005	
Nombre de causes		(en millions de dollars)		Nombre de causes	
Réclamations, Poursuites ou risques de poursuites		Inconnu		Inconnu	
Total du passif éventuel		19		15	
		Inconnu		Inconnu	

Tableau 3 : Postes votés et législatifs

Ce tableau explique la manière dont le Parlement vote les ressources pour l'Environnement Canada.

Poste voté ou législatif	Libellé tronqué du poste voté ou législatif	Budget principal	Dépenses prévues	Autorisations	Dépenses réelles

Vote 1	Dépenses de fonctionnement	626,4	667,3	689,0	638,5
Vote 5	Dépenses en capital	42,2	42,7	41,5	40,4
Vote 10	Subventions et contributions	57,6	72,0	72,7	71,2
Vote 15	Paielements à Queens Quay West Land Corporation	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
(S)	Ministre de l'Environnement-salaire et allocation automobile	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
(S)	Contributions aux avantages sociaux des employés	75,0	76,6	76,1	76,1
(S)	Développement technologique durable Canada	0,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
(S)	Dépenses relatives aux processus de disposition des surplus des biens de la couronne	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,3
Total pour le Ministère		805,2	958,7	980,0	926,7

Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres. Remarque : Les revenus disponibles ne sont pas inclus.

Tableau 2 : Utilisation des ressources par secteur d'activité

Ce tableau explique l'utilisation des ressources par facteur d'intrant et par secteur d'activité pour l'Environnement Canada.

2004-2005									
	Fonction-	Capital	Subventions et contributions	Sous-total : Dépenses budgétaires	Prêts, investissements et autres	Total : Dépenses budgétaires	Moins : Revenus	Total : Dépenses nettes	
Secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain									
Budget principal	236,0	13,4	23,7	273,1	--	273,1	(9,2)	263,9	
Dépenses prévues	26,9	13,4	38,1	316,5	100,0	416,5	(9,2)	407,3	
Total des autorisations	243,5	14,2	31,4	289,1	100,0	389,1	(9,2)	379,9	
Dépenses réelles	213,0	14,2	30,6	257,8	100,0	357,8	(9,3)	348,5	
Secteur d'activité de la nature									
Budget principal	178,6	2,6	29,2	210,4	--	210,4	(6,9)	203,5	
Dépenses prévues	183,3	2,6	29,2	215,1	--	215,1	(6,9)	208,2	
Total des autorisations	185,3	3,1	32,2	220,6	--	220,6	(6,9)	213,7	
Dépenses réelles	175,2	3,1	31,7	210,0	--	210,0	(6,3)	203,7	
Secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales									
Budget principal	250,6	25,0	2,6	278,1	--	278,1	(64,1)	214,0	
Dépenses prévues	254,4	25,5	2,6	282,4	--	282,4	(64,1)	218,3	
Total des autorisations	246,2	22,7	5,5	274,3	--	274,3	(64,1)	210,1	
Dépenses réelles	238,6	21,6	5,4	265,7	--	265,7	(58,6)	207,1	
Secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques									
Budget principal	121,2	1,2	2,1	124,6	--	124,6	(0,8)	123,8	
Dépenses prévues	122,4	1,2	2,1	125,7	--	125,7	(0,8)	124,9	
Total des autorisations	171,8	1,5	3,6	177,0	--	177,0	(0,8)	176,2	
Dépenses réelles	162,6	1,5	3,5	167,6	--	167,6	(0,1)	167,5	
Total									
Budget principal	786,5	42,2	57,6	886,2	--	886,2	(81,0)	805,2	
Dépenses prévues	825,0	42,7	72,0	939,7	100,0	1039,7	(81,0)	958,7	
Total des autorisations	846,8	41,5	72,7	961,0	100,0	1061,0	(81,0)	980,0	
Dépenses réelles	789,4	40,4	71,2	901,0	100,0	1001,0	(74,3)	926,7	

Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.

* Les dépenses opérationnelles comprennent les salaires, les contributions au régime d'avantages sociaux des employés, les allocations ministérielles et la disposition des biens de la couronne.

** Le total net des dépenses inclut les revenus disponibles.

*** Le budget principal des dépenses pour le secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques comprend les paiements à la *Queens Quay West Land Corporation* et au Vieux port de Montréal en fonction des opérations. Ces ressources ont été transférées à Infrastructure Canada au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005.

Explications des différences au sein des dépenses totales nettes entre les dépenses prévues et les dépenses réelles :

La diminution de 32,0 millions de dollars au sein des dépenses réelles comparativement aux dépenses prévues est causée principalement par les facteurs suivants :

Fonctionnement	Cette diminution est principalement attribuable à la réaffectation des ressources pour les prochaines années en ce qui concerne : diverses initiatives sur le changement climatique qui ont des répercussions sur tous les secteurs d'activité, les indicateurs environnementaux de Gestion, de l'administration et des politiques et le Cadre stratégique pour l'agriculture de la Nature. Une autre grande partie s'explique par les dépenses prévues pour l'Enveloppe des possibilités de l'Environnement sain qui n'existe plus en 2004-2005. La réduction des ressources de la réserve pour la publicité de Gestion, de l'administration et des politiques constitue également une des causes de cette diminution.
	Cette diminution est causée principalement par le transfert des ressources aux subventions et contributions afin d'obtenir les résultats de plusieurs programmes.
Capital	La diminution la plus importante des revenus sous PME arrive à égalité avec le niveau de service requis par NAV CANADA, ainsi que par ses engagements interministériels avec la Garde côtière canadienne et la Défense nationale.
Revenus disponibles	

Tableau 1 : Comparaison des dépenses prévues et réelles du Ministère et équivalents temps plein

Ce tableau offre une comparaison des dépenses prévues, des dépenses réelles, du total des autorisations et du budget principal pour l'exercice financier qui vient de se terminer, ainsi que des données historiques concernant les dépenses actuelles.

(en millions de dollars)	2002-2003	2003-2004	Budget principal	Dépenses prévues	Total des autorisations	Dépenses réelles
Secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain	226,2	369,8	263,9	407,3	379,9	348,5
Secteur d'activité de la nature	180,6	213,8	203,5	208,2	213,7	203,7
Secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales	200,6	252,0	214,0	218,3	210,1	207,1
Secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques	149,9	171,9	123,8	124,9	176,2	167,5
Total	757,2	1 007,5	805,2	958,7	980,0	926,7

Total	757,2	1 007,5	805,2	958,7	980,0	926,7
Moins : revenus non disponibles	(8,2)	(8,0)	(10,0)	(10,0)	(10,0)	(9,0)
Plus : coût des services reçus à titre gracieux*	63,0	70,9	--	66,0	66,0	72,2
Coût net pour le ministère	812,0	1 070,4	795,2	1 014,7	1 036,0	989,8

Équivalents temps plein	5 746	5 982	--	5 871	--	6 086
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Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.
Nota : Excluant les revenus disponibles

* Les services reçus à titre gracieux comprennent généralement les locaux fournis par Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada, les contributions de l'employeur aux primes du régime d'assurance des employés et dépenses payées par le SCT (excluant les fonds renouvelables), l'indemnisation des victimes d'accidents du travail assurée par Développement social Canada et les Traitements et dépenses connexes liés aux services juridiques fournis par Justice Canada (voir tableau 4).

La diminution des dépenses de 80,8 millions de dollars entre 2003-2004 et 2004-2005 est principalement due à un financement unique qui avait été attribué pour 2003-2004. Le financement attribué à la Fondation Développement technologique durable Canada a diminué de 25 millions de dollars (125 millions en 2003-2004 comparativement à 100 millions en 2004-2005) et le financement de 50 millions de dollars avait été affecté à la Fondation canadienne des sciences atmosphériques et climatiques en 2003-2004. L'augmentation des ETP est appuyée par de nouvelles autorisations fournies par l'entremise de budgets supplémentaires relatifs aux nouvelles initiatives.

Survol du rendement financier

Cette section présente un résumé du rendement financier d'Environnement Canada pour l'exercice financier 2004-2005.

Les dépenses du Ministère en 2004-2005 s'élèvent à 926,7 millions de dollars. Ce montant est moindre que les dépenses prévues dans le RPP de 2004-2005 puisque le Ministère a pris des mesures afin de respecter l'exercice de révision des dépenses du gouvernement. Le gel de la croissance des salaires dans la fonction publique a eu également des incidences sur le Ministère. De même que la décision de réorienter les ressources pour les prochaines années afin d'aborder les besoins révisés pour certaines initiatives importantes, notamment :

- les initiatives sur le changement climatique;
- les indicateurs environnementaux;
- le Cadre stratégique pour l'agriculture.

De plus, Environnement Canada a procédé à une réaffectation des ressources au cours de l'année 2004-2005 afin de contrôler les pressions financières internes pour réaliser les priorités ministérielles telles que :

- les frais de litige;
- l'accroissement de la capacité et de la coordination des politiques relatives à l'eau;
- l'appui à l'élaboration d'un programme national de recherches environnementales;
- le progrès du programme des connaissances du Ministère;
- la modernisation des systèmes financiers du Ministère;
- la modernisation des services des ressources humaines;
- l'amélioration des technologies d'information du Ministère et de la sécurité physique;
- le maintien des fonctions de communication;
- le maintien des fonctions principales de soutien.

Tableaux financiers sommaires

Les données financières sommaires, telles que les renseignements inclus dans le tableau 1, sont présentées en fonction de quatre en-tête distincts. Pour une meilleure compréhension, ces en-tête se définissent comme suit :

- Budget principal des dépenses : montants provenant du Budget principal des dépenses de 2004-2005;
- Dépenses prévues : montants provenant du RPP de 2004-2005;
- Autorisations totales : dépenses prévues et tout autre montant approuvé par le Parlement afin de refléter les changements de priorités et les événements imprévus;
- Dépenses réelles de 2004-2005 : montants réellement dépensés au cours de l'exercice financiers établis par les comptes publics.

Remarque : En raison de l'arrondissement des chiffres, les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre.

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES

SECTION III

politiques fédérales. Pendant ce temps, le Ministère a élaboré une ébauche de politique relative à l'écologisation et à la gestion des biens de GI-TI, laquelle englobe le cycle de vie complet de ces biens. Le Ministère a également négocié avec succès un contrat de publication/impression vert, qui assure que les critères environnementaux et les coûts relatifs au cycle de vie sont pris en compte.

- Environnement Canada a offert des séances de formation sur l'utilisation des cartes d'achat et sur l'approvisionnement vert à plus de 90 pour cent de son personnel qui en avaient fait la demande dans la région de l'Ontario. Ces séances visent à s'assurer que le personnel connaît les politiques entourant l'utilisation des outils d'approvisionnement à faible valeur et des politiques ministérielles relatives à l'approvisionnement vert. De plus, la formation présente aux employés des outils d'approvisionnement vert qui sont accessibles.

Initiative/Programme principal : Ressources humaines d'Environnement Canada

Résultats attendus :

Les ressources humaines d'Environnement Canada se sentent valorisées et appuyées dans un milieu de travail qui perfectionne, garde et attire les talents variés dont le Ministère a besoin pour s'acquitter de son mandat.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Service de ressources humaines

- La réussite d'Environnement Canada dans la réalisation des résultats ministériels dépend fondamentalement de sa capacité à recruter, former et conserver une main d'œuvre compétente, représentative, hautement efficace et novatrice. Des défis de plus en plus grands reliés au recrutement, à la formation et aux initiatives de modernisation des RH reflètent l'importance d'assurer une gestion stratégique des ressources humaines d'Environnement Canada, en tant que ressource ministérielle. Le secteur des stratégies de gestion des employés afin d'aider le Ministère à s'orienter vers le futur et de l'appuyer dans l'alignement des pratiques de gestion des RH, avec les lois sur les RH entourant les services publics. Les initiatives importantes comprennent notamment : valeurs et éthique, stratégie d'Environnement Canada axée sur les gens, stratégie et plan d'action concernant les langues officielles, un programme OSH et des capacités améliorées.
- En appui au CCDE et aux priorités importantes du Ministère qui supportent la transition et la modernisation d'Environnement Canada dans sa manière de gérer le personnel, les RH se concentrent sur les approches axées sur les compétences, les descriptions génériques du travail, les plans relatifs à l'apprentissage et à la formation, le recrutement et autres processus et stratégies relatives au renforcement des capacités.

Aller de l'avant

Les services offerts par le biais du secteur d'activité de la GAP jouent un rôle fondamental lorsqu'il s'agit d'atteindre les priorités des politiques et des programmes et de respecter les attentes à l'égard d'une gestion moderne (p. ex., modernisation des ressources humaines, sécurité, vérification et examen, cybergouvernement, modernisation de la fonction de contrôle). La promotion, à Environnement Canada, d'une culture de service active par les efforts de transformation des services et la viabilité des systèmes et des activités de base constituera des défis importants pour le secteur d'activité.

<p>production de rapports nationaux (indicateurs relatifs à la compétitivité et à la viabilité de l'environnement, les signes environnementaux 2005), une synthèse nationale sur les rapports régionaux (État des bassins hydrographiques du Canada), l'intégration des indicateurs dans les rapports sur le rendement, un réseau de praticiens des indicateurs (Réseau canadien d'indicateurs sur la viabilité) et des applications sur les indicateurs (p. ex., la modélisation).</p> <p>- Une amélioration des signes environnementaux a été notée, y compris l'élaboration d'un nouvel indicateur ou d'un indicateur révisé relativement à la qualité de l'air et de l'eau, aux substances toxiques, à la biodiversité, aux environnements de travail, aux sols et aux répercussions du changement climatique afin de mieux représenter la nouvelle science et la surveillance, et de rendre ces derniers plus accessibles pour les décideurs.</p> <p>Communications internes et implications</p> <p>- Les efforts sont continus en 2004-2005 afin de mettre en œuvre l'Intranet intégré du Ministère. Les projets précis comprenaient les essais relatifs à la nouvelle structure proposée pour Intranet avec des employés provenant de tout le Ministère, ainsi que l'élaboration de références rapides pour la section portant sur les gestionnaires qui offre un accès rapide à des renseignements sur les politiques ministérielles ou du Conseil du Trésor qui sont nécessaires à la gestion des activités quotidiennes.</p> <p>Innovation des services</p> <p>- Le projet de démonstration Réseau portait sur l'établissement de possibilités de partenariats pour plusieurs domaines de compétences afin d'offrir un accès continu, le partage, la découverte et l'utilisation de données et de renseignements relatifs à l'eau pour tous les domaines de compétences fédéraux sur le Web.</p>	<p>Leadership en gestion de l'environnement</p> <p>- Il y a eu des développements majeurs au cours des dernières années en ce qui concerne le leadership en matière d'écologisation des activités gouvernementales grâce au Ministère de Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada (TPSGC), avec l'appui du Ministre de l'Environnement et le Président du Conseil du Trésor. TPSGC est en train de créer un bureau qui servira de centre de conseil et d'orientation pour la communauté fédérale en ce qui concerne les activités d'écologisation. Une rationalisation/révision de la structure de gouvernance en place relativement à l'Initiative fédérale viable Précher par l'exemple (IFVPE) est en cours.</p> <p>- Environnement Canada est toujours responsable des deux sites concernant l'écologisation du gouvernement, soit l'Initiative fédérale Précher qui traite principalement des émissions de GES produites par les édifices, les émissions provenant des véhicules et les émissions extérieures et Écologisation du gouvernement qui se préoccupe des autres domaines d'activité tels que l'achat de produits écologiques et la gestion des déchets solides.</p> <p>- Le Ministère continue d'encourager la mise en œuvre des stratégies de réduction des émissions de GES à l'intérieur de la Société canadienne des postes et de l'Agence du revenu Canada, les deux organismes fédéraux qui ont signé le Défi du leadership. Le Ministère continue de faire la promotion du Défi d'une tonne et des initiatives de réduction des émissions pour les employés qui prennent les transports en commun ou qui voyagent dans le cadre de leur travail à la grandeur du gouvernement du Canada.</p> <p>- Au cours de 2004-2005, Environnement Canada a débuté l'élaboration d'un Système de gestion environnementale (SGE) partagé dans l'une de ses installations louées. La réalisation de progrès en ce sens sera ciblée pour l'exercice 2005-2006.</p> <p>- Avec le renouvellement d'un accord portant sur sa flotte, Environnement Canada a préparé une analyse de rentabilité concernant le leadership de sa flotte et l'ébauche d'une politique de gestion de son écologisation. Ces éléments abordent des sujets tels que la grosseur des véhicules, des opérations et une maintenance propres, des achats approuvés et des normes d'efficacité des carburants. Le Ministère a également entrepris un bon nombre de mesures positives, y compris l'installation d'instruments d'anti-ralentissement dans les véhicules ministériels et une augmentation des achats de véhicules hybrides.</p> <p>- Environnement Canada a préparé un plan de réduction des émissions de GES pour ses activités et est présentement sur la bonne voie afin de réaliser ses engagements relatifs aux cibles de l'Initiative fédérale Précher par l'exemple visant à réduire les réductions des émissions de GES de 31 pour cent de 1990 à 2010. À ce jour, le gouvernement fédéral a atteint une réduction globale de 24 pour cent.</p> <p>- La politique d'approvisionnement vert du Ministère a été mise à jour afin de refléter l'ébauche initiale de la politique fédérale en 2003. La politique interne du Ministère devra être révisée en fonction des objectifs, cibles et mesures du rendement à la grandeur du gouvernement qui feront partie des nouvelles lignes directrices et</p>
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Communications externes et implication des clients

- Environnement Canada peut démontrer un leadership en matière de gestion environnementale dans les activités du gouvernement de deux manières. Tout d'abord, le Ministère doit bien gérer ses activités et démontrer des pratiques exemplaires pouvant être appliquées dans d'autres ministères et organisations. Deuxièmement, il a un rôle important à jouer dans l'établissement de l'orientation que toutes les activités fédérales devraient suivre.
- pour permettre au gouvernement fédéral d'agir à titre de leader. À l'intérieur du Ministère, la majeure partie des objectifs (y compris les résultats dans le domaine de la gestion des inondations, des achats écologiques, la réduction des GES, la mesure, etc.) sont facilement réalisables. En ce qui concerne le rôle du Ministère à travers le gouvernement (y compris le renforcement des engagements et la promotion), la plupart des objectifs impliquent plusieurs autres intervenants et les résultats devraient être réalisés à plus long terme, bien qu'ils le sont presque déjà.
- Initiative des communautés durables : L'ICD, parrainé par Environnement Canada, s'est vu décerner la médaille d'argent pour son excellence dans la gestion innovatrice lors d'une compétition nationale d'envergure organisée par l'Institut d'administration publique du Canada (IAPC).
- L'ICD s'est démarqué par son excellence en leadership dans la collaboration horizontale et la viabilité des communautés. Il était en compétition avec 95 autres participants à travers le Canada. La cérémonie de remise des prix s'est tenue le premier septembre 2004, lors de la conférence annuelle de l'IAPC à Vancouver.

Activités d'intégration des connaissances

- Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, Environnement Canada a élaboré des approches additionnelles visant la gestion et le partage des connaissances à l'interne et à l'externe. Par exemple, les travaux entrepris dans le cadre de RésEau, un projet coopératif de démonstration qui se concentre sur les données relatives à l'eau dans la région de l'Atlantique, ont fourni en des renseignements et des données connexes à l'eau étant intégrés et accessibles. De plus, en harmonisation avec la vision du Système canadien d'information pour l'environnement (SCIE), des pratiques de collaboration ont progressé et ont été améliorées grâce à la participation à divers projets d'information interministériels, tels que le Service national d'information sur les terres et les eaux d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada. Selon les engagements du gouvernement du Canada dans le Budget de 2004, des travaux sur les indicateurs liés à l'air, à l'eau et aux émissions de GES ont débuté en collaboration avec Statistiques Canada et Santé Canada. L'élaboration de la « Stratégie relative à la production de rapports et aux indicateurs » telle que le Ministère s'y était engagé, a elle également été complétée en 2004 et la mise en œuvre de la stratégie a été continue tout au long de 2004-2005.
- Environnement Canada continuera de travailler à l'élaboration d'approches novatrices afin de gérer et de partager les connaissances à l'interne et à l'externe. Un exemple de ces approches novatrices est RésEau, un projet de démonstration dans le cadre de l'initiative du Gouvernement en direct qui a offert des possibilités en matière de partenariat dans le but de partager, découvrir, accéder et utiliser des données et des renseignements sur l'eau à la grandeur des domaines de compétences canadiens sur le Web. La raison d'être de RésEau est de démontrer l'accessibilité à des éléments et des renseignements ayant trait à l'eau par un partenariat entre Environnement Canada, Santé Canada et Ressources naturelles Canada et de favoriser les opportunités de partenariats qui démontreront ces valeurs sur Internet.
- Environnement Canada a fait progresser la vision et la stratégie du SCIE grâce à des efforts continus afin d'assurer que les fournisseurs de données et les utilisateurs de ces dernières travaillent ensemble pour améliorer l'accès aux données et leur utilisation. Environnement Canada a appliqué ces principes en travaillant en collaboration avec d'autres ministères fédéraux, tels qu'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada en ce qui concerne le Service national d'information sur les terres et les eaux.
- Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec Statistiques Canada et Santé Canada, a travaillé à la réalisation du premier rapport annuel sur les Indicateurs de la compétitivité et la viabilité de l'environnement. Les trois indicateurs compris dans cette initiative, tels que la qualité de l'air, de l'eau et les émissions de GES, font partie de ceux qui ont été recommandés par la Table ronde nationale sur l'environnement et l'économie. Cette initiative représente une étape importante afin de réaliser les engagements du gouvernement du Canada dans le Budget de 2004, qui visent à « élaborer et produire des rapports avec de meilleurs indicateurs environnementaux sur la qualité de l'air, de l'eau et sur les émissions de GES. »
- La « Stratégie sur la production de rapports et les indicateurs » d'Environnement Canada a été complétée en mai 2004. La mise en œuvre de la stratégie se poursuit, ainsi que la recherche et la mise au point de produits liés à la

Renforcement de la capacité de gestion et transformation des activités

- Environnement Canada continue d'appuyer l'élaboration d'outils de gestion et des processus en vue d'offrir un processus décisionnel et une harmonisation des capacités efficaces de manière organisée et à long terme. Ce faisant, le Ministère porte son attention sur la progression de la gestion axée sur les résultats par l'entremise du lancement des plans de projets axés sur les résultats et des regroupements de projets axés sur les résultats qui mettent de l'avant les pratiques de gestion connexes à la grandeur du Ministère. Le Ministère a également entrepris l'examen des Services corporatifs ministériels en vue d'améliorer divers aspects des services offerts pour assurer une meilleure reddition de comptes, des services équitables et des processus intégrés pour les affaires.
- L'élaboration d'une approche et d'un cadre d'affaire afin d'intégrer l'information financière et non financière, a pour but d'appuyer l'approche unique de planification à travers le Ministère.
- L'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des éléments clés d'un système de gestion économique ont été modifiés selon les besoins du Ministère grâce aux efforts qui ont été déployés afin de réaliser les attentes du SCT et la Structure des ressources et des résultats de gestion, et d'autres étant connexes à l'AAP, reliant les coûts à des résultats précis.
- Mise en œuvre d'une fonction de gestion intégrée du risque au sein d'Environnement Canada :
- Des efforts ont été déployés pour appliquer une gestion intégrée du risque par l'entremise du processus de planification; les efforts sont continus.
- Des efforts sont également en cours pour élaborer une formation sur la gestion intégrée du risque pour les employés d'Environnement Canada.
- Les processus de contrôle interne ont progressé grâce à l'introduction de la Commission de révision des marchés publics.
- L'Outil de gestion des résultats, qui est un système de gestion de l'information en ligne, sera bientôt disponible au Ministère.

Planification et production de rapports

- Mise en œuvre d'une approche unique pour le Ministère en matière de planification, afin d'assurer une approche conforme et des affectations plus efficaces des capacités à travers le Ministère.
- Évaluation complète des capacités au sujet de la planification et des changements organisationnels; le réaménagement organisationnel s'est produit en se fondant sur l'expérience acquise au cours du cycle actuel.
- Le système financier et matériel a été modernisé. Une version plus récente de *Oracle financials* est prévue à l'horaire ainsi que dans le budget.

Opérations et applications de technologie de l'information (TI)

- Offre d'un service continu aux employés d'Environnement Canada (24 heures par jour, 7 jours par semaine). Amélioration continue afin de sauvegarder l'intégrité de l'information. Consolidation et rationalisation des opérations pour assurer l'efficacité. Développement et maintenance continus des applications axés sur les programmes.
- *Gestion de l'information*
 - Élaboration et déploiement du plan concernant les dossiers ministériels visant à faciliter la sauvegarde des renseignements essentiels. Lancement de Ensuite (solution de gestion des données et des registres) pour les groupes de clients importants.

Résultats attendus :

Services innovateurs et efficace offerts à l'interne et aux Canadiens. Meilleure réponse aux besoins en pleine évolution des clients. Le savoir est géré de façon stratégique et facilement partagé au Ministère et à l'extérieur. Etablissement du leadership d'Environnement Canada dans l'Initiative fédérale *Prêcher par l'exemple*.

Initiative/Programme principal : Service axé sur les citoyens

la gestion des dépenses (SIGD), Architecture d'activité de programme (AAP) et Structure des ressources et des résultats de gestion (SRRG) à l'échelon du gouvernement sont appuyés par l'élaboration d'un ensemble de plans et de renseignements détaillés sur le rendement, visant à soutenir l'établissement des priorités et les décisions concernant l'allocation ou la réallocation des ressources.

Le Ministère utilise également le Cadre de responsabilisation de gestion (CRG) et se concentre sur ses dix éléments principaux afin de renforcer ses pratiques de gestion et ses outils, systèmes et politiques de responsabilisation. Comparativement au Plan d'action pour la gestion moderne d'Environnement Canada lancé il y a trois ans, le CRG offre une perspective plus large et plus détaillée. Les indicateurs du CRG sont désormais utilisés pour évaluer l'amélioration de la gestion d'Environnement Canada annuellement.

Environnement Canada a lancé une initiative pour étudier de quelle manière les fonctions ministérielles sont réalisées et proposer des améliorations. En reconnaissant que les fonctions des services ministériels sont essentielles au bon fonctionnement des programmes, des services et à la science, des recommandations liées à un nouveau modèle ont été formulées dans le but de permettre au Ministère d'introduire des normes relatives au service et des pratiques concernant les affaires à la grandeur de celui-ci.

Les fonctions ministérielles en matière d'évaluation et de vérification sont maintenant renforcées. Des changements au niveau de la gestion de la reddition de comptes et de la gouvernance en assureront l'indépendance. Le Ministère a affecté plus de ressources aux projets portant sur l'évaluations et la vérification et met en œuvre un processus plus rigoureux de planification intégré axé sur le risque afin d'assurer que l'évaluation et la vérification viennent appuyer les priorités ministérielles.

Le Ministère poursuivra la progression de son cadre de gestion interne graduellement lors de sa transformation et de sa réorganisation pour atteindre les objectifs dictés par le Cadre pour la compétitivité et la durabilité de l'environnement.

Le Ministère prend également des mesures pour démontrer son leadership dans la gestion environnementale de ses propres opérations, telles que dans la gestion des véhicules ministériels, des sites contaminés et en réduisant ses émissions de GES. D'autant plus que ces mesures permettent au Ministère de jouer un rôle de leader dans l'amélioration du rendement global du gouvernement dans les secteurs mentionnés précédemment et dans d'autres.

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 relatifs aux principaux domaines de programmes sont décrits dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

Initiative/Programme principal : Responsabilisation, intendance et gestion du risque
Résultats attendus : Outils disponibles pour améliorer la capacité et les méthodes de gestion d'Environnement Canada. Facilitation de la mise en œuvre de nouvelles pratiques de gestion de l'information dans tout le Ministère. Durabilité d'activités et de systèmes ministériels clés.

2.4.2 Résultat stratégique : Une organisation bien informée et appuyée par des services efficaces et novateurs



Gestion intégrée

Quels sont les enjeux?

Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à solidifier la gestion du secteur public et plus particulièrement dans les domaines de la gouvernance, de la responsabilité, de la transparence et de la gestion financière.

Environnement Canada transforme sa façon d'opérer pour satisfaire les attentes des membres du Parlement et des Canadiens en matière de gestion et de remplir son mandat de façon économique et concrète.

La transformation dans la façon de faire d'Environnement Canada est nécessaire autant d'un point de vue interne qu'externe. Environnement Canada porte une attention particulière à l'interne au renforcement des capacités de gestion, à l'amélioration de la reddition de comptes et de la qualité de l'information servant aux processus décisionnels afin de répondre aux préoccupations grandissantes, complexes et urgentes en matière d'environnement, de gouvernance partagée et d'augmentation de la demande du public en ce qui a trait à la transparence. Ce renforcement interne des capacités appuiera le Ministère dans son effort visant à offrir des services de qualité pour les Canadiens, plus novateurs et mieux adaptés aux besoins, à entretenir un dialogue plus profond avec les citoyens et à améliorer les résultats pour l'environnement. De plus, afin d'aborder les enjeux liés au renforcement des capacités, le programme de gestion intégrée se concentre également sur les approches du Ministère en matière d'offre de services. Le Ministère est ainsi plus apte à répondre aux besoins des individus, des communautés et des entreprises, de même qu'à transformer ses services lorsque nécessaire afin d'être en mesure d'offrir les meilleurs résultats environnementaux pour les Canadiens. Environnement Canada doit également s'assurer que ses pratiques, de même que celles de tout le gouvernement, reflètent son discours en termes de gestion environnementale de ses propres opérations.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Environnement Canada met en œuvre une nouvelle structure de gouvernance pour faire la promotion d'un processus décisionnel guidé par des points de vue provenant de la grandeur du Ministère. Sous l'autorité du Sous-ministre et du Conseil exécutif de gestion, les conseils composés de sous-ministres adjoints et de directeurs généraux régionaux ont la responsabilité d'orienter le Ministère dans l'atteinte de résultats. Les conseils de l'intégration stratégique et des services de gestion du Ministère visent à produire les priorités d'Environnement Canada dans les secteurs de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques.

Les initiatives de gestion pangouvernementales contribuent également à transformer la façon de faire d'Environnement Canada. Les travaux sur la mise en œuvre des Système d'information sur

Le Cadre est conçu pour appliquer une approche intégrée et globale à un vaste éventail de défis en matière de viabilité et pour faire le lien entre les politiques et les actions concrètes. Les stratégies ministérielles en matière de développement durable seront des instruments clés dans la mise en oeuvre du Cadre.

Environnement Canada poursuivra de tenir son rôle de leader dans la promotion du CCDE et du programme gouvernemental en matière de développement durable. Pour progresser vers ces objectifs, nous disposons d'un vaste éventail d'instruments politiques et recourons aux partenariats stratégiques avec des intervenants clés du Canada et de l'étranger.

INSTRUMENTS STRATÉGIQUES

Le Ministère poursuivra également l'élaboration de nouvelles approches en matière d'instruments stratégiques, y compris les indicateurs environnementaux et de développement durable, appuiera les recherches en matière de politiques et les analyses relatives au développement afin de soutenir le programme d'environnement et de développement durable. Les échanges de droit d'émissions des GES, par exemple, ont été inclus en tant qu'éléments clés dans le Plan d'action du Canada en matière de changement climatique. Cette reconnaissance du rôle important des instruments axés sur le marché illustre le travail entrepris depuis quelques années par Environnement Canada et d'autres institutions fédérales en collaboration avec les provinces, les territoires et d'autres intervenants. D'autres travaux seront entrepris par le Ministère des Finances et d'autres ministères en vue d'appliquer des mesures fiscales (taxes, frais et autres mesures axées sur le marché) afin de réaliser les objectifs fixés par les politiques en matière de changement climatique. Environnement Canada continuera de supporter l'initiative élargie afin d'aller de l'avant en matière de stratégies liées à la réglementation intelligente.

PARTENARIATS STRATÉGIQUES

Environnement Canada continuera de s'appuyer sur la forte présence internationale du Canada comme pays progressiste sur le plan de l'environnement en participant aux activités d'organismes et de tribunes comme le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (PNUF), l'OCDE et le G8, sans oublier le Conseil de l'Arctique. Environnement Canada travaille en partenariat avec d'autres ministères fédéraux dans le but de promouvoir l'entraide entre le commerce et l'environnement dans les Accords sur le commerce international comme l'Accord de libre-échange nord-américain (ALENA) et l'OMC. L'évaluation environnementale de négociations commerciales constitue une initiative fédérale importante à laquelle participe Environnement Canada. Le Ministère continuera, par exemple, de mettre en oeuvre des accords de coopération environnementale avec des partenaires des Amériques (États-Unis, Mexique, Chili et Costa Rica), des accords similaires de négociation avec la République de Corée, Singapour et les quatre pays de l'Amérique centrale, ainsi que le PE avec la Chine. Plus particulièrement, Environnement Canada continuera également de mettre en oeuvre, en partenariat avec les États-Unis et le Mexique, un programme d'action pour l'Amérique du Nord. Les efforts conjugués avec les partenaires commerciaux du Canada dans les Amériques viseront également à promouvoir les interventions nationales et l'intervention hémisphérique coordonnée afin d'améliorer la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement au sein des Amériques.

POUR EN SAVOIR D'AVANTAGE

Site Web des relations internationales
d'Environnement Canada

http://www.ec.gc.ca/international/index_f.htm

présentée aux ministres.

- En mars 2005, le ministre de l'Environnement a dirigé la délégation aux réunions du G8, dont la Table ronde sur l'énergie et l'environnement et la Réunion ministérielle sur l'environnement et le développement, qui ont servi à établir les assises du processus décisionnel du G8 relativement au changement climatique et à l'Afrique.
- Coordination de la participation du Canada dans le programme environnemental de l'OCDE, ainsi qu'à la réunion des ministres de l'Environnement de l'OCDE en avril 2004, au cours de laquelle les ministres ont établi l'orientation du travail pour plusieurs années à l'échelle régionale, nationale et internationale.
- Coopération scientifique avec le centre régional AGRHYMET et le SMC dans le but d'accroître la capacité d'adaptation au changement climatique des pays du Sahel. Cette coopération a mené à la réalisation de résultats d'intérêt pour les communautés de ces pays. Les négociations sont en cours en vue de continuer la Phase I de l'accord de collaboration jusqu'au 31 décembre 2005 et il est prévu que la probabilité d'une autre phase d'une durée de cinq ans (de 2006 à 2011) soit examinée et négociée. Étant donné le succès du projet de coopération scientifique entre Environnement Canada et AGRHYMET, ce dernier est sur la bonne voie pour être impliqué grandement dans l'élaboration de l'ébauche du rapport de 2007 du Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat des Nations Unies pour les neuf pays du Sahel.

Initiative/Programme principal : Donner au ministre et à la haute direction des conseils stratégiques en communications fondés sur une analyse solide du contexte public et des sondages d'opinion.	
Résultats attendus :	
Elaboration de stratégies de communications ministérielles, interministérielles et internationales.	Présentation des priorités et des orientations stratégiques ministérielles d'une façon uniforme, cohérente et coordonnée.
Conseils en communications, gestion des enjeux et appui opérationnel fournis au ministre, au sous-ministre et aux cadres supérieurs d'Environnement Canada.	
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
Communications stratégiques	
- Environnement Canada continue d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre des approches stratégiques dans le domaine des communications ministérielles, interministérielles et internationales en tant que partie intégrante de son programme de transformation ministérielle et de son approche pour un ministère unique.	
Profil des programmes ministériels	
- Environnement Canada continue d'améliorer la pertinence, l'uniformité et la coordination des communications en ce qui a trait aux priorités ministérielles et aux orientations stratégiques.	

Aller de l'avant

ENVIRONNEMENT ET DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

Le Projet vert, qui établit un lien entre le développement durable et la prospérité et la compétitivité du Canada, traduit la vision du gouvernement du Canada en matière d'environnement. Le Projet vert donne également suite à un engagement du discours du Trône : « Le gouvernement veillera, en collaboration avec ses partenaires, à intégrer systématiquement le développement durable dans les processus décisionnels. »

Le Cadre pour la compétitivité et la durabilité de l'environnement (CCDE), dirigé par Environnement Canada, orientera la mise en œuvre du Projet vert à l'échelle du gouvernement. La vision poursuivie par le CCDE consiste à améliorer le plus possible la qualité de notre environnement afin d'améliorer la santé et le bien-être des Canadiens, de préserver notre environnement naturel et de développer notre compétitivité à long terme, pour ainsi releasser la qualité de vie des Canadiens.

Initiative/Programme principal : Partenariats stratégiques et coordination	
Résultats attendus :	
Progrès réalisés vers le développement durable par l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de façons innovatrices de collaborer avec des partenaires clés.	
Leadership nécessaire pour établir un cadre pangouvernemental en vue de faire progresser le programme à l'intérieur d'un climat de collaboration.	
Leadership international à l'égard des priorités du Canada.	
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
<i>Partenariats à l'échelle nationale et internationale, et coordination</i>	
- Grâce aux conseils stratégiques sur les relations et les affaires internationales et en travaillant avec des partenaires gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux, les profils des considérations environnementales sont accrues dans le contexte des relations internationales du Canada.	
- Renforcement de la coopération bilatérale concernant l'environnement avec de nombreux pays, y compris l'Inde, la Chine, le Costa Rica, le Mexique et le Chili par l'entremise de dialogues et de projets conjoints sur l'environnement.	
- Renforcement de la coopération bilatérale avec les E.-U. grâce à un certain nombre d'institutions, d'organisations et de partenariats formels ou non formels, tels que le comité sur la qualité de l'air et la Commission mixte internationale.	
- Mettre en œuvre des accords de coopération internationale et travailler à appuyer les priorités environnementales canadiennes en participant à des forums bilatéraux, hémisphériques et nord-américains tels que celui des Ministres de la Santé et de l'environnement des Amériques et le CCE.	
- Lors de la session du Conseil de la CCE en juin 2004, les ministres de l'Environnement du Canada, du Mexique et des E.-U. ont adopté la Déclaration de Puebla. Cette déclaration réaffirme l'engagement des trois gouvernements envers le CCE et établir les trois domaines prioritaires afin d'orienter le travail de l'organisation de manière à mieux protéger et améliorer l'environnement nord-américain.	
- Le Canada, sous la direction de l'Environnement Canada, a participé à la 23 ^e session du Conseil de gouvernance du PNUB au cours de laquelle les ministres s'efforcent d'établir des liens plus solides entre les programmes environnementaux et ceux sur le développement.	
- En avril 2004, le ministre de l'Environnement a dirigé la délégation à la 12 ^e conférence de la Commission des Nations Unies sur le développement durable, au cours de laquelle les pays ont partagé leurs expériences et ont étudié les progrès relatifs aux engagements internationaux en matière de ressources en eau, d'assainissement et d'établissement humain.	
- Offrir un soutien politique à la participation du Canada au Conseil Arctique, y compris la réunion de novembre du Conseil des ministres, au cours de laquelle l'évaluation des répercussions sur le climat arctique a été	

commerciaux et les AME, ainsi que la libéralisation des produits et services environnementaux. Offrir des perspectives environnementales sur d'autres facettes des négociations de l'OMC.	
- Offrir des perspectives environnementales sur les enjeux relatifs à l'accès aux marchés pour Commerce international Canada et d'autres ministères à vocation économique.	
- Promotion du travail analytique et participation aux discussions de l'OCDE, en collaboration avec AEC, concernant le soutien mutuel en matière d'échanges commerciaux et environnementaux.	
- Activités interministérielles visant à intégrer les considérations environnementales dans les accords proposés en matière de libre-échange Canada-Coree et Canada-Communauté des Caraïbes (CARICOM) et participation aux négociations préliminaires.	
- Continuation de l'élaboration du Plan stratégique sur les échanges commerciaux et l'environnement dans le cadre de l'Accord nord-américain de coopération dans le secteur environnemental.	
- Surveillance des développements au sujet du libre-échange des Amériques et activités interministérielles visant à assurer que les considérations environnementales soient intégrées dans les ententes sur les échanges commerciaux telles que le Cadre économique Canada-Japon, l'Accord visant à renforcer le commerce et l'investissement entre le Canada et l'Union Européenne et le Partenariat nord-américain pour la sécurité et la prospérité.	

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Faire mieux connaître et utiliser des instruments stratégiques innovateurs</p>	<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Atteinte des buts de la politique environnementale par l'utilisation d'instruments innovateurs comme les incitatifs économiques, les démarches volontaires et les outils d'information, lorsqu'il est démontré que ces instruments constituent les moyens les plus efficaces, efficaces et pratiques.</p> <p>Des indicateurs et des renseignements de meilleure qualité amélioreront la base de connaissances d'Environnement Canada qui appuie la recherche stratégique et le développement durable.</p>	<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p> <p><i>Instruments stratégiques innovateurs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En élaborant le plan sur le changement climatique de 2005, le Ministère a complété plusieurs analyses des répercussions afin d'appuyer l'établissement des cibles de réduction des émissions pour le système des grands émetteurs finaux et l'étendue du Fonds pour les partenariats et du Système de mesures correctives (no.2, 5, SDS 2.1.1.). De plus, Environnement Canada a dirigé une analyse de soutien pour les trois mesures de réduction des émissions de GES, soit : mesures incitatives à la production d'énergie éolienne, mesures incitatives à la production d'énergies renouvelables et élargissement de la classe 43.1, déductions plus rapides pour l'amortissement des technologies en matière d'efficacité énergétique (no. 2, 7, SDS 2.1.3.). Ces programmes et ces instruments aideront le Canada à atteindre ses objectifs de réduction des émissions en vertu du Protocole de Kyoto. - Élaboration d'un guide d'évaluation des instruments (Outil de gestion de la qualité) afin de faire le choix le plus judicieux des instruments, en se concentrant sur l'éventail complet des instruments possibles pour aborder les enjeux environnementaux, y compris ceux axés sur le marché et les approches volontaires. L'Outil de gestion de l'évaluation de la qualité fait la promotion du choix des instruments qui permettront d'atteindre les objectifs environnementaux établis en ayant le moins d'incidences économiques possibles (no. 2, 5, SDS 2.1.1.). Afin d'appuyer la mise en œuvre de l'Outil, des ateliers ont été organisés pour les employés d'Environnement Canada et des autres ministères fédéraux pour leur offrir une formation sur l'utilisation de l'Outil (no. 2, 5, 6, SDS 2.1.1. et 2.1.2.). - Dans le contexte de l'initiative sur la réglementation intelligente, le Ministère a finalisé un document de travail au sujet de l'utilisation nationale et internationale des instruments axés sur le marché. Dans son rapport de septembre 2004, le Comité consultatif externe sur la réglementation intelligente a reconnu l'utilité de tels instruments axés sur le marché et a recommandé que le gouvernement examine l'option d'accroître l'utilisation de tels instruments au Canada (no. 3, 6, SDS 2.1.2.). - Le Ministère a travaillé activement avec d'autres ministères fédéraux et organismes externes dans le but de promouvoir le programme sur les instruments orientés sur le marché, y compris la complétion des documents d'analyses variées sur des instruments précis en fonction du marché (no. 3, 7, SDS 2.1.3.). Le Ministère a également travaillé en collaboration avec la Table ronde nationale sur l'environnement et l'économie, ainsi que d'autres intervenants (p. ex., la coalition du budget vert) pour évaluer diverses propositions relatives aux instruments axés sur le marché (no. 7, SDS 2.1.3.). - À l'échelle internationale, le Ministère a organisé un atelier pour les utilisateurs d'instruments axés sur le marché. Des experts provenant de nombreux pays, des représentants des gouvernements provinciaux et fédéraux, y compris le ministère des finances et des intervenants ont participé à l'atelier (no. 3, 6, SDS 2.1.2.). Dans le cadre des travaux en collaboration avec l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE), Environnement Canada a contribué à l'élaboration d'une base de données sur les instruments axés sur le marché (no. 6, SDS 2.1.2.). Cette organisation met l'accent sur les instruments orientés sur le marché en tant qu'outil pour atteindre l'efficacité économique et environnementale dans plusieurs documents officiels de l'OCDE (no. 6, SDS 2.1.2.). - Élaboration d'une liste de vérification sur les obligations d'échanges commerciaux et d'investissements pour les gestionnaires du risque dans la présélection des meilleurs outils pour atteindre l'objectif de gestion du risque associé à une substance. Offrir des conseils intégrés sur les politiques environnementales et les négociateurs des accords multilatéraux en matière d'environnement. - Participation aux négociations de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC), en collaboration avec AEC et les ministères à vocation économique, relativement à la relation entre les règlements régissant les échanges
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- Suite à des consultations avec des intervenants, le Ministère a élaboré et complète présentement une approche pour les Tables sectorielles sur la durabilité qui a été ratifiée. Les ressources et les structures nécessaires au lancement et au soutien des Tables de manière continue ont été déterminées au sein du Ministère.
- Au cours du dernier exercice financier, le Ministère s'est impliqué dans une initiative détaillée et complète avec les provinces et les territoires par l'entremise du CCMÉ visant à élaborer une approche pour le CCDE. La prochaine étape consiste à finaliser un accord et de procéder au lancement du processus de mise en œuvre, de même qu'à élaborer une réalisation concrète sur des bases bilatérale et régionale avec les provinces et les territoires à l'aide du CCMÉ.
- Coordination de la préparation du matériel visant à appuyer le Comité spécial du Cabinet sur la durabilité et l'environnement.
- Collaboration avec Santé Canada par l'entremise du comité fédéral-provincial sur la santé et l'environnement afin de déterminer les priorités et d'élaborer des plans de travail et des résultats à atteindre avec les provinces et les territoires en appui au programme sur la santé et l'environnement.
- Le Ministère a lancé le CCDE, a procédé à des consultations sur ce dernier et a reçu l'approbation générale pour le cadre à titre de mécanisme clé pour l'élaboration du programme stratégique de développement durable du gouvernement. En effet, ce processus a lancé le dialogue avec le Commissaire de l'environnement et du développement durable, les organismes centraux et d'autres ministères fédéraux au sujet du réajustement de l'approche fédérale en matière de développement durable.
- L'Amérique du Nord risque de devenir le premier pays au monde à publier un ensemble d'indicateurs sur la santé infantile et l'environnement. L'objectif visé est d'offrir des renseignements compréhensibles et périodiques aux décideurs et au public sur l'état des paramètres relatifs à la santé infantile et celle de l'environnement afin de promouvoir et de mesurer les changements. Le rapport constitue la première étape pour atteindre l'objectif d'amélioration de la production de rapports à long terme grâce à une collaboration trilatérale avec les États-Unis et le Mexique.
- Au cours de l'élaboration des dimensions concernant la viabilité environnementale du Nouveau pacte pour les villes, un effort horizontal important a été entrepris, soit : accroître la capacité de planification durable pour les communautés, y compris les travaux entourant l'élaboration d'une proposition afin d'intégrer cette capacité à l'accord avec les provinces et les territoires; accroître l'adoption de moyens de transport plus propres en collaboration avec les villes et les communautés et accroître le rôle des villes dans le Plan sur le changement climatique de 2005 visant à réduire les émissions de GES.
- Les collèges fédéraux de la Société immobilière du Canada, Parcs Canada, Infrastructure Canada et de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement ont tous activement fourni des informations à Environnement Canada pour élaborer une stratégie ministérielle sur la durabilité urbaine. Un atelier composé d'environ 60 fonctionnaires fédéraux s'est tenu à Toronto en mai 2004, où la possibilité d'informer et d'approuver les orientations stratégiques qui sont proposées dans l'ébauche de la stratégie de durabilité urbaine était offerte.
- Environnement Canada a offert, ou élaboré présentement, des conseils sur les politiques stratégiques pour Infrastructure Canada en matière d'infrastructure durable, de planification communautaire intégrée et durable et de mesure du rendement concernant la qualité environnementale.
- Le Groupe interministériel fédéral en développement durable (GIFDD), qui est dirigé par Environnement Canada, est constitué de 150 représentants provenant d'environ 30 ministères fédéraux et d'organismes qui sont présents au Québec. Les réalisations du GIFDD au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005 ont contribué de manière significative à assurer que les principes relatifs au développement durable sont complètement intégrés dans les activités et les programmes ministériels, non seulement en ce qui concerne l'écologisation des opérations, des évaluations environnementales et des industries de l'environnement, mais également en ce qui concerne le transport viable et l'élaboration de projets visant le développement durable des communautés.

Il s'agira donc de Tables permanentes constituées de plusieurs intervenants et représentant chacune la chaîne de valeur complète d'un secteur précis et un vaste éventail de points de vue de divers intervenants. La raison d'être des Tables sectorielles sur la durabilité sera d'offrir des conseils bien informés sur la manière la plus efficace d'atteindre le plus haut niveau de qualité environnementale en améliorant la santé et le mieux-être des Canadiens, en préservant l'environnement naturel du Canada, tout en faisant progresser la compétitivité du pays à long terme, améliorant ainsi la qualité de vie des Canadiens.

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à restructurer fondamentalement son approche sur la gestion environnementale afin de réaliser cet objectif. L'année dernière, le Cabinet fédéral a ratifié le Cadre mentionné dans le discours du Trône d'Octobre 2004 qui se décrivait comme suit : « Le gouvernement veillera, en collaboration avec ses partenaires, à intégrer systématiquement le développement durable dans les processus décisionnels. »

La ratification du CCDE, de même que les engagements exposés dans le discours du Trône de 2004 et dans le budget fédéral de 2005, constituent des pierres angulaires importantes afin d'intégrer les considérations environnementales dans le processus décisionnel du gouvernement. Pour atteindre cet objectif d'importants changements dans la manière dont le Ministère gère l'environnement devront être apportés. Dans le but d'améliorer le rendement environnemental du Canada, il faudra notamment :

- adopter des approches de collaboration afin d'harmoniser les signaux économiques et environnementaux;
- considérer les réalités des entreprises dans le processus décisionnel envers les politiques environnementales;
- adopter une approche globale en intégrant les priorités et en se concentrant sur l'atteinte des résultats environnementaux à long terme;
- offrir une meilleure prévisibilité;
- se concentrer sur les résultats
- élaborer des régimes conformes et collaboratifs avec un accès à guichet unique pour les entreprises et les intervenants;
- utiliser un plus large éventail d'outils stratégiques afin d'harmoniser les décisions économiques et environnementales, d'établir des règles équitables pour orienter la conformité et récompenser les leaders de l'industrie.

Les politiques concernant l'intégration et l'innovation du Ministère visent à :

Initiative/Programme principal : Piloter l'établissement du programme sur l'environnement et le développement durable dans tout le gouvernement. <i>SPP 3.3.1</i>	Résultats attendus : Politiques stratégiques et démarches intégrées afin de faire progresser les priorités du Ministère. Orientations stratégiques coordonnées du Ministère face aux enjeux environnementaux transversaux (p. ex. stratégies de développement durable, écologisation du gouvernement, environnement et santé, programme urbain). Amélioration de la prise de décisions intégrée grâce à de nouveaux outils d'aide à la décision. Leadership du programme de l'environnement et du développement durable dans tout le gouvernement.
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Une **information** de meilleure qualité rendue possible grâce à l'amélioration des méthodes de collecte, d'analyse et de mise en commun de l'information, qui est destinée aux décideurs pour une prise de décisions éclairée et une attribution des responsabilités claire.

Des **régimes réglementaires de promotion du rendement et de mise en application**, y compris le recours aux incitatifs commerciaux et aux mesures réglementaires, des règlements qui sont prévisibles, justes, opérant selon un modèle de guichet unique, afin d'encourager le rendement environnemental de l'industrie et d'en appuyer la compétitivité.

Une **approche nationale intégrée en matière de science et technologie**, axée sur les priorités, qui est reliée aux besoins du marché, appliquée dans le contexte d'un partenariat entre les milieux universitaires, les ONG, l'industrie et les gouvernements. Celle-ci est essentielle à l'amélioration de notre compréhension et à la mise en œuvre de solutions par rapport aux changements qui se produisent dans notre environnement naturel.

L'**éducation** des Canadiens, afin qu'ils puissent prendre des décisions durables dans leur vie de tous les jours et des décisions éclairées sur le développement durable. Cet élément est vital pour instaurer la durabilité au Canada. Les gouvernements peuvent fournir les outils d'éducation nécessaires pour permettre à la population et aux décideurs de faire des choix éclairés, de **participer** aux activités de gouvernance et d'influencer le programme national sur la durabilité.

Environnement Canada est le ministère responsable de la coordination des programmes et des politiques du gouvernement du Canada en matière de préservation et d'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement naturel. Le CCDE sera utilisé en vue d'orienter les activités liées au développement durable du gouvernement du Canada.

L'amélioration du rendement environnemental nécessite une coordination fédérale-provinciale-territoriale. Environnement Canada a entamé des discussions avec les provinces et les territoires concernant la mise en œuvre du CCDE à la grandeur du pays. Une série d'accords bilatéraux se fonde sur les principes communs et les piliers du CCDE est d'ailleurs prévue. Ces accords représenteront un élément essentiel dans l'achèvement d'une approche nationale en matière de durabilité en soulignant les initiatives bilatérales et régionales qui pourraient contribuer à la réalisation des objectifs environnementaux nationaux à long terme. De plus, le gouvernement met en place les structures nécessaires dans le but d'atteindre cet objectif. Au cours des derniers mois, le gouvernement a aussi créé un nouveau comité spécial du Cabinet sur le développement durable et l'environnement. Ce dernier, composé de Sous-ministres est responsable des politiques sur l'environnement et le développement durable et d'une nouvelle structure ministérielle à Environnement Canada.

La mise en œuvre du Cadre nécessitera que le gouvernement fasse mieux connaître l'élaboration de ses politiques en utilisant un large éventail de points de vue provenant des intervenants et des connaissances des experts à l'extérieur des gouvernements. Ce faisant, le gouvernement transforme sa façon de travailler avec les intervenants. Les Tables sectorielles sur la durabilité représentent un des mécanismes importants qui est élaboré afin de mettre en œuvre cette transformation.

2.4.1 Résultat stratégique : Des priorités et des plans intégrés en matière de politiques

Politiques novatrices et intégrées

Quels sont les enjeux?

Au cours de la dernière année, le gouvernement du Canada a collaboré avec des intervenants majeurs afin d'analyser son approche globale quant à la gestion environnementale et il a été déterminé que le Canada doit se doter d'une nouvelle approche.

L'obligation envers l'élaboration de cette nouvelle approche est guidée par deux tendances importantes, soit : la mondialisation des préoccupations économiques et environnementales, ainsi que l'accroissement de la sensibilisation liée aux répercussions sur l'économie et la santé des dommages causés à l'environnement. Ces tendances mènent à l'émergence de la viabilité environnementale en tant qu'élément important de la compétitivité.

Des preuves de cette transformation peuvent être observées dans la société canadienne. Par exemple, les citoyens demandent un plus grand nombre de mesures de protection environnementale et les consommateurs exercent des pressions sur les compagnies pour qu'elles répondent à leur choix en ce qui concerne l'environnement. Les investisseurs demandent aux entreprises de divulguer tous les renseignements nécessaires pour leur permettre d'évaluer les risques associés à l'environnement. Les grandes entreprises répondent à ces pressions du marché et en observent les avantages en bout de ligne.

Les gouvernements répondent également à cette transformation. Les pays industrialisés principaux tels que les E.-U., l'Allemagne, le Japon et le Royaume-Uni comprennent que les enjeux liés à la viabilité et à l'environnement ne doivent plus être considérés secondaires à la prise de décisions économiques. Ces pays élaborent leurs propres plans envers une économie durable et partagent leurs visions lors d'événements internationaux tel que le G-8.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Afin de répondre à ce mouvement global, le gouvernement du Canada a élaboré le Cadre pour la compétitivité et la durabilité de l'environnement (CCDE) visant une meilleure harmonisation des signaux environnementaux et économiques.

Le Ministère est en train d'établir cinq éléments opérationnels clés pour déterminer comment les gouvernements, l'industrie, les villes et la population établissent et atteignent les objectifs stratégiques du CCDE. Ces **cinq piliers** sont reliés et interdépendants (p. ex., une information de grande qualité repose sur des principes scientifiques solides).

Un nouveau modèle de **processus décisionnel** pour les gouvernements, l'industrie et les principaux intervenants, tenant compte de leur responsabilité partagée d'atteindre des objectifs environnementaux ambitieux, où les gouvernements établissent des attentes claires, basées sur la science, et collaborent avec l'industrie et ses autres partenaires afin de prendre en considérations réalités du monde des affaires.

* Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.

Secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques									
Résultat stratégique									
Assurer la gestion stratégique et efficace du Ministère de façon à produire des résultats environnementaux.									
Budget principal des dépenses				Dépenses prévues		Autorisations totales		Équivalents temps plein	
124,6				125,7		177,0		167,6	
Résultats clés				Résultats clés					
Des priorités et des plans stratégiques intégrés en matière de politiques				Une organisation performante appuyée par des services efficaces et innovateurs					
Budget principal des dépenses		Dépenses prévues		Autorisations totales		Dépenses		Dépenses réelles	
21,9		27,1		33,7		28,6		102,6	
98,6		143,3		139,0		Résultats intermédiaires			
Outils disponibles pour améliorer la capacité et les méthodes de gestion d'Environnement Canada. Facilitation de la mise en œuvre de nouvelles pratiques de gestion de l'information dans tout le Ministère. Durabilité d'activités et de systèmes ministériels clés. Services innovateurs et à l'écoute fournis à l'interne et aux Canadiens. Meilleure réponse aux besoins en pleine évolution des clients. Le savoir est géré de façon stratégique et facilement partagé au Ministère et à l'extérieur. Etablissement du leadership d'Environnement Canada dans l'initiative fédérale <i>Prêcher par l'exemple</i> et les opérations vertes du gouvernement. Les ressources humaines d'Environnement Canada se sentent valorisées et appuyées dans un milieu de travail qui perfectionne, garde et attire les talents variés dont le Ministère a besoin pour s'acquitter de son mandat.									
Leadership du programme de l'environnement et du développement durable dans tout le gouvernement La capacité d'Environnement Canada à prendre des décisions intégrées grâce à de nouveaux outils d'aide à la décision					Atteinte des buts de la politique environnementale par l'utilisation d'instruments innovateurs comme les instruments et les incitatifs économiques, les démarches volontaires et les outils d'information, lorsqu'il est démontré que ces instruments constituent les moyens les plus efficaces et pratiques.				
Des indicateurs et des renseignements de meilleure qualité améliorent la base de connaissances d'Environnement Canada qui appuie la recherche stratégique et le développement durable					Progrès réalisés vers le développement durable par l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de façons innovatrices de collaborer avec des partenaires clés.				
Leadership nécessaire pour établir un cadre pangouvernemental pour faire progresser le programme dans un climat de collaboration.					Leadership international à l'égard des priorités du Canada. Elaboration de stratégies de communications ministérielles, interministérielles et internationales.				
Initiatives ou programmes principaux									
Piloter l'établissement du programme sur l'environnement et le développement durable dans tout le gouvernement. Faire mieux connaître et utiliser des instruments stratégiques innovateurs					Partenariats stratégiques et coordination				
Conseils stratégiques en communications fondés sur une analyse solide du contexte public et des sondages d'opinion					Stratégie des ressources humaines				

Environnement Canada doit conserver une forte capacité en matière de politiques et les aptitudes nécessaires pour offrir des services efficaces et efficaces afin d'aborder avec succès les enjeux complexes et transversaux, d'atteindre les résultats attendus en matière d'environnement et de faire le meilleur usage possible de l'argent des contribuables.

Le rôle du secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques (GAP) d'Environnement Canada est de faire la coordination efficace et stratégique des politiques et de s'occuper de la gestion ministérielle pour atteindre les résultats environnementaux. Plus particulièrement, le secteur d'activité de la GAP offre :

- un leadership ministériel;
- des conseils stratégiques en matière de politiques;
- des analyses socio-économiques;
- la coordination des activités internationales du Ministère;
- un leadership et la coordination en matière de promotion des partenariats avec l'industrie, les ONG, les peuples autochtones, les provinces et les autres ministères;
- des services de communications et de sensibilisation du public;
- des services de soutien à la prise de décision, à la gestion et à la reddition de comptes, y compris à la planification, aux services et aux systèmes financiers, à la technologie de l'information, aux archives et aux banques d'information, aux ressources humaines, à l'évaluation et à la vérification, à la sécurité et à la gestion des biens et des installations, ainsi qu'aux systèmes de gestion environnementale.

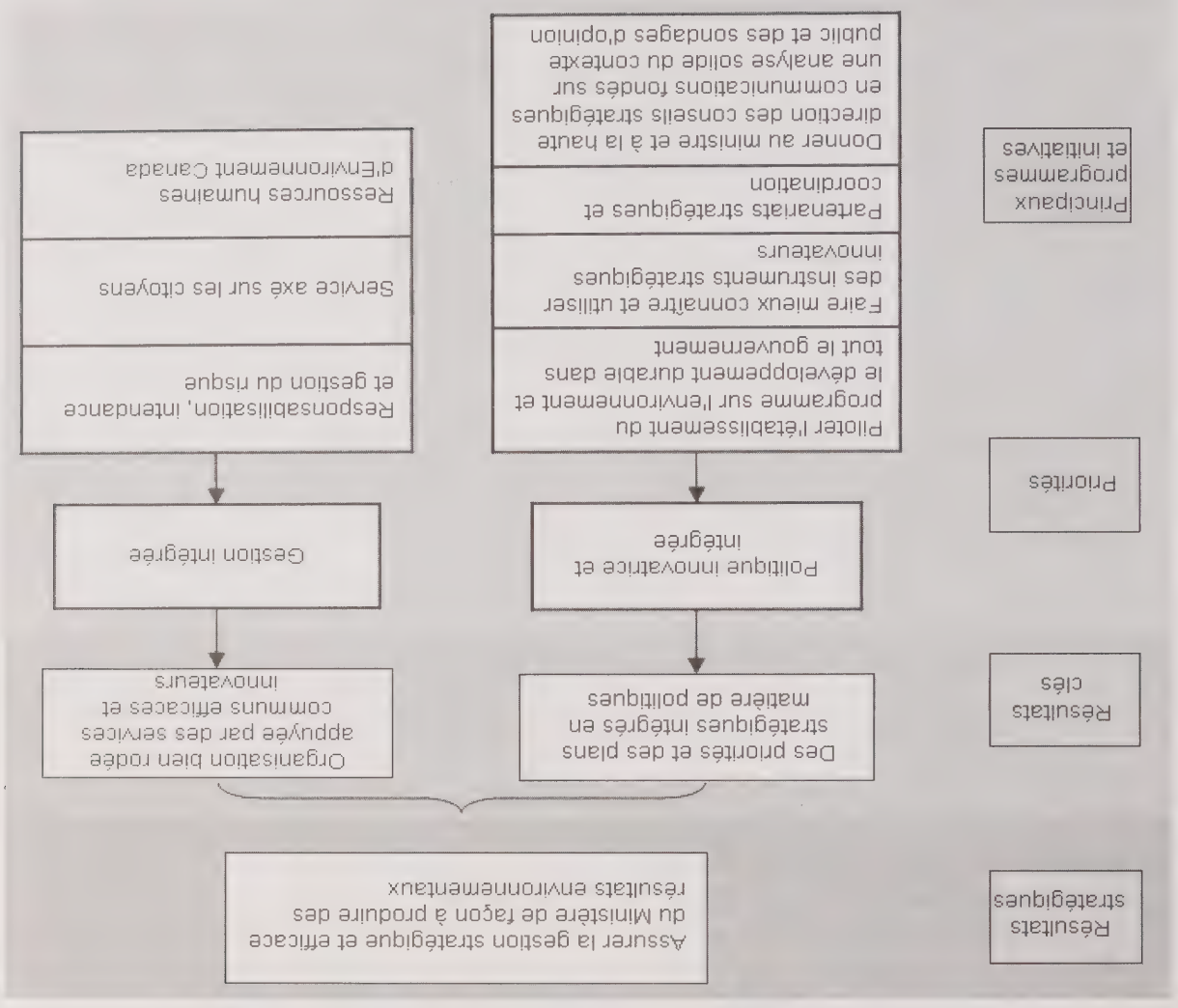
L'élaboration d'un programme clair sur les politiques, de même que la transformation de la façon dont Environnement Canada gère ses activités et opère, aideront le Ministère à concentrer ses efforts. Ces mesures permettront également au Ministère d'établir ses priorités et de construire sur les assises de ses succès antérieurs, afin de mettre en œuvre une approche ministérielle globale et ainsi atteindre ses objectifs.

Transformer la façon dont Environnement Canada fonctionne lui permettra de prodiguer des conseils plus détaillés et plus conformes, de maximiser les investissements dans les résultats attendus et de devenir une organisation de pointe consciente de sa capacité, qui continue de s'améliorer et qui peut déployer ses ressources là où nécessaire pour aborder efficacement les priorités immédiates et celles en cours.

2.4 Assurer la gestion stratégique et efficace du Ministère de façon à produire des résultats environnementaux

Le contexte opérationnel d'Environnement Canada est complexe. Les enjeux environnementaux ont un caractère général, les domaines de compétence sont partagés et le défi posé par l'intégration des considérations environnementales dans le processus décisionnel économique et social est grand.

Même si Environnement Canada a des responsabilités claires en matière de politiques, de leadership et de coordination, la plupart des activités ayant des répercussions sur l'environnement, de même que la plus grande partie des travaux entrepris au Canada et partout dans le monde, visant à conserver, protéger et améliorer l'environnement naturel ne relèvent pas seulement d'Environnement Canada. En effet, ils peuvent être dirigés ou mis en œuvre par d'autres ministères du gouvernement, d'autres paliers de gouvernement, d'autres pays, le secteur privé, les ONG, les individus ou d'autres partenaires.



répercussions du changement climatique, Environnement Canada continue de recevoir des données provenant d'un plus grand nombre de stations de surveillance du climat situées dans le Nord.

- Offrir une gestion de projet et des données scientifiques à un projet multi-disciplinaire de trois ans visant à étudier les répercussions du changement climatique et la hausse du niveau de la mer sur la côte sud-est du Nouveau-Brunswick. Cette étude intègre les résultats provenant des sciences physiques, écologiques et sociales. Les ondes de tempêtes et la modélisation climatique ont été complétées au cours de 2004-2005. Il est prévu que le projet soit complété en 2006.

Initiative/Programme principal : Procéder à des évaluations scientifiques intégrées des enjeux stratégiques clés pour Environnement Canada en vue d'améliorer les politiques par la science.

Résultats attendus :

Solide participation du Canada à l'évaluation de la science du changement climatique planétaire ou international.

Poursuivre l'évaluation des menaces à l'eau.

Continuer de soutenir le développement durable en tenant compte des questions intégrées liées à l'air dans les domaines clés des politiques.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Gérer le processus visant à assurer une forte participation du Canada dans l'évaluation scientifique internationale et globale du changement climatique

- Le Canada est fortement impliqué dans les activités du GI Environnement Canada, y compris ses quatre participations en tant qu'auteur principal et co-auteur. Environnement Canada appuie environ 40 auteurs canadiens participant à la 4^e évaluation du GIEC. Plusieurs des simulations nécessaires du GIEC sont complétées, y compris des simulations additionnelles de l'ensemble des membres qui sont présentement en cours. Environ deux téraoctets (20 millions de mégaoctets) modèles de données du CT seront fournis au GIEC. Le Ministère continue d'appuyer les approches d'ensemble multi-modèles afin de fournir des prévisions de probabilités saisonnières et d'autres liées au changement climatique en tant que parties intégrantes des données pour le GIEC.

Poursuivre l'évaluation des menaces liées à l'eau

- Évaluation continue des menaces pesant sur les ressources en eau, y compris d'être l'hôte d'une séance spéciale lors de la conférence de l'Association canadienne des ressources en eau en juin 2004 afin de rassembler des renseignements qui seront ajoutés au document intitulé *Menaces pour la disponibilité de l'eau douce au Canada*.

Continuer de soutenir le développement durable en tenant compte des questions intégrées liées à l'air dans les domaines clés des politiques

- Un programme national de R et D sur l'amoniac atmosphérique a été mis en oeuvre au cours de la dernière année.

Aller de l'avant

Le succès d'Environnement Canada en matière de recherche et de développement repose principalement sur le fait de sécuriser une base de financement à long terme pour les efforts de recherche, un domaine dans lequel les résultats ne sont apparents que sur de longues périodes. La mise en oeuvre récente d'un plan stratégique pour les activités de recherche et de développement du SMC constitue une étape importante vers l'atteinte de cet objectif.

De plus, le fait d'attirer, de former et de fidéliser des scientifiques talentueux représente un défi de taille pour le Ministère, puisque les compétiteurs peuvent offrir des postes intéressants aux candidats dans des délais beaucoup plus courts. Ce défi est particulièrement important compte tenu du grand nombre de départs à la retraite prévus au cours des cinq prochaines années.

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 relatifs aux principaux domaines de programmes sont décrits dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Climat et changement climatique, qualité de l'air et capacité connexe de modélisation prédictive : politique d'appui et amélioration des services</p>	<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Approche coordonnée de la science du changement climatique entre les ministères, les universités et d'autres intervenants.</p> <p>Amélioration de la science et de la modélisation locales, régionales, nationales et mondiales du climat et du changement climatique comme contribution clé au développement durable au Canada et sur la scène internationale.</p> <p>Amélioration de la science et des prévisions liées à la qualité de l'air pour appuyer les décisions.</p>
<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	<p>Déterminer et appliquer une approche de recherche coordonnée en matière de climat dans tous les ministères fédéraux, les universités et autres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration d'un Plan fédéral sur la science quant au changement climatique en tant qu'intervention coordonnée à la science sur le changement climatique par les ministères fédéraux. Le Plan offre les assises des données relatives à la planification budgétaire et du Plan national sur le changement climatique.
<p>Faire progresser la science et la modélisation du climat et du changement climatique aux échelles nationale et mondiale à titre de contribution importante au développement durable au Canada et à l'étranger</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Améliorations apportées au Modèle canadien de climat global (MCCG3) et qui se poursuivent – une résolution accrue, une meilleure efficacité computationnelle et les éléments du cycle biogéochimique sont à être élaborés. La version préliminaire du MCCG4 est à l'essai – amélioration au niveau du transfert radioactif, des aérosols, des gaz radioactifs, de la SST et des glaces marines. Les travaux se poursuivent en ce qui a trait à l'identification et à la réduction des marges d'erreur des modèles. - La conférence de la Société internationale de biométéorologie sur la biométéorologie et l'adaptation, dans le cadre des PE Canada-Chine, se tiendra en septembre 2005.
<p>Faire progresser la science et la prévision de la qualité de l'air à des fins décisionnelles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En juillet 2004, l'installation du laboratoire mobile CRUISER (Système canadien d'enquêtes régionales et urbaines pour la recherche environnementale) a été complétée et le système a été utilisé pour des études d'impacts par rapport à l'exposition pour Santé Canada. CRUISER fonctionne en tandem avec un autre laboratoire mobile connu sous le nom de RASCAL (<i>Rapid Acquisition Scanning Aerosol Lidar</i>) qui a pour but de classer la qualité de l'air comme partie intégrante de la Stratégie sur la qualité de l'air transfrontalier Canada-E.-U. Certaines données seront également utilisées dans les études sur la relation source-récepteur.
<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Science des répercussions du changement climatique et de l'adaptation à l'appui de l'amélioration des politiques et des services</p>	<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Évaluation et compréhension accrues des répercussions du changement climatique et des stratégies d'adaptation.</p>
<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	<p>Pousser l'évaluation et la compréhension des impacts du changement climatique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En tant que partie intégrante de son implication continue dans les évaluations internationales sur les

Par exemple, avec l'aide des modèles associés au changement climatique, les Canadiens et les institutions peuvent commencer à s'adapter au scénario climatique prévu en construisant les édifices, les ponts, les routes et l'économie du futur en toute connaissance du changement climatique et de ses répercussions en matière de météorologie, d'hydrologie, de glaciologie et de qualité de l'air.

Les trois initiatives ou programmes principaux qui appuient cette priorité sont :

- modélisation préventive du climat, du changement climatique, de la qualité de l'air et d'autres;
- la science liée aux répercussions du changement climatique et à son adaptation appuie l'amélioration des services et des politiques;
- évaluations scientifiques intégrées des enjeux importants en matière de politiques.

Faisons-nous des progrès?

À titre d'entité fédérale responsable de l'étude scientifique du changement climatique, le SMC comprend et soutient un vaste éventail d'études scientifiques de modélisation climatique et d'évaluation des impacts du climat, dont les initiatives du Centre canadien de modélisation et d'analyse climatiques, les implications des politiques relatives au CO₂ dans la biosphère et les travaux en collaboration avec le Groupe

d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat. Grâce à ces efforts, le Canada a développé une grande capacité et acquit une réputation internationale dans le domaine de la science sur le changement climatique.

En travaillant avec l'INRE, le SMC a rassemblé des experts provenant des universités, de l'industrie et des divers paliers gouvernementaux afin de déterminer quelles sont les

connaissances du Ministère quant à la disponibilité des ressources en eau. Les décideurs des sciences de l'eau, les gestionnaires des ressources et la

communauté de recherche utilisent d'ailleurs comme référence principale le document s'intitulant, *Menaces pour la disponibilité de l'eau au Canada*. Ce document est utilisé dans l'élaboration de priorités et l'établissement

d'orientations futures pour les recherches, de même que pour la gestion saine des politiques et des pratiques liées aux enjeux en matière de disponibilité et de quantité de l'eau.

Répercussions de l'élévation du niveau de la mer et du changement climatique

Le SMC est un partenaire important dans le projet de recherche multidisciplinaire sur les répercussions du changement climatique et l'adaptation – Répercussions de l'élévation du niveau de la mer et du changement climatique sur la zone côtière du Sud-est du Nouveau-Brunswick. La vulnérabilité de la région aux marées plus fortes, aux ondes de tempêtes et aux vents violents (on prévoit une augmentation de la fréquence des deux derniers suite au réchauffement provoqué par le changement climatique) provoque l'accroissement des risques d'érosion et d'inondation sur la côte Atlantique. Les répercussions sur l'activité humaine et l'habitat naturel sont des points centraux importants du projet de 2,5 million de dollars, impliquant des scientifiques provenant de plus de douze ministères fédéraux et provinciaux, milieux universitaires, municipalités et commissions de planification. Le SIG établit la carte des régions à risques pour les ondes de tempêtes et les inondations et les résultats de l'étude seront rendus public en 2006. Ces résultats contribueront au développement d'un plan d'action pour la zone côtière afin de limiter l'étendue et de gérer les habitats des espèces sauvages et de la végétation dans cette zone.

Faciliter la prise de décision axée sur le développement durable au moyen d'une utilisation plus efficace des prévisions environnementales à long terme

- Mise au point d'un modèle de prévision trois mois avant la date d'ouverture de la voie d'eau entre Davis Strait et Churchill au Manitoba. La vérification avec les registres sur les glaces de 1972 à 2004 démontre une amélioration significative des méthodes actuelles.

Initiative/Programme principal : Communication avec la population et les secteurs vulnérables

Résultats attendus :

Programme étendu de communication afin de catalyser l'efficacité et l'utilisation accrues des données, des prévisions et des services du SMC.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Mettre en oeuvre un programme élargi de sensibilisation afin de catalyser une efficacité et une utilisation accrues des données, des prévisions et des services du SMC

- Mise en oeuvre et expansion d'un programme de sensibilisation afin de mieux appuyer l'efficacité et l'utilisation des données, des prévisions et des services du SMC. Ceci implique d'engager et de former 28 nouveaux agents de sensibilisation qui mettront sur pied le programme d'expansion (en 2004-2005).
- Lancement à l'été 2003 des archives en ligne au sujet des données sur les conditions météorologiques et des renseignements sur le climat qui a enregistré un record de visites en janvier 2005 (2,2 millions de pages Web consultées). De nouvelles informations liées aux phénomènes météorologiques violents et la disponibilité des données dans de nouveaux formats sont des éléments ayant contribué à l'augmentation du nombre de visiteurs.

Le Service météorologique du Canada	http://www.msc-smc.gc.ca/contents_f.html
Les Archives nationales d'information et de données climatologiques	http://climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/Welcome_f.html



Éclairer les politiques par la science

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Le SMC offre un leadership et un appui scientifique aux politiques et aux protocoles nationaux et internationaux en matière d'enjeux environnementaux à l'échelle mondiale. De ce fait, le SMC implique plus de 300 scientifiques et chercheurs, investit plus de 23 millions de dollars dans les installations superinformatiques du CMC de Montréal. Les extraits clés résultants de ces activités sont des modèles améliorés du climat local et global qui évaluent les scénarios futurs des conditions climatiques et de la qualité de l'air. Ces résultats offrent des précisions sur les politiques gouvernementales liées à l'adaptation et à l'atténuation des agresseurs environnementaux contribuant ou accélérant les changements au sein du climat ou de la qualité de l'air. Ce partenariat science-politique est essentiel afin d'assurer la santé du Canada au cours du présent siècle et au-delà.

service à la grandeur du Canada quant aux renseignements sur les conditions météorologique et les voyages.
Améliorer les services clés fournis aux secteurs dont les activités sont très sensibles aux conditions météorologiques, tels que l'agriculture, les pêches, la forêt, l'énergie et les transports
- Contribution dans la mise au point et la mise en opération d'un système d'information routière en collaboration avec d'autres organismes fédéraux, les provinces et le secteur privé.
Agir comme catalyseur et partenaire stratégique afin d'accroître la capacité du secteur privé et d'élargir son rôle dans la prestation de services visant à combler les besoins météorologiques et hydrologiques au Canada
- Mise en œuvre de meilleures pratiques de recouvrement des coûts pour encourager la croissance du secteur privé et accroître l'utilisation de l'information météorologique.
Augmenter l'attribution à Environnement Canada de l'information météorologique diffusée quotidiennement dans les médias
- Les travaux se poursuivent en vue d'assurer l'attribution adéquate des produits d'Environnement Canada.

Initiative/Programme principal : La collecte et l'archivage des données appuient l'amélioration de la qualité des prévisions, quelles soient quotidiennes ou saisonnières.
Résultats attendus :
Amélioration de l'accès du public, du secteur privé et des universités aux données météorologiques, hydrométriques et climatiques de base.
Ensembles de données améliorées pour bien documenter et comprendre les processus climatiques.
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005
Améliorer l'accès du public, du secteur privé et du milieu universitaire aux données météorologiques, hydrométriques et climatiques de base
- Offre d'analyses interactives en ligne des moyennes historiques, des conditions météorologiques extrêmes et des précipitations pour les périodes déterminées par les utilisateurs et les régions du Canada. Au cours de 2004-2005, environ 1,7 million de pages ont été consultées mensuellement, ce qui signifie une augmentation de 210 pour cent comparativement à l'année précédente.
- Elaboration d'outils en ligne pour le secteur privé et le milieu universitaire afin de localiser et de télécharger de grandes quantités de données hydrologiques, climatologiques et météorologiques.
Élargir les ensembles de données pour documenter et comprendre efficacement les processus climatiques
- Modernisation des stations existantes choisies du RSM (Réseau mondial de surface des systèmes d'observation du climat) pour offrir des ensembles de données sur la température et les précipitations totales, ainsi que des mesures de la vitesse et de la direction du vent, les taux d'humidité, l'intensité des pluies, les couvertures de neige et les radiations.

Initiative/Programme principal : Prévisions à long terme et saisonnières à l'intention des industries et des institutions vulnérables.
Résultats attendus :
Amélioration des prévisions à long terme et saisonnières.
L'utilisation plus efficace de l'information tirée des prévisions environnementales à long terme permet une prise de décision sur le développement durable plus éclairée.
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005
Améliorer les prévisions à long terme et les prévisions saisonnières
- Les prévisions saisonnières (90 jours) sont maintenant diffusées sur une base mensuelle en format déterministe et probabiliste. Ces prévisions sont mises à la disposition du public sur le Web. L'enquête s'est poursuivie quant à l'amélioration des prévisions saisonnières et à plus grande portée.

proactif des routes l'hiver – offrant ainsi des routes plus sécuritaires au cours de la saison hivernale, tout en utilisant des produits plus écologiques.

■ *L'aviation* – En janvier 2005, l'espacement vertical minimum nécessaire entre les avions volant à des altitudes variant entre 29 000 et 41 000 pieds a été réduit de 2 000 à 1 000 pieds dans l'espace aérien intérieur du Sud du Canada, aux États-Unis et au Mexique. Ce changement a augmenté l'efficacité des capacités de l'espace aérien d'environ 50 pour cent, fournissant ainsi au contrôle du trafic aérien de NAV CANADA plus de souplesse et se traduisant par des économies en carburant et par d'autres économies pour les compagnies aériennes nationales et internationales. Les deux Centres météorologiques canadiens pour l'aviation du SMC ont contribué à la réalisation de ce changement en offrant un nouveau service de prévision des turbulences. Ce dernier est un bon exemple des services de prévisions d'Environnement Canada visant à accroître la sécurité du public tout en contribuant à l'efficacité économique.

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 relatifs aux principaux domaines de programmes sont décrits dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Prévisions à court terme pour la population, les industries et les institutions vulnérables</p>	<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Amélioration des prévisions par la formation de spécialistes des prévisions et l'amélioration des outils et du milieu de travail.</p> <p>Accessibilité, utilisation et fiabilité accrues des prévisions diffusées par les services d'Environnement Canada (Web, téléphone et radiométéo) et ceux des partenaires (médias, radio et télévision).</p> <p>Améliorations des services clés qui s'adressent à des secteurs de l'économie très vulnérables comme ceux des pêches, de l'agriculture, de l'exploitation forestière, de l'énergie et des transports.</p> <p>Capacité et rôle accrus du secteur privé lorsqu'il s'agit de répondre aux besoins météorologiques et hydrologiques au Canada.</p> <p>Attribution accrue, dans les médias quotidiens, de l'information météorologique diffusée par Environnement Canada.</p>
<p>Améliorer les prévisions par le biais de la formation aux prévisionnistes et le perfectionnement des outils et de l'environnement de travail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le processus de recrutement national est en cours et il a enregistré une augmentation du nombre et de la qualité des candidats en 2004-2005. - Le projet du bulletin sur les conditions météorologiques marines (système SCRIBE) a été retardé et sa réalisation est désormais prévue pour 2005-2006. 	<p>Accroître l'accessibilité, l'utilisation et la fiabilité des prévisions diffusées par les canaux de services d'Environnement Canada (Web, téléphone, Radiométéo) et les canaux affiliés (médias, radio et télévision)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accroissement de la fiabilité, de la vitesse d'accès et de la précision des renseignements affichés sur le site Web du SMC grâce à l'amélioration de l'infrastructure et de la maintenance du site. Les visites/sessions ont augmenté de 35 pour cent de l'année 2003-2004 à l'année 2004-2005, soit plus de 155 millions de visites/sessions. - Mise au point et utilisation d'un système de mesure du rendement des prévisions publiques. - Formation du Consortium 511. Les membres sont issus de toutes les provinces et le territoire du Yukon. Le Consortium du numéro de téléphone 511 est une application que le CRTC cherche à implanter en tant que
<p align="center">Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	

- Le transport routier* – En travaillant conjointement avec Transport Canada, les provinces et le secteur privé, des progrès considérables ont été réalisés au cours de 2004-2005 dans le déploiement d'un réseau national de stations météo routière (SMR). Le Système est composé de stations météo automatiques, assorties de capteurs à différentes profondeurs dans la chaussée. Des ententes quant à l'achat et l'installation d'un certain nombre de SMR ont été conclues entre Transport Canada et trois provinces, soit : la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Alberta. Le SMC est responsable du contrôle de la qualité des données et de l'intégration des services, deux éléments clés qui servent de base à la production de prévisions routières spécialisées et qui guident la prise de décisions concernant l'entretien
- l'énergie et le transport. Les améliorations dans le secteur du transport comprennent notamment : vulnérables à la température, y compris les pêches, l'agriculture, l'exploitation forestière, industries qui sont grandement

services importants pour les Environnement Canada améliore ses de base pour le public et les secteurs hydrométriques et climatologiques données météorologiques, également amélioré l'accès aux température. Le Ministère a les industries vulnérables à la pour les citoyens, les institutions, et de même que l'accès à ces dernières, la précision de ses prévisions à court terme, à long terme et saisonnières, Environnement Canada a amélioré la science et de la technologie. dans le but d'être à la fine pointe de production et d'offrir de services

Environnement Canada ne cesse de perfectionner ses infrastructures de surveillance, de 14 000 avertissements de temps violent et 3 500 autres sur les dangers causés par la glace. publiques, dont 400 000 s'adressent à l'aviation, 200 000 au secteur maritime, et diffuse quelque septembre 2003. Chaque année, le SMC produit quelque 500 000 prévisions météorologiques produisent, comme c'était le cas lorsque les ouragans Juan et Isabel s'approchaient du Canada en plus important est enregistré les jours où des phénomènes météorologiques violents se Le site Web météo du SMC accueille en moyenne 430 000 visiteurs par jour et un achalandage

Faisons-nous des progrès?

- le rassemblement et l'archivage de données afin de soutenir l'amélioration de la qualité des prévisions;
- une plus grande gamme de prévisions, ainsi que des prévisions saisonnières pour les industries et les institutions vulnérables à la température;
- la sensibilisation des citoyens et des industries vulnérables à la température.

Les experts en prévisions soutiennent les exercices militaires dans le Nord

En août 2004, 600 membres des Forces armées canadiennes, aéronautiques, navires de guerre, ainsi qu'un véhicule aérien sans pilote (UAV) ont eu recours à l'appui météorologique de 18 experts en prévision du SMC afin de mener un exercice militaire dans la région Arctique. L'objectif était de renforcer la présence du Canada dans l'Arctique et d'explorer sa capacité à opérer dans cette région.

Le SMC appuie sur une base régulière les opérations de surveillance et de surveillance dans le Nord. Cependant, ces exercices militaires sont uniques dans leur durée, étendue et besoins. Par exemple, l'essai de l'UAV a nécessité des prévisions géographiques détaillées des systèmes de pression de la surface, des nuages, des turbulences, du givrage, de la température et de l'humidité à une altitude de 15 000 mètres.

Le SMC prévoit plus de possibilités pour fournir des services météorologiques dans la région Arctique puisque le réchauffement climatique permet un meilleur trafic maritime dans cette région et l'UAV étend les opérations de surveillance et de reconnaissance dans des régions encore plus éloignées.

Environnement Canada et compte par conséquent sur ces derniers pour être bien informée. En effet, plus de 90 pour cent des Canadiens désirent obtenir l'information sur la température au moins une fois par jour. Le SMC compte sur ses investissements majeurs sur la capacité de prévision et de surveillance qui a été ciblée en fonction des considérations en matière de sûreté et de sécurité afin d'offrir l'information demandée et ainsi répondre à ce besoin important.

Les utilisateurs deviennent de plus en plus exigeants et demandent un accès sans restrictions aux données brutes et réelles ainsi qu'aux archives connexes pour personnaliser l'utilisation de cette information ou encore pour essayer de prédire eux-mêmes, ou avec les fournisseurs de services météorologiques du secteur privé, les prévisions du temps. Les changements qui sont survenus dans la capacité des ordinateurs et la communication technologique ont nettement favorisé cette tendance.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Le SMC s'est engagé à offrir des services de prévisions météorologiques de qualité axés sur les clients et les citoyens. Des améliorations au niveau des services et de l'information sont réalisées grâce à l'augmentation des ateliers de formation et du développement professionnel au sein de l'équipe de travail, à l'amélioration des outils et des processus internes de prévision, à l'accès à l'information, aux canaux de diffusion pour les services, aux partenariats importants et une attention ciblée sur les besoins liés à l'information et aux services pour les secteurs vulnérables. La qualité de l'information recueillie par le SMC est également essentielle à la clientèle spécialisée et à la communauté de recherche et le Service s'engage à améliorer l'accès à la totalité des bases de données en temps réel et archivées.

Grâce à son exercice de réflexion à l'interne (voir section 2.3.1), les investissements du SMC en matière de sensibilisation se sont accrus. Sensibilisation signifie ici l'action de rejoindre les citoyens, les secteurs vulnérables à la température, les écoles, les médias, les fournisseurs privés de services météorologiques et d'autres partenaires en vue de faciliter l'utilisation des données concernant l'atmosphère, l'hydrométéorologie, la qualité de l'air et la glace, et les prévisions connexes. Cette réaffectation des ressources appuiera les investissements du Ministère dans le domaine de la sensibilisation en déployant 28 agents de sensibilisation du SMC à travers le pays qui agiront comme intermédiaires lors des conversations et des consultations qui se tiennent entre le Ministère, le SMC, les clients et les partenaires principaux. Cet investissement dans le domaine de l'éducation et de la sensibilisation permettra l'interprétation et l'utilisation convenables des produits du SMC.

Les améliorations apportées au réseau de surveillance (voir section 2.3.2) aideront également le Ministère à également améliorer son soutien à la sécurité nationale de même qu'aux efforts nationaux de préparation et de réponses en cas d'urgence, y compris le domaine des réponses en cas d'urgences volcaniques et nucléaires et des avertissements d'inondations.

Les quatre initiatives ou programmes qui appuient cette priorité sont :

- des prévisions à court terme pour les citoyens et les industries et institutions vulnérables à la température;

Fournir un appui à la préparation et à l'intervention lors d'urgences nationales et d'incidents compromettant la sécurité du pays

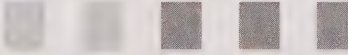
- Contributions aux initiatives fédérales dans le but de renforcer la capacité du Canada à répondre aux menaces à la sécurité posées par les produits chimiques, radiologiques, biologiques et nucléaires. Des modifications ont été apportées pour venir en aide à l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments à se préparer à affronter et à gérer les épidémies hautement contagieuses des maladies animales. En collaboration avec des partenaires fédéraux, la planification ayant trait à un système d'avertissement des tsunamis au Canada Atlantique a été lancée.

Aller de l'avant

L'importance des services météorologiques et environnementaux s'accroît davantage puisque les Canadiens sont plus vulnérables aux changements qui surviennent dans les conditions météorologiques et environnementales. Le défi que doit relever Environnement Canada est d'améliorer les échéanciers utilisés pour aborder les dangers liés à l'environnement, ainsi que les enjeux tels que le changement climatique et la santé environnementale afin de donner aux Canadiens et au gouvernement le temps nécessaire pour anticiper, prévenir, résister et s'adapter plus efficacement à de telles conditions.

Le SMC doit malgré tout continuer à s'améliorer constamment grâce à la réorientation et à la nouvelle répartition du travail ayant trait à cette priorité. Il doit également continuer à miser sur ses contributions avec ses partenaires clés et chercher des manières novatrices pour offrir ces services essentiels d'avertissements aux Canadiens.

2.3.2 Résultat stratégique : Adaptation



Améliorer la qualité des prévisions

Quels sont les enjeux?

La variabilité du climat, la qualité de l'air et les événements météorologiques marquants ont des conséquences sur les Canadiens et sont d'intérêt pour plusieurs secteurs, notamment l'agriculture, le transport maritime, la construction, les médias, la santé, la protection de l'environnement, l'exploitation forestière et les loisirs. Tous souhaitent un meilleur délai de réaction, plus de précision dans les alertes, de meilleures capacités de prévision pour les conditions climatiques et environnementales à long terme, et une meilleure capacité à prévoir la présence et l'ampleur des menaces dans l'air et sur l'eau.

Les Canadiens, de même que les institutions et les industries vulnérables à la température sont tributaires de la disponibilité de l'information provenant du SMC dans le but de prendre des décisions quotidiennes, hebdomadaires, mensuelles et saisonnières concernant leurs plans, leur qualité de vie, leur santé et leur milieu économique. La population canadienne s'est créée des attentes envers les services concernant la température qui sont offerts par

La popularité du site Web du SMC continue d'augmenter. Le nombre moyen des visites par jour a augmenté de 325 000 en 2003-2004 à 430 000 en 2004-2005. Ce site reçoit 40 pour cent des visites totales enregistrées sur les sites Web du gouvernement fédéral.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Le laboratoire de Montréal : quantité prévue des précipitations, modélisation des échelles moyennes associées aux phénomènes météorologiques violents, système de prévision d'ensembleLe laboratoire de Halifax : prévision des ouragans, modélisation atmosphérique et océaniques, prévision de la brume			
<i>Effectuer des analyses scientifiques, en collaboration avec des partenaires selon le besoin, de la nature et des caractéristiques des phénomènes à hautes répercussions, des vulnérabilités et des mesures d'adaptation</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Collaboration avec les provinces, les municipalités, les médias et d'autres pour améliorer la rapidité de réaction et la planification en cas d'urgence selon les lois provinciales en vigueur en Ontario et au Québec.- Production de rapports sur l'évaluation socio-économique de la fréquence, des conditions extrêmes et des tendances des changements atmosphériques, hydrologiques relativement à l'intégrité de l'environnement actuel.- Exemples précis d'évaluations entreprises :<ul style="list-style-type: none">Offrir au ministère de l'environnement de l'Ontario des données relatives à l'ozone et aux matières particulaires pour le programme de prévision visant la plupart des régions du Sud de l'Ontario. Les matières particulières sont encore à l'essai.Trois stations sur la qualité de l'air ont été implantées près des frontières (État de Washington / Colombie-Britannique) qui ont des préoccupations provinciales relatives aux phénomènes de pollution transfrontalière.			
<i>Privilégier les partenariats dans le but de renforcer la capacité de modélisation et de prévision hydrométéorologique</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Haute résolution et modélisation intégrée de l'écosystème du St-Laurent ayant contribué de manière significative à l'étude de la Commission mixte internationale (CMI) sur le lac Ontario et le fleuve St-Laurent.- Elaboration d'un réseau interministériel pour la recherche sur les dangers liés aux ressources en eau, en collaboration avec l'INRE.			
Initiative/Programme principal : Sécurité et intervention d'urgence			
Résultats attendus : Amélioration de l'accès à l'information, en particulier par les médias et les premiers intervenants, sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents et d'autres dangers afin d'assurer que la population canadienne soit consciente de sa vulnérabilité, qu'elle comprenne nos produits et services et qu'elle soit prête à faire face à des événements dangereux. Accroissement de la fortification du Centre météorologique canadien (CMC) pour garantir sa disponibilité et sa fiabilité pendant les phénomènes météorologiques violents et des incidents en matière de sécurité. Appui à la sécurité nationale, ainsi qu'à la préparation et les interventions nationales en cas d'urgence.			
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005			
<i>Fournir un meilleur accès à l'information, en particulier aux médias et aux premiers intervenants, sur les phénomènes météorologiques à hautes répercussions et d'autres dangers pour que les Canadiens soient conscients de leur vulnérabilité, qu'ils comprennent nos produits et services et qu'ils soient bien préparés pour réagir à ce type de phénomènes</i> - Expansion du Programme de météorologue aux alertes en augmentant le nombre d'employés pour assurer la liaison et appuyer les médias, les intervenants en cas d'urgence et les autres clients importants. - Amélioration des services de médias grâce à un site Web médiatique fondé sur les commentaires et les besoins des clients. <i>Parachever le renforcement de la capacité du CMC pour assurer sa disponibilité et sa fiabilité pendant des événements à hautes répercussions et des incidents compromettant la sécurité</i> - La chambre souterraine des ordinateurs du CMC a été mise sur pied et est désormais complètement opérationnelle.			

coordination élevée.

- Le Ministère a mis en œuvre un système de mesure du rendement pour faire le suivi de la précision et des délais quant aux avertissements.

Améliorer les avertissements par un transfert de connaissances scientifiques aux opérations, une formation et un développement professionnel accrus pour les prévisionnistes et l'automatisation des produits réguliers

- Poursuite de la production automatique des prévisions de routine. Tous les centres de prédiction des tempêtes s'efforcent de permettre aux prévisionnistes d'investir 20 pour cent de leur temps aux activités non opérationnelles afin d'améliorer et de rétablir les groupes de compétences.

- Voir également la section sur les activités de transformation.

Accroître l'accessibilité, l'utilisation et la fiabilité des avertissements diffusés par les canaux de services d'Environnement Canada (Web, téléphone, Radiométéo) et les canaux affiliés (médias, radio et télévision)

- Des formats pour les avertissements maritimes standardisés, afin d'en améliorer la diffusion automatique, ont été mis au point et seront bientôt installés (achèvement prévu au début de l'année 2006).

- Un protocole lié aux avertissements a été élaboré en collaboration avec l'Association canadienne des radiodiffuseurs et est disponible pour tous les médias. Le Ministère attend sa mise en œuvre par les membres de l'Association.

- La conversion du réseau radiométéo en un réseau englobant tous les avertissements sur les dangers est une activité continue. La mise en œuvre complète des changements sera complétée d'ici octobre 2005.

- Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec des partenaires, a fait progresser la mise en œuvre de systèmes nationaux d'avertissement pour le public pour les avertissements météorologiques (achèvement prévu d'ici l'année 2005-2006). Poursuite de la collaboration avec Industrie Canada, le SPPCC et les provinces au sujet de l'élaboration et de la mise en œuvre d'un système national d'avertissement pour le public.

Initiative/Programme principal : Cibler les activités reliées aux sciences de l'atmosphère, à l'hydrométéorologie et à la glaciologie, ainsi que la capacité connexe de modélisation de prévisions.

Résultats attendus :

Amélioration des prévisions grâce aux progrès des prévisions météorologiques numériques.

Concentration et augmentation des efforts scientifiques reliés aux avertissements par l'entremise des nouveaux laboratoires nationaux.

Mieux comprendre la nature et des caractéristiques des vulnérabilités et des adaptations aux phénomènes météorologiques violents, à la suite d'analyses scientifiques effectuées au besoin avec des partenaires.

Amélioration de la capacité de prévision et de modélisation hydrométéorologiques en collaboration avec d'autres intervenants.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Amélioration des prévisions grâce aux progrès réalisés dans le domaine de la prévision numérique du temps

- Des améliorations ont été effectuées sur les modèles de prévisions météorologiques numériques. Une réduction importante des erreurs s'en est suivie. Les modèles canadiens sont désormais les meilleurs au monde.

Concentrer et accroître les efforts scientifiques connexes aux avertissements dans les nouveaux laboratoires nationaux

- Un certain nombre d'activités associées aux avertissements météorologiques ont été lancées grâce au réseau national de laboratoires, notamment :

- Le laboratoire de Vancouver : échelle moyenne de météorologie en montagne
- Le laboratoire d'Edmonton : conditions météorologiques de convection (évapotranspiration, ligne sèche à proximité des Rocheuses), vents de surface (contreforts de l'Alberta, relief perturbé de l'Arctique), poudrette élevée de l'Arctique, blizzards et tourbillons polaires
- Le laboratoire de Toronto : détection des phénomènes météorologiques violents

<p>Gérer les liens et les activités de surveillance hydrologiques à l'échelle nationale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Les négociations concernant le modèle national de l'accord fédéral-provincial-territorial de partage des coûts hydrologiques ont été complétées avec succès. Sept autorités sont prêtes à signer cet accord couvrant les activités continues de gestion du rassemblement des données au sujet du niveau et du débit des cours d'eau, ainsi que du partage de ces données avec les partenaires concernés.	
<p>Gérer les liens et les activités de surveillance des glaces en collaboration avec le MPO – la Garde côtière</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Des accords avec RNCAN, Radaarsat International, et l'Agence spatiale européenne visant la continuité des accès aux radars satellites pour la surveillance des glaces ont été élaborés et/ou entretenus. Une entente interministérielle avec Transport Canada, la Garde côtière canadienne et Environnement Canada a été établie pour la continuité en matière de surveillance aérienne des glaces.	
<p>Assurer une optimisation, une contribution et un accès continu aux données de surveillance internationales par l'entremise de l'initiative d'observation mondiale de la Terre (Global Earth Observation - GEO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Le Canada a participé au troisième Sommet d'observation de la Terre qui s'est tenu à Bruxelles, en Belgique, en février 2005.	
<p>Poursuivre la modernisation de l'équipement de surveillance afin d'améliorer la détection de conditions météorologiques/environnementales dangereuses et/ou changeantes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- La mise en place du réseau de radars Doppler est complétée. Ce réseau est constitué de 31 radars Doppler couvrant 95 pour cent de la population du Canada. Cette technologie augmente la capacité des prévisionnistes à détecter et avertir les Canadiens sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents imminents, plus particulièrement en matière d'orages électriques, de tornades et de crue subite des eaux durant la saison estivale.- Subséquentement, un accord a été passé entre Environnement Canada et la Garde côtière canadienne en vue de rassembler le programme de reconnaissance des glaces et celui de patrouille de prévention contre la pollution par les hydrocarbures. Ce dernier est un programme de Transport Canada (TC) dirigé par la Garde côtière canadienne. Un seul aéronef de TC est utilisé pour le programme, tandis qu'Environnement Canada a vu le sien être désaffecté. Puisque TC a installé un radar sur son aéronef, Environnement Canada n'a pas besoin de le faire.	
<p>Continuer de faire preuve de leadership dans la gestion environnementale en poursuivant la décontamination des sites de surveillance fédéraux</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Activité retardée à cause des enjeux concernant les réclamations des terres du Nord.	
<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Avertissements portant sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents et les dangers connexes</p>	
<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Production transparente et continue d'avertissements par les spécialistes des prévisions à partir des nouveaux centres regroupés de prévision des tempêtes.</p> <p>Améliorations des avertissements par le transfert des connaissances scientifiques dans les opérations, l'augmentation de la formation et le perfectionnement professionnel des spécialistes des prévisions et l'automatisation de la production de routine.</p> <p>Accessibilité, utilisation et fiabilité accrues des avertissements diffusés par les moyens à la disposition d'Environnement Canada (Web, téléphone et Météomédia) et ceux des partenaires (médias, radio et télévision).</p>	
<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	
<p>Maintien par les prévisionnistes de la production continue et sans heurts des avertissements émis par les nouveaux centres consolidés de prévision des tempêtes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Poursuite de la production d'avertissements (publics, maritimes, pour l'aviation et sur les glaces) de phénomènes météorologiques violents et dangers connexes. Un examen du programme d'avertissements a été complété. Les noms (types) des avertissements sont rassemblés et intégrés dans tous les logiciels de production. Il en sera de même à la grandeur du pays.- Des procédures sont en place dans tous les Centres de prévision des tempêtes afin d'y assurer degré de	

Initiative/Programme principal : Surveillance des phénomènes météorologiques, du climat, des eaux de surface, de la glace et de l’ozone stratosphérique	
Résultats attendus :	
Surveiller les phénomènes météorologiques, le climat, les eaux de surface, la glace et l’ozone stratosphérique. Gérer les relations et les activités nationales de relevés et de surveillance de l’eau. Gérer les relations et les activités de surveillance de la glace avec le ministère des Pêches et Océans – Garde côtière. Assurer l’optimisation des données de surveillance internationale, la contribution et l’accès continu à celles-ci grâce à des initiatives comme celles du Groupe d’observation de la Terre (GOT). Mieux détecter les conditions météorologiques ou environnementales dangereuses ou changeantes en continuant de moderniser les équipements de surveillance. Continuer de faire preuve de leadership en intendance de l’environnement en nettoyant les sites de surveillance fédéraux contaminés.	
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
Surveillance des conditions météorologiques, du climat, de l’eau en surface, de la glace et de l’ozone stratosphérique	
- Continuer à livrer les services liés à la collecte, au contrôle de la qualité et à la mise aux archives des données pour le Ministère, les réseaux météorologiques et les réseaux d’intervenants.	

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 relatifs aux principaux domaines de programmes sont décrits dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

Le SMC poursuivra sa collaboration avec les médias, les intervenants en situation d’urgence et d’autres partenaires pour informer et éduquer les Canadiens sur la meilleure manière de se préparer et de réagir pour diminuer les risques de blessures, de pertes et de dommages causés par les catastrophes naturelles.

Par l’automatisation de la production des prévisions de routine et en améliorant le perfectionnement professionnel pour le personnel, les météorologistes du SMC peuvent maintenant se consacrer davantage à déterminer, prévoir et produire des avertissements plus détaillés quant aux phénomènes météorologiques violents.

Les cinq nouveaux laboratoires nationaux d’Environnement Canada se pencheront sur l’accroissement des efforts scientifiques axés sur les avertissements en demeurant soucieux du transfert des nouvelles connaissances aux prévisions opérationnelles.

Le SMC a été impliqué dans la surveillance d’un bon nombre de phénomènes météorologiques violents au cours de la dernière année, tout en continuant à rationaliser ses services (p. ex., le récent regroupement des opérations de prévision en cinq grands centres de prévision des tempêtes) et en améliorant la sensibilisation.

Faisons-nous des progrès?

- les avertissements liés aux phénomènes météorologiques violents et des dangers connexes;
- les sciences de l’atmosphère, l’hydrométéorologie, la glaciologie et les capacités de modélisation des prévisions connexes;
- Sécurité et interventions en cas d’urgence.

locale, nationale et internationale qui sont nécessaires pour respecter les normes canadiennes en matière de surveillance.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

En collaboration avec d'autres, Environnement Canada tient à améliorer la capacité des Canadiens à prévoir les phénomènes météorologiques violents et les dangers connexes, à s'y adapter, à les atténuer, à y résister et à s'en remettre en allongeant le délai de réaction et en

améliorant l'exactitude et l'utilité des avisements, ainsi que la satisfaction à cet égard. Le gouvernement, l'industrie et les universités ont conjugué leurs efforts en vue d'assurer que le Canada conserve un niveau d'expertise élevé dans ce domaine. Le SMC continue, par exemple, de fournir son appui à la Fondation canadienne pour les sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère (FSCSA) qui finance les recherches universitaires dans le domaine des sciences atmosphériques et climatiques.

Dans le but d'accroître les avantages qu'apportent les avisements météorologiques, le SMC poursuit ses recherches pour trouver des manières novatrices d'émettre les avisements météorologiques et renseignements connexes aux Canadiens le plus

rapidement possible pour leur permettre de prendre des mesures pour se protéger ainsi que protéger leurs biens. Les technologies telles que les téléphones cellulaires, l'Internet, la radio numérique, etc. offrent une grande gamme de possibilités.

Les ressources en eau représentent une priorité grandissante au Canada et le SMC joue un rôle important dans la surveillance et la prévention des incidences des conditions météorologiques sur les ressources en eau du pays. Par l'entremise de la Division des relevés hydrologiques du Canada et en collaboration avec les partenaires provinciaux, le gouvernement s'assure que les renseignements sur les prévisions et les conditions actuelles au sujet de la pluie, la neige et la glace sont disponibles pour atténuer les répercussions des sécheresses et des risques d'inondation.

Le Ministère a déterminé quatre domaines d'initiatives et de programmes principaux qui appuient cette priorité, soit :

- la surveillance du temps, du climat, des eaux de surface, de la glace et de l'ozone stratosphérique pour augmenter les chances de détection rapide du temps violent et des signes avant-coureur;

En janvier 2005, la Colombie-Britannique et le Yukon ont vécu une série de phénomènes météorologiques violents. La série a débuté par une période prolongée de précipitations de neige accompagnée de vents violents. suivie ensuite par de fortes pluies sur la grande majorité de la côte Sud. Les répercussions de ces phénomènes se sont traduites par des inondations, des glissements de terrain, des formations d'embâcles et des avalanches, ainsi que par des embouteillages et des accidents. Ces phénomènes météorologiques ont fait quelques victimes – causé quelques morts – et la grande majorité du public a été confrontée à des risques et des inconforts considérables. Les coûts relatifs à ces phénomènes ont été considérables. Les avisements, prévisions et données du SMC, en plus d'être utilisés par les médias provinciaux et nationaux, ont été essentiels aux opérations des agences d'intervention en cas d'urgence dans les municipalités du secteur touché et avec laquelle le personnel du SMC a répondu et la précision des prévisions ont été bien reçues des médias et des organisations de mesures en cas d'urgence.

2.3.1 Résultat stratégique : Réduire les répercussions des phénomènes météorologiques violents et des dangers connexes

Phénomènes météorologiques violents

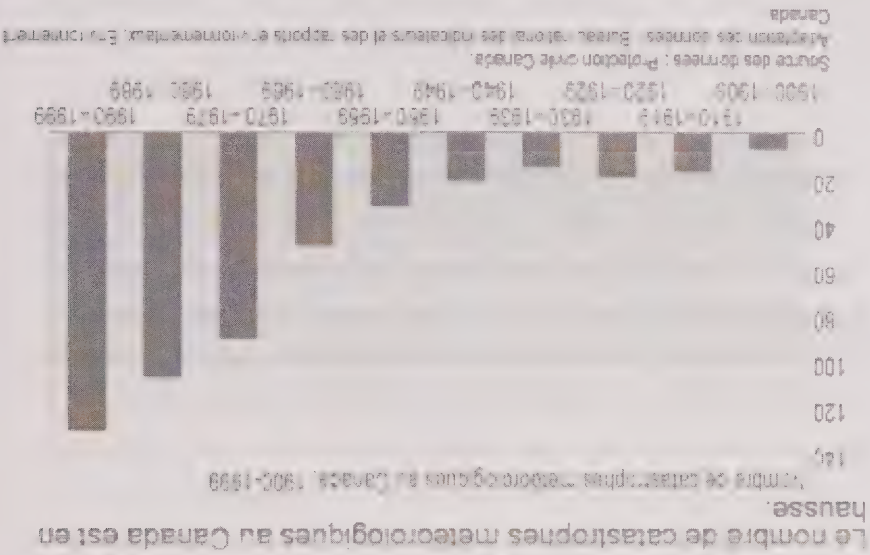
Quels sont les enjeux?

Les risques que les dangers environnementaux d'origine naturelle représentent pour la santé, la sécurité, les biens et l'économie ne cessent d'augmenter. Les pertes en biens matériels et les pertes économiques causées par les dangers naturels grimpent en flèche depuis quelques années. En 1998, le Canada a dépensé trois milliards de dollars pour réparer les dommages causés par des phénomènes météorologiques violents et les dangers connexes. Sans compter les pertes de bois d'œuvre et la lutte contre les feux de forêts en Colombie-Britannique, qui a elle seule a coûté presque 500 millions de dollars en 2004. Selon le Bureau d'assurance du Canada, les coûts engendrés par les catastrophes naturelles (défrayés par les compagnies d'assurance et les contribuables) ont doublé tous les cinq ans entre 1980 et 1990, et on s'attend à ce que cette tendance se poursuive.

Le mandat du SMC à titre de leader en météorologie requiert une surveillance tous les jours, et ce 24 heures par jour, de l'atmosphère, des eaux de surface, des glaces sur les eaux navigables et de l'ozone stratosphérique. Les données rassemblées sur une base continue aident le Ministère à mieux comprendre la température en général et le temps violent qui change rapidement et

menace déjà les Canadiens, tandis que les données rassemblées au cours des années et des décennies aident le Ministère à mieux comprendre ce que représente une température « normale », ce en quoi le climat du Canada consiste et comment il devrait être. Les approches en matière de surveillance peuvent aussi bien comprendre l'équipement au sol totalement automatisé que

la prise de mesures manuelles de télédétection par satellite, les radars haut de gamme Doppler, l'équipement de détection des éclairs et les réseaux. Le SMC gère l'achat, l'installation, l'entretien et la modernisation de son équipement de surveillance d'une valeur de plus de 208 millions de dollars, tout en conservant des partenariats et des accords complexes à l'échelle



Environnement Canada dirigera une évaluation de la transformation du SMC au cours de 2008-2009.

Les nouveaux BCN et les agents de sensibilisation représentent à eux seuls un changement significatif dans le modèle traditionnel de prestation de services. L'efficacité du modèle de gouvernance, les compétences requises au niveau du personnel et les relations de travail internes et externes continueront d'être évaluées et améliorées.

Plus particulièrement, un plan sur les ressources humaines est déjà en cours. Ce dernier veillera à ce que le SMC détienne l'expertise nécessaire et un profil démographique viable pour relever tous les défis qui pourraient survenir au sujet des besoins en service et en progrès scientifiques et technologiques.

- améliorer la qualité des produits et services, et faire preuve d'innovation en ce sens;
- revigorer la capacité de surveillance du SMC;
- développer et remettre en état les groupes de compétences clés du SMC.

Maintenant que les principes de base pour la transformation du SMC ont été appliqués, les prochaines années seront consacrées notamment à :

Aller de l'avant

<p><i>Assurer le développement et le maintien d'une force de travail productive et d'une nouvelle capacité pour répondre aux besoins actuels et futurs</i></p> <p>- La formation est une activité continue. Tous les Centres de prévision des tempêtes cherchent à libérer 20 pour cent du temps libre des météorologistes à des activités non opérationnelles afin d'améliorer et de rétablir les ensembles de compétences. Des plans de formation du personnel ont été élaborés dans la plupart des cas. Des solutions de rechange ont été trouvées pour les employés excédentaires afin que ces derniers puissent conserver leur emploi au sein du Ministère.</p>	<p><i>S'assurer que le milieu de travail soit sécuritaire et sain et qu'il réponde aux besoins du personnel du SMC</i></p> <p>- Des plans visant à assurer la santé et la sécurité dans l'environnement de travail, y compris des analyses du danger d'exécution et des procédures de travail sécuritaire associées à différents postes, ainsi que l'embauche d'agents de la Santé et sécurité au travail (SST) au sein du SMC ont à ce jour été complétés.</p> <p>- Tout le matériel et les documents sont disponibles dans les deux langues officielles.</p>	<p><i>Miser sur une force de travail durable</i></p> <p>- Une stratégie liée aux ressources humaines a été mise en œuvre pour la transformation du SMC. Le recrutement de nouveaux météorologistes possédant les compétences recherchées est un processus continu. La demande sur le recrutement de nouveaux employés augmentera au cours des cinq prochaines années étant donné le nombre d'employés de la génération du « baby-boom » qui prendront leur retraite.</p>
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<p>du pays en vue d'assurer que les besoins en cette matière sont satisfaits de manière durable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le dernier radar Doppler a été installé, complétant ainsi le réseau de 31 radars qui couvre 95 pour cent de la population du Canada. Cette technologie augmente la capacité des prévisionnistes à détecter et avertir les Canadiens sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents imminents, plus particulièrement en matière d'orages électriques, de tornades et de crue subite des eaux au cours de la saison estivale. <p>Fournir des mesures améliorées et nouvelles des conditions météorologiques en altitude afin d'accroître l'exactitude des prévisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les données du système canadien AMDAR (système canadien de retransmission des données météorologiques d'aéronefs) ont été évaluées et font maintenant partie du système opérationnel utilisé afin de mieux initialiser les modèles de prévision météorologique numérique. - Les données aérologiques en altitude des systèmes AMDAR sur les aéronefs canadiens sont désormais intégrées au système opérationnel de modélisation des prévisions météorologiques numériques et partagées avec la communauté internationale. Des problèmes survenus lors de la mise au point du déploiement du système ont retardé l'expansion du réseau AMDAR à intégrer les aéronefs de <i>First Air</i> avant 2005-2006.

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Réorientation des activités de R-D</p> <p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Création de cinq nouveaux laboratoires nationaux de R-D dans les régions afin d'appuyer les centres de prévision des tempêtes (CPT).</p> <p>Les milieux de la recherche en général participent au programme de recherche du SMC.</p> <p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p> <p>Création de cinq nouveaux laboratoires nationaux de R-D, dans les régions en appui aux CPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le laboratoire national de R et D à Halifax est désormais opérationnel; le laboratoire de Montréal s'est doté de personnel et son programme scientifique a été lancé. Les autres laboratoires seront complétés au cours de l'année 2005-2006. Des réseaux scientifiques pertinents avec la concentration de chaque laboratoire sont établis. <p>Solliciter la participation du milieu élargi de la recherche</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Puisque des réseaux scientifiques pertinents avec la concentration de chacun des cinq nouveaux laboratoires de R et D sont établis, la même action sera posée pour tous les autres laboratoires d'ici 2005-2006. À ce jour, les collaborateurs comprennent la Fondation canadienne pour les sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère (FSCSA), l'Université McGill, l'Université York, l'Université Dalhousie et des réseaux de recherche à Vancouver, Edmonton, Montréal et Halifax.

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Ensemble des compétences clés des employés et recrutement</p> <p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>On mobilise les employés du SMC pour réaliser la vision du secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales (PME) et accomplir sa mission.</p> <p>Un effectif productif et une capacité nouvelle afin de répondre aux besoins d'aujourd'hui et de demain.</p> <p>Milieu de travail sécuritaire et sain qui répond aux besoins du personnel du SMC.</p> <p>Effectif durable.</p> <p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p> <p>Assurer un leadership et une orientation dans le but de mobiliser les employés du SMC pour la réalisation de la vision du secteur d'activité des PME et d'accomplir sa mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La deuxième enquête auprès des employés sur la transition du SMC est terminée. Les gestionnaires rencontrent leurs employés pour discuter des résultats.
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Amélioration des avertissements et des prévisions de phénomènes météorologiques violents en optimisant la formation destinée aux météorologues professionnels, les outils opérationnels, la gestion de la performance et l'automatisation

- Le groupe de mesure du rendement met au point des outils d'identification des lacunes afin de mieux déterminer quels sont les besoins de formation et d'améliorer le matériel d'opération.
- Un instrument de prévision (nommé Scribe) a été installé dans tous les Centres de prévision des tempêtes à la grandeur du pays. Cet instrument permet aux prévisionnistes de concentrer leurs efforts sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents.

Initiative/Programme principal : Création de bureaux de services nationaux (BSN), sensibilisation accrue et partenariats renforcés

Résultats attendus :

Amélioration des services offerts aux intervenants clés et aux clients vulnérables et renforcement des partenariats par l'établissement de nouvelles structures de prestation de services.

Création de trois BSN et d'une unité de services nationaux.

Utilisation accrue, par les partenaires et les clients, des données des services atmosphériques et amélioration de leur efficacité par l'établissement de nouveaux réseaux de surveillance au Canada.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Etablir de nouvelles structures de prestation de services en vue d'améliorer les services destinés à des intervenants clés et à des clients dont les activités sont sensibles aux conditions météorologiques, et renforcer les partenariats avec ceux-ci; créer trois BSN et une unité de services nationaux

- Trois BSN ont été créés au cours de l'année 2004-2005, soit à Gander (Terre-Neuve, services maritimes), à Rimouski (Québec, services médiatiques) et à Kelowna (Colombie-Britannique, services de météo routière et pour les secteurs vulnérables à la température). Un quatrième BSN sera créé à Régina (Saskatchewan, services agricoles) d'ici 2006.
- L'implication des clients des secteurs et des partenaires a débuté et les formations linguistiques sont sur la bonne voie en vue d'assurer une capacité bilingue dans tous les bureaux.

Etablir un nouveau réseau d'information et de vulgarisation à l'échelle du pays pour accroître l'utilisation efficace des données et des services atmosphériques par nos partenaires et clients

- Une nouvelle capacité de sensibilisation a été créée dans les BSN en y affectant des additionnelles (agents de sensibilisation) afin d'établir des partenariats avec, et d'offrir des services pour, les intervenants clés et les clients du SMC, notamment : les médias, les intervenants en cas d'urgence, les bureaux de services météorologiques privés et les industries vulnérables à la température.
- Des météorologues aux conditions météorologiques ont été déployés dans toutes les régions afin de se concentrer sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents et les interventions en cas d'urgence.

Initiative/Programme principal : Gestion du cycle de vie des réseaux de surveillance

Résultats attendus :

Amélioration de l'assurance-qualité de données clés sur l'atmosphère, l'eau, la glace et la qualité de l'air, ainsi que de l'accès à celles-ci.

Amélioration des prévisions en offrant une mesure nouvelle et améliorée des conditions atmosphériques.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Améliorer l'assurance de la qualité des données sur les conditions atmosphériques, hydrologiques, des glaces et sur la qualité de l'air, ainsi que l'accès à ces données

- 41 sites d'observation de la température et du climat ont été modernisés et les travaux de modernisation se poursuivront au cours des trois prochaines années.
- Des pratiques de gestion du cycle de vie ont été mises en œuvre dans les réseaux de surveillance à la grandeur

Initiative/Programme principal : Restructuration et réorientation des activités de prévision du SMC
Résultats attendus : Établissement de cinq nouveaux Centres de prévision des tempêtes et du bureau satellite à Winnipeg. Amélioration des prévisions et des avertissements liés aux phénomènes météorologiques violents grâce à une amélioration de la formation offerte aux météorologues professionnels, aux outils opérationnels, à la gestion du rendement et à l'automatisation.
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005
Création de cinq nouveaux centres de prévision des tempêtes et du bureau satellite à Winnipeg - Cinq nouveaux centres de prévision des tempêtes ont été créés, de même qu'un bureau satellite à Winnipeg. - Les opérations concernant l'aviation ont toutes été réunies dans les Centres météorologiques canadiens pour l'aviation dans l'Est et l'Ouest (Edmonton et Montréal).

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Grâce à un investissement de 75 millions de dollars en 2008, les Canadiens pourront constater des améliorations au niveau de la précision et de la ponctualité des prévisions journalières, à long terme et par rapport aux conditions météorologiques exceptionnelles. La transformation de l'infrastructure du SMC, de même que les investissements continus dans cette dernière (5 millions à chaque année) permettront d'assurer un accès constant et viable à une information de qualité sur la température et le climat pour les Canadiens dans le but de protéger leur santé, leur sûreté et leur sécurité, ainsi que leur mieux-être économique et social.

Des ressources ont été libérées par le regroupement des installations permettant ainsi au Service de se concentrer davantage sur la sensibilisation.

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 relatifs aux principaux domaines de programmes sont décrits dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

Quels sont les enjeux?

Une des pierres angulaires du gouvernement consiste à réduire la vulnérabilité sociale et économique en offrant des services fédéraux axés sur la sûreté et la sécurité des Canadiens. De plus, les Canadiens désirent que ces services soient à la fine pointe de la technologie et qu'ils s'adaptent aux changements qui surviennent dans les besoins économiques et sociaux. Les progrès rapides en matière de science et de technologie, ont fait rouiller et ont même rendu désuètes certaines parties de l'infrastructure de surveillance du SMC, compromettant ainsi l'intégrité des données observées. Dans certains cas, l'infrastructure de surveillance nécessite la réparation de certains sites pour qu'ils soient conformes aux normes environnementales actuelles.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

La transformation du SMC implique des changements importants dans sa manière de fonctionner. Un élément clé de ces changements consiste au regroupement des 14 centres d'opération liés aux prévisions pour le public, aux prévisions maritimes et aux prévisions du temps violent à travers le pays en cinq grands centres de prévisions des tempêtes à Vancouver, Edmonton (avec un bureau satellite situé à Winnipeg), Toronto, Montréal et Halifax. Une fois restructurées, ces opérations profiteront d'instruments pour les prévisions améliorées qui permettront d'accroître l'automatisation d'un plus grand nombre de tâches habituelles et de se concentrer davantage sur les prévisions du temps violent. L'accroissement des ressources humaines permet aux spécialistes des prévisions météorologiques de consacrer plus de temps à la formation et à l'analyse du rendement et des événements importants. Ils seront d'ailleurs en mesure de rester à jour et d'apporter leur contribution aux recherches scientifiques reliées aux techniques de prévisions, contribuant ainsi à l'amélioration du service. À Edmonton et Montréal, le regroupement des opérations comprend également les services de prévisions pour l'industrie de l'aviation, assurant alors le maintien des niveaux de services à un coût moindre et, éventuellement, l'amélioration efficace des services.

Le réseau d'observation du climat, des températures et des précipitations
Le SMC a modernisé l'infrastructure de production de rapport de son réseau d'observation du climat, des températures et des précipitations, le plus grand de ces réseaux d'observation. Le réseau comprend 1 400 stations réparties sur des terres privées à partir desquelles les volontaires observent les températures minimales et maximales, ainsi que les chutes de pluie, les chutes de neige et l'accumulation, et ce, deux fois par jour. Traditionnellement, les observations étaient recueillies sur un formulaire papier et envoyées par la poste au SMC, ce qui entraînait un délai allant jusqu'à 18 mois avant que les données puissent être accessibles par l'entremise des archives. Pour répondre à la demande des utilisateurs, le SMC transforme son réseau d'observation en informations électroniques en temps quasi réel et depuis novembre 2004, les observateurs du réseau peuvent faire rapport par voie électronique. D'ici mai 2005, plus de 490 stations faisaient rapport par voie électronique.

Par l'entremise d'une réaffectation interne des ressources, cinq nouveaux laboratoires nationaux de recherche sont créés et installés au même endroit que les centres de prévisions des tempêtes. Grâce à ces laboratoires, le SMC augmentera la capacité en R-D et en formation au sein des

* Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.

Secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques en environnements							
Résultat stratégique Aider les Canadiens à s'adapter à leur environnement de façon à protéger leur santé et leur sécurité, à optimiser l'activité économique et améliorer la qualité de l'environnement.							
Budget principal des dépenses		Dépenses prévues		Autorisations totales		Dépenses réelles	
278,1		282,4		274,3		265,7	
Résultats clés							
Réduction des effets des dangers météorologiques et connexes sur la santé, la sécurité et l'économie				Adaptation aux changements quotidiens et à long terme des conditions atmosphériques, hydrologiques et des glaces			
Budget principal des dépenses		Dépenses prévues		Dépenses réelles		Dépenses réelles	
200,9		204,2		198,8		193,6	
77,3		78,2		75,5		72,1	
Domaines prioritaires							
Réduction des répercussions des phénomènes météorologiques violents et des dangers connexes				Transformation du Service météorologique du Canada			
Améliorer la qualité des prévisions				Éclairer les politiques par la science			
Résultats intermédiaires							
La surveillance et la production de rapports sur l'atmosphère, l'hydrosphère et la cryosphère satisfont les besoins des clients et appuient la prise de décision							
Les connaissances relatives aux états passé, présent et futur de l'atmosphère, l'hydrosphère et la cryosphère satisfont les besoins des clients et appuient la prise de décision							
Les prévisions et les alertes environnementales sont produites et transmises de façon efficace et les Canadiens réagissent afin de protéger leur sécurité, leur sûreté et leur bien-être							
Les partenaires se servent des renseignements météorologiques pour prendre des décisions justes en matière d'économie et d'environnement							
L'information et les services relatifs à l'environnement procurent les moyens nécessaires aux Canadiens afin qu'ils prennent des mesures relatives aux priorités environnementales							
Résultats immédiats							
Modernisation de l'infrastructure du SMC				Amélioration de la coordination de la science locale, régionale, nationale et mondiale du climat et du changement climatique au sein des ministères fédéraux et autres			
Amélioration des prévisions météorologiques environnementales dangereuses ou changeantes				Amélioration en matière de science et de modélisation du changement climatique			
Accroissement de l'accès à l'information relative aux phénomènes météorologiques violents et dangers connexes				Évaluation et compréhension accrues des répercussions du changement climatique et des stratégies d'adaptation			
Accroissement de l'accessibilité, de l'utilisation et de fiabilité des prévisions				Solide participation du Canada à l'évaluation de la science du changement climatique planétaire ou international			
Amélioration du service pour les secteurs vulnérables à la température (p. ex., les pêches, l'agriculture, l'exploitation forestière, l'énergie et les transports)				Initiatives ou programmes principaux			
Surveillance des phénomènes météorologiques, du climat, des eaux de surface, de la glace et de l'ozone stratosphérique				Prévisions à court terme pour la population, les industries et les institutions vulnérables			
Avertissements portant sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents et les dangers connexes				La collecte et l'archivage des données appuient l'amélioration de la qualité des prévisions quotidiennes à saisonnières			
Cibler les activités reliées aux sciences de l'atmosphère, de l'hydrométéorologie et de la glace, ainsi que la capacité connexe de modélisation de prévisions				Prévisions à long terme et saisonnières à l'intention des industries et des institutions vulnérables			
Sécurité et intervention d'urgence				Communication avec la population et les secteurs vulnérables			
Climat et changement climatique, qualité de l'air et capacité connexe de modélisation prédictive : politique d'appui et amélioration des services				Science des répercussions du changement climatique et de l'adaptation			
Évaluations scientifiques intégrées d'enjeux stratégiques clés				Mise en œuvre de la transformation du SMC :			
Restructuration et réorientation des activités de prévision du SMC				Création de bureaux de services nationaux, sensibilisation accrue et partenariats renforcés			
Gestion du cycle de vie des réseaux de surveillance				Réorientation des activités de recherche et développement			
Ensemble de compétences spécialisées clés des employés et recrutement							

Prévisions et observations météorologiques	http://weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/canada_f.html
Service météorologique du Canada	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/contents_f.html
Rapport annuel du Service météorologique du Canada	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/information_publications_f.html
Services en qualité de l'air	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/air_smog/index_f.cfm
Les dix événements météorologiques marquants	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/media/top10/index_f.html

POUR EN SAVOIR D'AVANTAGE

Le tableau suivant établit les liens existants entre les résultats à long terme du Ministère et ses activités, ainsi que les résultats intermédiaires et à court terme. La présentation de l'information sur le rendement se fait selon quatre préoccupations prioritaires, soit : réduire les répercussions des phénomènes météorologiques violents et dangers connexes, améliorer la qualité des prévisions, faire connaître la politique par la science et la transformation du SMC.

Le Service météorologique du Canada a reçu une injection de 75 millions de dollars sur une période de cinq ans (et de cinq millions de dollars par année ensuite) afin de moderniser ses activités et d'améliorer la qualité de ses prévisions et des services qu'il offre à la population canadienne partout au pays. Cet investissement aide le SMC à mieux intégrer ses capacités de recherche et à renforcer ses partenariats avec les secteurs et les industries vulnérables à la température, les autres paliers de gouvernement et les milieux universitaires. L'investissement servira également à assurer que les Canadiens aient un accès continu et durable à une information météorologique et climatique de qualité afin de protéger leur santé, leur sécurité, ainsi que leur mieux-être économique et social.

Le Service météorologique du Canada (SMC) est le service principal du secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales (PME). Il fonctionne en permanence (24 heures par jour, 7 jours par semaine) pour établir les prévisions météorologiques et environnementales d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Le SMC cherche à réduire les risques pour les Canadiens provenant des phénomènes météorologiques violents et des dangers connexes en diffusant des avertissements concernant les phénomènes météorologiques violents et dangereux et en appuyant d'autres ministères du gouvernement et d'agences dans leur processus décisionnel. Le travail du Service aide les industries vulnérables à la température (p. ex., les transports, l'énergie, les pêches, l'exploitation forestière et le tourisme) à améliorer leur productivité et leur compétitivité, ainsi qu'à rendre leurs opérations durables pour l'environnement. Le SMC offre au gouvernement fédéral des renseignements scientifiques qui appuient l'élaboration de politiques efficaces relativement à des enjeux importants tels que l'air pur, l'eau salubre, la gestion des ressources en eau et le changement climatique.

- surveille l'état de l'atmosphère (conditions météorologiques, climat, qualité de l'air et rayonnements ultraviolets), de l'hydrosphère (l'eau) et de la cryosphère (la glace et la neige);
- fournit de l'information sur les états passé, présent et futur de l'environnement physique;
- émet des avertissements de conditions météorologiques et de phénomènes météorologiques violents;
- s'engage dans la recherche scientifique sur les causes des phénomènes météorologiques violents, sur les mécanismes de transport des produits chimiques et des conditions climatiques dans l'atmosphère et dans le monde et, enfin, sur l'incidence de l'activité humaine sur l'environnement atmosphérique;
- formule des avis sur l'adaptation aux changements météorologiques et climatiques.

Les Canadiens sont touchés par les conditions environnementales à divers niveaux dans le temps et l'espace : qu'il s'agisse de minutes ou de siècles, de villes ou de continents. Des conditions météorologiques et environnementales, telles que les tornades, les tempêtes hivernales, les inondations, les sécheresses, le smog, la variabilité du niveau des lacs, les conditions de la glace de mer, ainsi que les températures et les précipitations extrêmes nous touchent. Ces conditions peuvent avoir des répercussions sur notre santé et notre sécurité, nos activités, l'économie et l'environnement.

- Réduire les répercussions des phénomènes météorologiques violents et des dangers connexes sur la santé, la sécurité et l'économie;
- Adaptation aux changements quotidiens et à long terme qui se produisent dans les conditions atmosphériques, hydrologiques et des glaces.



Aller de l'avant

- projets et projets continus dans les domaines suivants :
- Elaboration de modèle de prédiction des habitats des oiseaux dans le but de faire connaître le cadre de conservation des forêts boréales au Canada;
 - Réaction des oiseaux migrants aux opérations de sauvetage et implications dans les pratiques et les politiques exemplaires;
 - Répercussions néfastes sur les oiseaux aquatiques dans la nature et en captivité;
 - Répercussions des politiques rivulaires sur les oiseaux migrants et les oiseaux creuseurs de nids en captivité;
 - Évaluation des effets cumulatifs néfastes de l'activité humaine dans les milieux humides;
 - Répercussions des pratiques exemplaires comparativement aux pratiques de tous les jours sur les oiseaux migrants en captivité;
 - Analyses des politiques afin d'appuyer la conservation de la biodiversité et les avantages à l'échelle locale pour les communautés métisses en Saskatchewan.

Le fait de travailler au sein de nombreux partenariats multilatéraux pose un défi en ce qui a trait à l'élaboration de programmes conformes et à l'établissement des priorités pour les mesures adoptées. Les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème ont connu un franc succès en créant des partenariats et en engageant des consensus tout en produisant des gains considérables en matière d'environnement. Il reste toutefois des défis connexes à relever : il faut notamment établir les programmes et les priorités pour chaque initiative, rendre les résultats environnementaux transparents, tenir compte des moyens financiers et des capacités limités des partenaires et assurer une approche nationale solide. Le Ministère élabore un cadre d'évaluation des initiatives axées sur l'écosystème qui sont harmonisées avec les nouvelles priorités stratégiques du Ministère.

POUR EN SAVOIR D'AVANTAGE

Initiatives axées sur l'écosystème

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/ecosyst/docinfo.html>

Surveillance

- Le site Web de RSE-Nord a été élargi et réorganisé afin d'inclure l'Opération floraison du Nord, CANTTEX et de nouveaux ensembles de données. De plus, une version claire du Manuel sur la qualité de l'eau dans le Nord est maintenant disponible.

Initiative/Programme principal : Initiative des écosystèmes boréaux de l'Ouest (IEBO)

Résultats attendus de la phase (2003-2008) :

Production de connaissances et d'interventions fructueuses pour la conservation des forêts boréales, et pour le maintien et l'accroissement des populations d'oiseaux migrants de la forêt boréale.

Grâce aux partenariats, la gestion des forêts boréales au Canada devient un exemple de paysages axés sur la conservation, suivant les principes des aires protégées et du développement durable.

Mise en place de partenariats et de ressources qui permettront à la Phase II de l'IEBO d'opérer comme programme national pour toute la forêt boréale.

Aucune nouvelle espèce de la forêt boréale ne figure sur la liste des espèces en péril et le Ministère a contribué au rétablissement de celles qui l'étaient.

Augmentation de la sensibilisation aux forêts boréales et à leur biodiversité, ainsi que de l'intérêt qu'on y porte au Canada.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Développement durable

- Réalisation des plans stratégiques et des plans d'action de l'IEBO.
- Elaboration et réalisation de la science (naturelle et sociale) en partenariat dans le but de faire connaître la planification de la conservation et le développement durable.
- Offre de renseignements axés sur la science pour les agences et les décideurs majeurs.
- Engagement réussi avec un éventail de partenaires impliqués dans les enjeux associés à la conservation des forêts boréales.

Elaboration de programmes

- Elaboration des plans stratégiques et des plans d'action de l'IEBO et mise en œuvre en cours
- Projets nationaux et partenariats créés pour établir une présence nationale et faciliter l'expansion à l'échelle nationale.

Communication de connaissances sur la conservation et appui technique

- Grand déploiement des plans stratégiques de l'IEBO et un éventail d'ateliers et de réunions tenus avec des partenaires, des chercheurs, etc.
- Appui technique à l'interne et à l'externe, y compris l'appui au programme de surveillance de la biodiversité en Alberta, Conseil technique de la gestion viable des forêts de la *Canadian Standards Association*, l'Association de gestion des effets cumulatifs, la Table ronde nationale sur l'environnement et l'économie, le groupe de travail sur l'écosystème Boréal, ainsi que d'offrir des conseils et des renseignements aux secteurs gouvernementaux et privés, de même qu'aux groupes consultatifs publics.

Coordination et coopération par les partenariats

- Plus de 90 partenariats au niveau des projets et des programmes, à travers les gouvernements fédéraux (Canada-E.-U.), provinciaux, territoriaux et Autochtones, les milieux universitaires et les institutions de recherche, les communautés et les groupes autochtones, l'exploitation forestière et les industries de l'énergie, ainsi que les ONG.

Connaissances sur la conservation et action en faveur de la biodiversité boréale

- Surveillance des oiseaux boréaux : proposition formelle et création d'un conseil technique national; recherches initiales entreprises.
- Recherches axées sur les partenariats concernant la conservation de la biodiversité boréale : Elaboration de

<p>effectué à deux emplacements. Le prélèvement au troisième emplacement devrait se poursuivre l'année prochaine tout comme l'analyse des échantillons rassemblés dans la campagne précédente.</p> <p>- La couverture spatiale a été améliorée pour les indicateurs de la qualité de l'eau, de la qualité des sédiments, ainsi que pour le suivi des milieux humides. Une activité de suivi de l'état des rives est en développement à l'échelle du bassin Grands Lacs – Saint-Laurent en collaboration avec l'Agence spatiale canadienne (ASC). Trois collaborations ont été mises de l'avant pour des projets de collecte de données avec les collectivités pour combler des lacunes déjà identifiées au niveau des indicateurs : 1) le suivi des plantes envahissantes des milieux humides au lac Saint-Pierre avec le Comité ZIP et la Société de la Baie Lavallière; 2) le suivi des invertébrés benthiques par le Comité de valorisation de la rivière Beauport; et 3) le suivi des oiseaux de marais avec l'étude Oiseaux Canada.</p> <p>- Dans le but d'améliorer la diffusion, une entente de collaboration a été mise en place entre le Centre St-Laurent, la Biosphère et Stratégies Saint-Laurent afin d'élaborer un concept de matériel d'information vulgarisé itinérant, basé sur les résultats du programme et le savoir local de Comités ZIP. Un atelier sur l'état du lac Saint-Pierre a lieu dans le cadre du Réseau environnemental de surveillance écologique (RESEB). Finalement, un atelier de travail sur les espèces envahissantes s'est également déroulé au cours de l'année.</p>	<p>Activités économiques respectueuses de l'environnement</p> <p>- La stratégie de navigation durable a été élaborée de concert avec les partenaires du Plan du Saint-Laurent impliqués dans ce genre d'intervention. Sa diffusion et sa mise en œuvre se feront après la signature de l'entente Canada-Québec. Il s'agit d'un outil innovateur permettant de mieux gérer et baliser cette activité dans un esprit de développement durable.</p>	<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Initiative des écosystèmes nordiques (IEN)</p> <p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Promotion de la santé et de la durabilité futures des collectivités et des écosystèmes du Nord.</p> <p>Meilleure compréhension et plus grande sensibilisation des effets du changement climatique, des contaminants et des activités d'utilisation des ressources sur les écosystèmes.</p> <p>Poursuite du développement d'un réseau de surveillance du Nord fournissant de l'information sur l'état et les tendances des écosystèmes.</p> <p>Meilleures capacités des collectivités du Nord et des organisations autochtones.</p>	<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p> <p>Création de compétences chez des partenaires</p> <p>- Renouvellement de l'accord de partenariat avec les Inuits Tapirrit Kanatami pour travailler conjointement sur les priorités partagées d'envergure axées sur l'écosystème et la santé communautaire connexes à la grandeur du Nord canadien.</p>	<p>Impacts du changement climatique</p> <p>- Un nombre d'études étalées sur plusieurs années ont été entreprises dans de nombreux endroits à la grandeur du Nord canadien. Ces études portent sur les répercussions du climat sur la glace marine et son rôle intégrateur au sein du système marin en général. De plus, elles se concentrent également sur les gens et le biote important dans le Nord, notamment les oiseaux migrateurs et les phoques.</p>	<p>Impacts des contaminants</p> <p>- Soutien d'un nombre de projets pour mener des enquêtes sur les préoccupations concernant ces contaminants locaux, y compris la Phase II de l'évaluation environnementale du site militaire du Hopedale en Saskatchewan.</p>	<p>Activités liées à l'utilisation des ressources</p> <p>- Le Projet sur les seuils intégrés des effets cumulatifs dans les écosystèmes a mené à un atelier important dans la région de Kaska au Yukon. Cet atelier a permis de compléter le travail sur le terrain visant à renforcer les partenariats communautaires nécessaires à l'élaboration d'un modèle « <i>ALCES North</i> » qui intégrera les seuils terrestres, aquatiques et sociaux-économiques.</p>
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suite à la dégradation de l'habitat et de la surexploitation des stocks de poissons. Des restrictions plus sévère en ce qui concerne la pêche sportive, conjuguées avec l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau et de la remise en état de l'habitat du poisson, ont offert des conditions favorables aux efforts visant à rétablir les populations sauvages.

- Un nombre total de 8 100 alevins de moins d'un an de maskinongé (6 à 8 pouces de long) et de 1 300 alevins d'un an de maskinongé (12 à 14 pouces de long) ont été rejetés dans la rivière au cours du projet. Au cours de 2004, le ministère des ressources naturelles de l'Ontario a entrepris l'évaluation des populations de maskinongés et ont capturé, en juillet, un maskinongé de 3 pouces et demi (né sur place). Cela a démontré que les stocks de poissons se reproduisent désormais dans la nature. Des projets fructueux tels que ce dernier ont contribué au changement des conditions du port de Spanish passant d'un secteur préoccupant à un secteur en rétablissement.

Réduire les polluants nuisibles

- Les programmes des organismes en place, appuyés par des ententes dans le cadre de l'ACO et de la Stratégie binationale des substances toxiques des Grands Lacs (GLBTS), sont sur la bonne voie afin de réaliser des réductions considérables. Les réductions depuis 1988 se situent à : 89 pour cent pour les rejets de BPC, plus de 84 pour cent (11 929 kilogrammes) pour le mercure, presque 87 pour cent (227 grammes) pour les dioxines et les furanes, 61 pour cent (32 kilogrammes) pour l'hexachlorobenzène et 48 pour cent (11 496 kilogrammes) pour le benzo(a)pyrène.
- En avril 2004, presque 815 tonnes (poids brut) de BPC de haut niveau ont été transportés dans les sites d'enfouissement ou en ont été retirées des sites d'enfouissement avant d'être détruites. Environ 122 sites d'enfouissement additionnels (fédéraux et privés) sont devenus des sites sans BPC au cours de l'exercice financier 2004-2005 (référence dans le rapport du GLBTS de 2004).

Initiative/Programme principal : Plan d'action du Saint Laurent

Résultats attendus :

L'écosystème du Saint-Laurent est mieux protégé et son développement durable est assuré par l'engagement et l'action concrète de tous les intervenants concernés par la gestion ou l'utilisation du Saint-Laurent et de ses ressources (société civile, usagers et décideurs gouvernementaux).

Appui aux initiatives locales des groupes communautaires et aux échanges d'information et de connaissances entre l'ensemble des intervenants engagés dans la protection et la mise en valeur du Saint-Laurent.

Meilleur diagnostic et plus grande compréhension de l'évolution de l'état du Saint-Laurent.

Mise en place de mesures qui contribuent à la conservation, la santé et la prospérité de l'écosystème du Saint-Laurent et au recouvrement de son utilisation.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Gestion intégrée du Saint-Laurent

- Un groupe de travail a été mis sur pied, à la demande du gouvernement du Québec, dans le but d'intégrer toutes les équipes travaillant sur le Saint-Laurent. Le Groupe de travail intergouvernemental sur la gestion intégrée du Saint-Laurent (GTI-GISL) a débuté ses travaux et des préconsultations de groupes cibles se sont déroulées et un document de consultation publique a été produit.

Implication communautaire et sensibilisation

- Un prototype du Cyberspace du Saint-Laurent a été développé. Cet outil se veut un Carrefour d'information pour tout sujet d'intérêt relié au fleuve et permet aux partenaires de fournir leur information. Ces travaux innovateurs permettent de déterminer des liens entre le physique et le vivant (approche écosystémique) en utilisant la modélisation numérique. L'information ainsi mise à la disposition des collectivités sert d'outils d'aide à la décision.

Intégrité écologique

- Le programme de suivi du Saint-Laurent existe toujours et a connu un développement intéressant par la poursuite du partenariat Canada-Québec qui se concrétise par l'entente Canada-Québec sur le Saint-Laurent 2005-2010. Pendant la dernière année, Environnement Canada a concentré ses études sur la qualité de l'eau à trois stations de référence et sur la contamination des hérons. L'échantillonnage de sédiments de surface s'est

Initiative de l'écosystème du bassin des Grands Lacs

- En 2004, les gouvernements du Canada et des E.-U. ont élaboré, et complètent actuellement un processus ouvert, transparent et inclusif pour un nouvel examen de l'Accord relatif à la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands Lacs (AQEGL). Une période de 60 jours était nécessaire pour fins de commentaires du public sur le processus proposé en vue du nouvel examen de l'AQEGL et celle-ci s'est d'ailleurs terminée le 8 mars 2005. Les gouvernements ont reçu les commentaires provenant d'intervenants clés au sujet des Grands Lacs.
- Au cours de la période visée par le rapport, Environnement Canada a travaillé conjointement avec d'autres ministères fédéraux et ont mobilisé la province de l'Ontario, les municipalités, les Premières Nations, des ONG et des industries pour élaborer un nouveau programme fédéral en ce qui concerne les Grands Lacs.
- En février 2005, le gouvernement fédéral a annoncé un investissement de 40 millions de dollars afin de faire progresser la prochaine étape du plan d'action des Grands Lacs, visant plus particulièrement à poursuivre la remise en état des secteurs aquatiques importants dans le bassin des Grands Lacs.

Remettre en état les secteurs préoccupants

- Les efforts déployés dans la quête du secteur préoccupant de la Baie de Nipigon pour l'obtention de financement pour l'infrastructure d'une station de traitement des eaux usées ont été fructueux. La première phase de financement du FIMRCO comprend l'annonce d'un octroi de 3,8 millions de dollars pour le Canton de Nipigon.
- *Quand l'habitat est-il suffisant?* la deuxième édition du « Cadre d'orientation pour la revalorisation de l'habitat dans les secteurs préoccupants des Grands Lacs » a été publiée en 2004 et réimprimée en 2005. Les 18 lignes directrices du Cadre portant sur les habitats ont été utilisées afin d'orienter la remise en état et la protection des habitats dans le cadre de l'AOC et au-delà. Le Cadre a servi de base à la conservation biologique et de justification à la protection des habitats par l'intermédiaire de nombreuses autorités à la grandeur de l'Ontario.
- L'Initiative sur les normes agroenvironnementales du CSA cite en exemple les lignes directrices des normes proposées sur les habitats et les agences municipales et provinciales, ainsi que les ONG à travers le Canada ont exprimé leur intérêt ou ont utilisé les lignes directrices dans la révision des politiques, des règlements et des plans officiels.

- Grâce à des efforts de collaboration, l'Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., la Northern Wood Preservers Inc., la Canadian National Railway Co., Environnement Canada et le ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario ont remis en état les sédiments contaminés sur le site de Northern Wood Preservers dans le secteur du port de Thunder Bay. Environnement Canada a contribué pour environ 6 millions de dollars à ce projet évalué à 20 millions de dollars. Au cours de ce projet, 11 000 mètres cubes de sédiments hautement contaminés ont été retirés, traités et réduits; 21 000 mètres cubes de sédiments contaminés ont été contenus; le site contaminé a été isolé; 5 hectares d'habitats pour le poisson a été développé. Les sédiments du port, de l'habitat du poisson et de la zone tampon continueront d'être évalués à long terme.
- L'IRID, en collaboration avec l'Université York de Toronto, a entrepris une analyse des avantages économiques et non monétaires liés à la remise en état des sédiments contaminés à Randle Reef. L'étude vise à offrir une estimation des avantages (économiques, sociaux et environnementaux) et des bénéfices (gouvernement, public, industrie), et à élaborer une méthode générique pour l'évaluation des avantages qui pourrait être utilisée pour d'autres projets de remise en état et pour évaluer les avantages associés à l'élimination des SP. Une révision interne du rapport sera effectuée avant que le document ne soit rendu final.
- Au cours de 2004-2005 le FDGL a apporté une contribution de 4,5 millions de dollars en soutien à environ 100 projets visant la mise en œuvre de mesures de rétablissement en matière de SP. Ces projets sont lancés à la grandeur des SP canadiens et se concentrent sur les priorités importantes du FDGL au sujet de la remise en état des sédiments contaminés, de la gestion des eaux usées municipales, de la remise en état des habitats et de la réduction de la pollution agricole.
- Grâce aux programmes élargis étant soutenus par le FDGL dans les SP de Toronto et de Niagara, des centaines de kilomètres de cours d'eau sont désormais accessibles pour la fraie des populations de poissons suite au retrait ou à l'atténuation des barrières empêchant le poisson de passer.
- Le FDGL a déjà appuyé le programme de réintroduction du maskinongé (Essex masquinongy) dans la rivière Spanish pour rétablir les populations de maskinongés dans le secteur préoccupant du port de Spanish. Les maskinongés, ayant déjà été présents en grand nombre dans ce secteur, étaient disparus depuis les années 1950

Programme général sur la biodiversité

Plans de gestion côtière

- Des plans provinciaux de gestion côtière sont présentement élaborés en vue de diversifier et d'élargir l'économie de nombreuses communautés côtières de la C.-B.
- Dans le Bassin de Georgia, le plan côtier des Malaspina-Okeover a été complété au cours de l'année 2004 et comprend environ 1 800 hectares d'eaux marines et 61 km de littoral le long de Malaspina, Okeover, Lancelot et des passages de Theodosia. Le plan aborde les conflits affectant les terres et les ressources et protège l'environnement pour assurer le futur économique des communautés.

Les Canadiens reçoivent de l'information en temps opportun

Renseignements en ligne sur l'intendance

- Le Centre d'intendance de la C.-B. est un « magasin à guichet unique » ou une plaque tournante pour l'intendance des ressources. Le centre offre un accès facile aux renseignements et aux pratiques exemplaires de gestion nécessaires aux soins pour les terres, les ressources en eau et la biodiversité en C.-B. de manière responsable.

Faire progresser la compréhension

Conférence de 2005 sur la recherche dans le bassin de Georgia et de Puget Sound

- Environ 300 articles techniques et 100 affiches ont été présentés lors de la conférence. Ceux-ci touchaient différents domaines tels que la gestion des substances toxiques, la gestion des bassins atmosphériques internationaux, l'application de la science à l'échelle des petits bassins hydrographiques, le partenariat de Association Zone côtière Canada, l'utilisation des haies-clôtures par les oiseaux dans le sud-ouest de la C.-B. et les défis continus à relever par l'entremise du plan d'action du bassin de Georgia.
- Données du public dans la zone nationale de conservation marine
- Une étude de faisabilité est en cours pour déterminer si une zone nationale de conservation marine devrait être implantée dans le détroit du sud du bassin de Georgia.
- Formation du Réseau canadien de biosurveillance aquatique (CABIN)
- Le CABIN offre des outils d'évaluation des ruisseaux pour les provinces, les municipalités et les groupes d'intendance dans le but de rassembler des données similaires aux fins de comparaison et d'analyse. Le CABIN est un programme national qui évalue la santé biologique des eaux douces du Canada.

Développement durable

Maple Ridge : première communauté conçue par Smart Growth on the Ground (SGOG)

- Maple Ridge revitalise son centre-ville en combinant les principes adoptés pour le programme Smart Growth aux objectifs du plan communautaire officiel de la Ville, soit de construire les bases pour le nouveau développement du secteur historique.
- Maple Ridge est la ville choisie pour le premier projet de l'initiative SGOG, un partenariat entre le Programme des communautés durables de UBC, Smart Growth BC et le Real Estate Institute of BC (REIBC).

Initiative/Programme principal : Plan d'action des Grands Lacs

Résultats attendus :

Restauration de la qualité de l'environnement dans deux secteurs préoccupants afin de ne plus être considérés comme « secteurs préoccupants.»

Achèvement de toutes les mesures nécessaires aux plans d'assainissement d'au moins six secteurs préoccupants.

Progrès vers la remise en état des systèmes écologiques dans les secteurs préoccupants restants.

Progrès vers la quasi-élimination ou une réduction importante des substances toxiques bioaccumulatives persistantes comme le mercure, les dioxines, les furanes et les BPC.

<p>Étude sur les eaux usées municipales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Une étude a été entreprise au sujet du fleuve Fraser, dans lequel la station d'épuration des eaux d'Annacis Island rejette les eaux traitées. Ce secteur a été choisi à cause de ses installations de traitement des eaux modernes, c'est-à-dire que si les poissons sont affectés par les effluents à cet endroit, le problème risque de se répéter dans d'autres secteurs. 	<p>Qualité de l'air</p> <p>Santé et qualité de l'air – les effets de la qualité de l'air ambiant sur la santé dans la vallée du bas Fraser</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Au cours de 2004, des effets sur la santé et les coûts associés à la diminution de la qualité de l'air dans la vallée du bas Fraser ont été identifiés. - Les chercheurs n'ont pas trouvé de seuil minimal sur les répercussions de la qualité de l'air sur la santé du public, ce qui démontre que n'importe quelle quantité de polluants atmosphériques, même en faibles concentrations, pose un risque sur la santé humaine. 	<p>Polluants atmosphériques dangereux</p> <p>Inventaire (et classement) des substances toxiques atmosphériques dans la vallée du Bas Fraser</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'élaboration d'un inventaire des émissions provenant de sources agricoles a été entreprise dans la vallée du bas Fraser et des séries de pratiques exemplaires de gestion ont été élaborées au cours de 2004 pour réduire ou prévenir la pollution atmosphérique potentielle provenant des opérations agricoles. 	<p>Oiseaux migrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En collaboration avec le Centre de la recherche faunique, Environnement Canada a réalisé une étude rétrospective sur la présence de contaminants provenant de produits ignifuges à base d'éther diphenylique polybromé dans les œufs d'oiseaux marins (grands hérons bleus, cormorans à aigrettes) du détroit de Géorgie. Les conclusions de l'étude ont révélé des hausses exponentielles des concentrations de ces produits chimiques chez les principales espèces indicatrices au cours de la période couverte, hausses qui se rapprochent du seuil de toxicité. Les résultats ont été publiés dans la revue <i>Environmental Science and Technology</i> (2005, 39:5584-5591). - Le SCF a terminé une étude de plusieurs années sur les effets de l'exposition à divers contaminants (composés de butylétain antisalissure, cadmium, mercure, plomb, zinc) sur la santé des populations de macreuses à front blanc qui hivernent dans le détroit de Géorgie. Les conclusions ont révélé une corrélation entre l'exposition importante aux produits du butylétain et la réduction de la masse corporelle, facteur déterminant dans la survie et la reproduction des canards de mer. Les macreuses font l'objet d'inquiétudes particulières car, inexplicablement, on observe un déclin à long terme de leurs populations dans tout l'ouest de l'Amérique du Nord. 	<p>Habitat</p> <p>Réserve de parc national du Canada des Îles-Gulf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La province de la C.-B. a transféré environ 90 parcelles de terrain, acquises conjointement par l'entremise de l'Héritage patrimonial marin du Pacifique, à Parcs Canada. Les parcelles, s'étendant sur plus de 15 îles et îlots dans les Îles-Gulf du sud, font désormais partie de la Réserve de parc national du Canada des Îles-Gulf. - D'autres acquisitions de terres au cours de 2004-2005 ont totalisées 180,9 hectares, y compris les parcelles comprenant des lacs, des étangs, des terres humides, des forêts-parcs de chênes de Garry, les forêts de Douglas taxifoliées et le bassin hydrographique comprenant la seule fausse à saumons active dans le Sud des Îles-Gulf. - Sur l'Île Saturna, l'acquisition incluait le don d'une parcelle, l'achat d'une autre et une cession, deux propriétés ont été achetées sur l'Île de South Pender et une autre parcelle a été donnée sur l'Île de North Pender. <p>Sauvegarder l'écosystème des chênes de Garry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'équipe de rétablissement de l'écosystème des chênes de Garry (ERECG) consiste en un partenariat de conservation qui a élaboré une stratégie détaillée et globale pour rétablir et restaurer les écosystèmes réduits de chênes de Garry. - L'ERECG dirige des programmes de sensibilisation et d'éducation dans le but de promouvoir les activités d'intendance publiques et privées. L'ERECG travaille également avec les gouvernements régionaux pour offrir
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- Aide des groupes de services, des groupes d'intérêt, des écoles, des conférences, etc. sur les initiatives du PALA, les résultats visés par le programme ou sur les enjeux actuels tels que : la promotion des avantages de la conservation et de la consommation durable des ressources en eau, la remise en état des habitats, des visites de « maisons vertes » pour démontrer les pertes de chaleur coûteuses des maisons, etc.
- Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, l'Association environnementale du Sud-est et la Coalition sur la viabilité du Sud du Golfe du Saint-Laurent ont conjointement tenu un atelier sur l'enfouissement sur place. Les participants provenaient des gouvernements, de l'industrie et d'autres ONG de partout à la grandeur des provinces atlantiques, afin de découvrir les technologies disponibles, les enjeux relatifs à la gestion, les activités de sensibilisation et les défis à relever. Un comité sur l'enfouissement sur place a par conséquent été créé à la grandeur de l'Atlantique et un rapport comprenant des recommandations sur les prochaines étapes a été produit. D'autres ateliers régionaux se sont déroulés par le biais du PALA ou des groupes de l'Initiative axé sur l'écosystème au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, portant sur l'érosion côtière, le changement climatique, la capacité de charge, la quantité et la qualité des ressources en eau, et les énergies alternatives. Des ateliers de formation et des produits connexes à ces ateliers ont également été offerts.
- Le PALA est allié de l'avant dans de nombreux projets et programmes pour améliorer l'environnement au sein des communautés. Les travaux comprennent notamment :
 - La coordination de l'éducation en matière de conservation des ressources en eau dans le secteur industriel de Cap Breton. L'objectif vise à réduire l'utilisation des ressources en eau au sein de la municipalité régionale de Cap Breton. Grâce à des programmes incitatifs variés, des programmes éducatifs et des méthodes de réduction de l'utilisation des ressources en eau.
 - Aide au développement de nouvelles technologies telles que le suivi des sources microbiennes dans les profils d'ADN afin de retracer les bactéries, etc.
 - Elaboration de méthodes pour le partage et la publication des données et pour la publication des données des organisations non gouvernementales environnementales (ONGE), ainsi que le développement de technologies connexes qui seront utilisées par le PALA pour la surveillance, l'élargissement des bases de données en ligne et la cohérence des données de l'OGC, etc.
 - Collaboration avec les fermiers locaux pour leur offrir des données sur le ruissellement des terres agricoles et les aider à déterminer l'efficacité des zones tampons et des compositions végétales en réduisant l'utilisation des pesticides et la toxicité des voies d'eau de l'I.-P.-E.
 - Implications de bénévoles communautaires dans la surveillance de la qualité de l'eau. Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, l'EES a formé et appuyé 20 volontaires pour l'échantillonnage des caractéristiques physiques et chimiques dans la région locale et sept autres dans le but d'utiliser l'approche se servant de l'index de références pour les invertébrés.

Initiative/Programme principal : Plan d'action du bassin de Georgia (PABG)

Résultats attendus :

- Mesures d'intendance fondées sur la collaboration qui appuient la durabilité du bassin de Georgia.
- Terres durables, planification et gestion des eaux et des ressources qui appuient la conservation, la protection et la restauration de l'environnement, qui contribuent au mieux-être humain et à une économie plus solide.
- Connaissances scientifiques et indigènes en accord avec l'amélioration de la prise de décisions en expliquant mieux les facteurs de stress qui affectent les écosystèmes.
- Protection d'écosystèmes, en particulier envers les activités humaines dommageables et restauration des éléments clés des écosystèmes touchés.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Substances existantes

Initiative de réduction des contaminants dans la baie Rock

- Le programme de prévention de la pollution éducatif et de l'industrie offre des renseignements et un soutien à l'industrie automobile dans le bassin hydrographique de la baie Rock qui sont prêts ou désirent mettre en œuvre

pas été complète, plus particulièrement par rapport aux approches intégrées dans le processus décisionnel.

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 relatifs aux principaux domaines de programmes sont décrits dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

Initiative/Programme principal : Programme d'assainissement du littoral Atlantique	
Résultats attendus :	
Amélioration de la sensibilisation du public et meilleure compréhension scientifique des enjeux environnementaux.	
Création de capacités de jouer un rôle de premier plan en ce qui concerne la durabilité dans leurs collectivités.	
Amélioration et mise en valeur de l'environnement par des mesures tirées des plans de gestion intégrée de l'environnement.	
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
<p>Développement durable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les organismes du PALA et d'autres groupes qui sont impliqués dans cette initiative offrent leurs propres programmes et services axés sur l'amélioration de l'environnement et l'économie. Ils font également progresser la réalisation des programmes d'Environnement Canada et d'autres gouvernements par rapport au changement climatique, à l'air pur, à l'eau propre, à la biodiversité et à l'utilisation des terres. - Une trousse d'outils sur le changement climatique a été produite par le PALA. Cette dernière, même si elle a été conçue pour les groupes du PALA, pourrait servir à d'autres groupes communautaires dans la mise en œuvre d'activités communautaires ayant trait au changement climatique. - L'approche sans précédent de l'initiative des communautés durables (ICD) en matière de collaboration intergouvernementale et gouvernement-communautés a été récompensée au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005. En effet, l'Institut d'administration publique du Canada (IAPC) lui a remis la médaille d'argent. - Les résultats positifs suivant une enquête sur les programmes de surveillance, la publication et la gestion des données du PALA, de même que l'efficacité de la livraison des données et de leurs répercussions sur les politiques et le processus décisionnel ont révélé plusieurs exemples de surveillance efficace au sein de la communauté du PALA. Plusieurs d'entre eux étaient des programmes visant à assurer que les paramètres et les protocoles standards étaient utilisés pour que les données rassemblées par le PALA puissent être compilées et utilisées à l'échelle nationale et régionale. Le rapport intitulé <i>Surveillance écologique et rapports- Examen du Programme d'assainissement du littoral atlantique</i> et financé par le Réseau d'évaluation et de surveillance écologiques (RESE), est disponible pour consultation sur le site Web du PALA. (http://atlantic-web1.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/default.asp?lang=Fr&n=085FF7FC-11). - Des plans d'atténuation et de remise en état ont été mis en œuvre par les groupes du PALA au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005. <p>Favoriser les partenariats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcer les partenariats est essentiel pour le PALA. Les quatre provinces atlantiques contribuent de façon significative au PALA à chaque année – une valeur de 1 million de dollars cette année. - Un des objectifs visés par le PALA consiste à atteindre une gestion intégrée des ressources en eau et en terres au sein de leurs écosystèmes respectifs. Afin de réaliser ces objectifs, les groupes du PALA et les autres organismes de l'Initiative axée sur les communautés et l'écosystème établissent constamment de nouveaux partenariats et renforcent ceux déjà existants avec d'autres organismes régionaux et locaux. Par exemple, au cours de 2004-2005, l'équipe du Société d'aménagement de la rivière Madawaska et du lac Témiscouata Inc. (SARMLT) a travaillé en collaboration avec la municipalité d'Edmundston afin de nettoyer la Rivière à la Truite et la Rivière Iroquois, sources d'eau potable pour cette ville. D'autres projets du PALA, tels que l'élaboration de plans régionaux en matière de gestion de bassins atmosphériques ont rassemblé plusieurs autres partenaires industriels du PALA aux mêmes événements. 	

Les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème offrent des outils et des renseignements importants en vue d'aider les Canadiens et les communautés à comprendre le fonctionnement des écosystèmes et l'importance de ceux-ci, ainsi que d'accroître les connaissances et la sensibilisation par rapport aux enjeux connexes à la conservation et à l'environnement. La grande variété de renseignements et d'outils qui sont développés renforce la capacité des partenaires et des communautés en ce qui a trait aux questions environnementales. Les initiatives axées sur les écosystèmes prioritaires fonctionnent également par le biais d'un large éventail d'activités communautaires avec les citoyens et les intervenants qui visent à influencer les comportements pour les amener à agir dans la remise en état et la protection de l'environnement. Des initiatives axées sur l'écosystème qui sont spécifiques dans différents secteurs à travers le pays, visent à rétablir les composantes liées à la qualité environnementales à l'intérieur de certains écosystèmes. En contrepartie, le changement de cap entrepris par les gouvernements, l'industrie et d'autres intervenants en ce qui a trait à la gestion écologique des écosystèmes du Canada n'a

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Environnement Canada apporte une contribution de 24,5 millions de dollars à chaque année dans les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème. D'autres sources contribuent à accroître cette somme, y compris les contributions importantes provenant de partenaires.

Environnement Canada a déjà six initiatives axées sur l'écosystème en place, soit : Programme d'assainissement du littoral Atlantique (PALA), Plan d'action du bassin de Georgia (PABG), Plan d'action des Grands Lacs, Plan d'action du Saint-Laurent, l'Initiative des écosystèmes nordiques (IEN) et l'Initiative de conservation des écosystèmes boreaux de l'Ouest (IEBO).

- Une approche écosystémique – reconnaissant l'interdépendance entre les terres, l'air, les ressources en eau, les espèces sauvages et les activités humaines;
- Des décisions éclairées axées sur la science – y compris les sciences naturelles et sociales conjuguées avec les connaissances traditionnelles et locales;
- Des partenariats fédéral-provincial-territorial – les gouvernements travaillent en collaboration afin d'atteindre la plus grande qualité environnementale pour tous les Canadiens;
- Des assises axées sur les citoyens et les communautés – travailler en collaboration avec les personnes, les communautés, les peuples autochtones, l'industrie et les gouvernements dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des initiatives;
- La prévention de la pollution – promouvoir une approche de précaution.

Les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème apportent des solutions aux problèmes que l'on retrouve dans certains domaines et communautés, et elles abordent les préoccupations environnementales, économiques et sociales. Les initiatives sont caractérisées par un certain nombre de principes, notamment :

exemples clés de la planification intégrée de la conservation ci-haut mentionnée.

L'approche globale de gestion des ressources. Les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème (IE) sont des exemples clés de la planification intégrée de la conservation ci-haut mentionnée.

L'approche globale de gestion des bassins hydrographiques. Tous ces concepts encouragent une approche globale de gestion des ressources. Les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème (IE) sont des

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

La planification intégrée de la conservation est une expression souvent utilisée comme synonyme pour d'autres termes tels que : gestion de l'écosystème, gestion du paysage, approches axées sur

Le Ministère doit comprendre le fonctionnement des écosystèmes canadiens et de quelle manière ces derniers sont affectés par les agents de stress causés par les humains. Ce faisant, le Ministère peut transférer ces connaissances aux Canadiens et à la communauté internationale, et les utiliser pour prendre des décisions éclairées et informées.

Le défi à relever en matière de planification de la conservation consiste à élaborer une approche détaillée qui intègre les approches plus indépendantes en matière de gestion des ressources, des espèces, des habitats ou des aires protégées au sein d'un seul cadre visant à atteindre les objectifs de conservation plus large et de gestion des ressources.

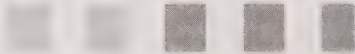
Le Ministère doit comprendre le fonctionnement des écosystèmes du Canada, de même que les effets que les facteurs de stress d'origine humaine posent sur ceux-ci, constituent des éléments clés en vue de l'intégration de la planification de la conservation et de rendre ces renseignements disponibles pour les Canadiens, les décideurs et la collectivité mondiale.

Les paysages terrestres et marins du Canada sont variés et contiennent divers habitats et écosystèmes, notamment la toundra, les prairies, les estuaires et les forêts. Beaucoup de ressources et une partie de l'économie découlent de ces écosystèmes, soit au niveau du sol (c. à d. arbres, faune, terres humides et sols), soit sous la terre ou la mer (c.-à-d. pétrole et gaz, minéraux et eaux souterraines).

Quels sont les enjeux?

Planification intégrée de la conservation par des initiatives axées sur les écosystèmes

2.2.4 Résultat stratégique : Écosystèmes prioritaires



Site Web sur l'eau douce	http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/f_main.html
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POUR EN SAVOIR D'AVANTAGE

provinces, des collectivités, des ONG et d'autres ministères. Il est nécessaire de renforcer les partenariats existants et en créer de nouveaux sur le plan national et international afin d'en arriver à une approche et un programme intégrés pour aborder ces enjeux.

De plus, les responsabilités reliées à la recherche sur l'eau sont partagées entre plusieurs ministères fédéraux. De grands dossiers comme l'agriculture, les eaux souterraines, les transports, la fabrication et l'exploitation minière, l'énergie (hydroélectrique et thermique), l'exploitation forestière et les pêches ne sont que quelques exemples clés qui chevauchent les compétences de divers ministères et administrations. Les travaux avancent à un rythme qui varie pour chacun de ces secteurs et au cours des trois prochaines années, le défi sera de mieux intégrer et coordonner les travaux pour l'ensemble des secteurs.

comme étant l'un des trois indicateurs canadiens de la durabilité environnementale - se fondant sur la TRNEE par rapport à l'Indice de qualité environnementale (IQE). Des données scientifiques ont été ajoutées à l'indicateur sur la qualité de l'eau mis à jour. Un index sur la qualité des sédiments fondé sur l'Index de la qualité de l'eau sera disponible à des fins de révision au cours de cet exercice financier. L'analyse de la vulnérabilité est complète et les résultats ont été ajoutés dans un calculateur d'index révisé.

Initiative/Programme principal : Initiatives internationales et binationales liées à l'eau (Eaux transfrontalières Canada-Etats-Unis-Conservation, protection et intérêts canadiens connexes- Protection et promotion globales)	
Résultats attendus : Elaboration de la Stratégie canadienne des eaux mondiales. Consensus sur les eaux transfrontalières Canada-E-U.	
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
<p>Renforcer la contribution d'Environnement Canada aux enjeux mondiaux de l'eau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Une proposition d'Environnement Canada pour les engagements internationaux a été élaborée, ce qui permettra une approche conforme qui venait appuyer les implications du Ministère et la communication lors d'événements reliés à l'environnement. Les plans pour la participation d'Environnement Canada à la CDD-13 comprennent une stratégie en vue de la réalisation des rapports du Canada concernant les engagements relatifs au SMDD et à l'OMD (c.-à-d., mise en oeuvre de l'INRE et des plans d'efficacité). Le rapport du Canada qui est en cours de rédaction par le biais du CCMB servira de base à la production des autres rapports. Environnement Canada s'implique dans plusieurs organisations et événements mondiaux (p. ex., CCE, UNECE, PNUE, bilatérales, etc.). Environnement Canada a élaboré la publication quant à la position du gouvernement du Canada sur l'eau, les intentions préparées et réalisées, les options politiques favorisées et les mesures de suivi déterminées pour l'exercice 2005-2006. 	
<p>Dégager un consensus sur les enjeux canado-américains liés à l'eau transfrontalière.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En coopération avec Affaires étrangères Canada, Environnement Canada a procédé à des analyses et a préparé les documents sur l'ébauche de l'Annexe à la Charte des Grands Lacs en mettant en œuvre les accords en tant que partie intégrante à l'élaboration des commentaires du gouvernement du Canada au <i>Council of Great Lakes Governors</i>. Les commentaires finaux ont été reçus en novembre 2004. - Environnement Canada appuie le Groupe de travail international de la baie Mississquoi qui relève de la CMI en ce qui a trait à la possibilité d'une implication transfrontalière du Pont Alburg-Swanton. - Environnement Canada appuie également, en consultation avec les régions des prairies et du Yukon, la mise en application de la licence pour l'IRLA du Lac Long. Environnement Canada et sont personnel régional, en coopération avec Affaires étrangères Canada, ont contribué à l'élaboration de la soumission du gouvernement du Canada à la Commission mixte internationale (CMI) en relation avec l'ordre de partage des rivières St. Mary et Milk de 1921. (continu) - Environnement Canada a participé à des groupes sur les enjeux internationaux au sujet de l'eau transfrontalière pour évaluer et répondre aux initiatives sur l'eau du Dakota du Nord (Devil's Lake, Garrison, le projet d'approvisionnement en eau de Red River Valley). (continu) 	

Aller de l'avant

Même si la disponibilité des ressources en eau ne représente pas un problème majeur au Canada, l'accroissement constant de la demande en eau, conjugué à celui de la population et les répercussions émergentes liées au changement climatique, sont des préoccupations grandissantes dans plusieurs domaines de compétence en ce qui concerne la gestion viable de cette ressource essentielle.

Des efforts importants en cours visent à améliorer l'information sur la qualité de l'eau aux niveaux national et local dans tout le Canada, mais des programmes couronnés de succès mettent à contribution des ressources et des services non financiers considérables provenant des

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Sensibilisation (Stratégies d'utilisation durable des ressources en eau</p>	<p>Résultats attendus : La compréhension et les connaissances quant à l'utilisation des ressources en eau sont élaborées et diffusées aux Canadiens de manière ciblée et intégrée.</p>	<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	<p><i>Créer des connaissances sur l'utilisation de l'eau et fournir aux décideurs et aux Canadiens des analyses et de l'information en temps opportun sur les enjeux qui ont trait à l'eau</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environnement Canada a administré l'enquête sur l'utilisation et la tarification municipales de l'eau depuis le début des années 80, fournissant ainsi des renseignements sur les eaux usées et l'utilisation de l'eau, son traitement et les prix associés à cette ressource. Environ 70 000 personnes visitent annuellement la Biosphère d'Environnement Canada à Montréal (http://biosphere.ec.gc.ca/). Les séries de publication du site Web sur l'eau douce et le site Web en lui-même, offrent une information facile à comprendre et pertinente avec les enjeux émergents et les politiques connexes à l'eau. La publication <i>Utilisation des eaux municipales 2001</i> et le rapport de 2001 sur les prix associés à l'eau en préparation. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/fr/management/use/f_data.htm) - Une enquête sur l'utilisation et la tarification industrielles de l'eau sera entreprise en 2005-2006 et en 2006-2007. 	<p><i>Faire mieux connaître la qualité, la quantité et l'utilisation de l'eau et créer des documents de sensibilisation à ce sujet</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le savez-vous ? <i>Faits intéressants sur les eaux douces au Canada et dans le monde</i> a été publié sur le site Web sur l'eau douce. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/fr/info/facts/f_contnt.htm) - Un portail a été ajouté au site Web sur l'eau douce afin de faciliter l'accès aux cartes sur l'eau douce dans l'Atlas du Canada. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/fr/map/f_maps.htm) - Le site Web sur l'eau douce reçoit environ 100 000 visites par mois. 	<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Stratégies d'utilisation durable des ressources en eau – élaboration et promotion</p> <p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Amélioration de l'indice de la qualité de l'eau suivant les recommandations du rapport de la Table ronde nationale sur l'économie et l'environnement (TRNEE) (Environnement et Indicateurs du développement durable) et production de rapports périodiques nationaux et régionaux. Promotion de l'utilisation de divers outils et instruments pour la gestion de l'eau.</p>	<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	<p>Outils et instruments de gestion de l'eau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement et Infrastructure Canada, a tenu un atelier sur l'utilisation urbaine durable des ressources en eau au Canada afin de rassembler des données provenant des intervenants intéressés par les politiques et les pratiques liées à la viabilité des ressources en eau au Canada. Un ensemble de recommandations ont été élaborées en vue des prochaines discussions de tous les intervenants, y compris le CCMF, le Comité FPT sur la santé et l'environnement (CSE) et l'Association canadienne des eaux potables et usées. - Environnement Canada, dans le but d'appuyer le CSA dirigé par Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, élabore des normes agroenvironnementales. 	<p>Indice de la qualité de l'eau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'Indice de la qualité de l'eau du CCMF est un instrument de communication axé sur la science qui est utilisé à l'échelle nationale et régionale pour publier des renseignements scientifiques et complexes sur la qualité de l'eau de manière la plus simple et claire possible pour les gestionnaires des ressources en eau, pour les élaborateurs de politiques sur l'eau et pour le public. Sous l'autorité du CCMF, Environnement Canada travaille avec des partenaires fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux en vue d'améliorer l'Indice de la qualité de l'eau et de faire progresser la production de rapports régulière en ce qui a trait à l'Index au niveau national et régional
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<p>le bilan hydrologique du bassin, pour répondre aux répercussions liées au changement climatique. http://www.parc.ca/ssrb/index.html (en anglais seulement)</p>	
<p>Appuyer l'élaboration d'une politique fédérale sur l'eau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Production de rapports sur la GIRE en collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires qui seront complétés pour l'été 2005; une stratégie d'engagement global a été élaborée pour les interventions axées sur l'eau à la Commission des Nations Unies sur le développement durable (CDD-13) et à d'autres événements d'envergure internationale.- Le comité interministériel des SMA sur l'eau a établi les 6 priorités les plus importantes concernant cette ressource. Les ministères fédéraux orientent désormais leurs actions en fonction de ces priorités (p. ex., directives aux fournisseurs d'eau potable, élaboration de la stratégie sur les ressources en eau d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada).	
<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Gouvernance (Gestion intégrée des bassins hydrographiques – Mise en œuvre avec des partenaires nationaux)</p>	<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Mise en œuvre du plan d'action sur l'eau du CCMF.</p> <p>Promotion d'une approche intégrée de la gestion de l'eau au Canada fondée sur les bassins hydrographiques. Mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de gestion de l'eau des Premières nations dans les collectivités des Premières Nations par une approche axée sur le partenariat (Environnement Canada, Santé Canada, Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada).</p>
<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	
<p>Plan d'action fédéral/provincial/territorial sur l'eau du CCMF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environnement Canada a participé activement aux travaux du CCMF sur les enjeux connexes aux ressources en eau, y compris l'élaboration de lignes directrices sur la qualité environnementale, de l'Indice de la qualité de l'eau, des approches multilatérales sur la protection de l'eau potable, la gestion de la demande et de l'utilisation de l'eau et la qualité de l'eau et des écosystèmes aquatiques.- Cinq études de cas canadiennes sur la protection des sources d'eau ont été élaborées avec les provinces et les municipalités avant d'être affichées sur le site Web suivant : http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/tr/management/qual/f_multi.htm	
<p>Faire progresser la GIRE au Canada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Une approche visant à rassembler de l'information et à produire des rapports sur la mise en œuvre canadienne de la GIRE a été approuvée. Les provinces et les territoires ont adopté cette approche pour produire des rapports sur les mesures canadiennes entreprises dans le cadre des engagements au Sommet mondial sur le développement durable et des ODM des Nations Unies comprenant des plans pour l'efficacité des ressources en eau et la GIRE.- Environnement Canada offre un appui technique et un appui sur les politiques, dont l'intégration des approches de GIRE dans le bassin des Grands Lacs-St-Laurent-Golf du St-Laurent de l'initiative axée sur l'écosystème du St-Laurent.- Six nouvelles études de cas soulignant les pratiques exemplaires en matière de protection des sources d'eau au Canada ont été publiées sur le site Web sur l'eau douce. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/tr/management/qual/f_multi.htm).- Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec <i>Pollution Probe</i>, la ville d'Ottawa et la ville de Gatineau, contribue à l'élaboration d'un système d'information en fonction des bassins hydrographiques, dans le but de permettre à un large éventail d'utilisateurs de prendre des décisions plus éclairées en ce qui concerne la gestion et la protection des bassins hydrographiques de la région d'Ottawa-Gatineau.	
<p>Appuyer la Stratégie de gestion de l'eau des Premières nations (SGEPN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Un PE a été signé avec Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada (AINC) pour la mise en œuvre de la SGEPN. Le PE confirme les contributions et le financement d'Environnement Canada jusqu'en 2008. Environnement Canada poursuit également la coordination des secteurs de la protection des sources d'eau et de l'utilisation durable de l'eau en ce qui concerne les contributions du Ministère à la SGEPN.	

municipalités). Cette collaboration vise à partager de l'information, déterminer les priorités quant à la surveillance et à la recherche, fournir aux décideurs de l'information et des conseils scientifiques intégrés et opportuns, faire la promotion de l'utilisation durable des ressources en eau au Canada, ainsi que d'établir des pratiques de gestion visant l'utilisation efficace de l'eau au Canada.

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Au cours du dernier exercice, grâce à des efforts conjoints avec les provinces et les territoires, le gouvernement fédéral a réalisé des progrès additionnels dans le domaine de l'eau. Cette collaboration a permis la réalisation de progrès en ce qui a trait à la protection des ressources en eau de la source au robinet; des stratégies visant une utilisation plus viable des ressources en eau et la gestion des effluents d'eaux usées sont présentement élaborées en ce sens. La mise au point et la mise à jour des lignes directrices sur la qualité de l'eau ont également permis d'améliorer la salubrité de l'eau potable et la qualité des eaux de surface. Le gouvernement fédéral a également conçu des évaluations scientifiques sur les menaces et les enjeux relatifs aux ressources en eau et mettra plus d'emphasis sur cette mesure dans le futur. Des résultats encourageants ont été atteints dans le cadre de six initiatives axées sur l'écosystème à travers le pays et toutes ces initiatives abordent les enjeux relatifs à la qualité de l'eau, y compris le nettoyage, la remise en état et la pollution.

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 par rapport au Programme de l'air pur sont décrits dans les tableaux suivants.

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Recherche (Gestion intégrée des bassins hydrographiques – Mise en œuvre avec des partenaires nationaux, des politiques en ce qui a trait aux ressources en eau, des coordinations de programmes et des instruments qui appuient les stratégies et les priorités)</p>	<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Approches fondées sur la collaboration avec les intervenants et l'utilisation de modèles et d'outils d'analyse intégrée de la qualité, de la quantité et de l'utilisation de l'eau pour aborder les enjeux relatifs à la gestion durable de l'eau.</p> <p>Application, à des rivières et des bassins hydrographiques en particulier, de stratégies de gestion durable de l'eau.</p>
<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	<p>Protection des eaux de source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, a joué un rôle de premier plan dans l'élaboration d'un document intitulé <i>De la source au robinet : Guide d'application de l'approche à barrières multiples pour une eau potable saine</i> publié en juin 2004 par le CCME (http://www.ccme.ca/assets/pdf/mba_guidance_doc_f.pdf) - Environnement Canada, en partenariat avec Santé Canada et Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada, cherche à accélérer la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de gestion des ressources en eau des Premières Nations. La contribution d'Environnement Canada vise à s'attarder aux besoins relatifs à la protection des sources d'eau dans les communautés des Premières Nations.
<p>Utiliser des outils et des modèles efficaces pour s'attaquer aux problèmes reliés à la gestion durable de l'eau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les travaux sont en cours pour ce qui est de l'élaboration du Modèle numérique d'englacement des rivières (RIVICE) en partenariat avec d'autres ministères du gouvernement et des ONG. - Une étude de modélisation des répercussions du changement climatique sur les ressources en eau du bassin de la rivière Saskatchewan Sud en est à sa deuxième année. L'étude est un effort de collaboration avec l'Université de Saskatchewan. Le modèle d'analyse sur l'utilisation de l'eau d'Environnement Canada est utilisé en tant qu'outil principal pour l'intégration de l'alimentation en eau et des considérations concernant la demande dans 	

2.2.3 Résultat stratégique : Écosystèmes prioritaires

Initiatives axées sur les ressources en eau

Quels sont les enjeux?

Les ressources en eau sont essentielles au maintien de la vie dans les écosystèmes du Canada, elles sont non seulement essentielles pour la santé et le mieux-être des humains, mais également pour la croissance durable et la biodiversité. L'eau propre, salubre et sans danger pour les humains et les écosystèmes constitue toujours une vision commune pour les gouvernements à l'échelle nationale et internationale.

Au Canada, les questions liées à la qualité, à la quantité et à l'utilisation de l'eau sont complexes et plurigouvernementales. Le gouvernement fédéral joue un rôle scientifique essentiel qui implique l'identification des menaces à la qualité et à la disponibilité de l'eau. La science consiste en une aide essentielle pour tous les paliers du gouvernement dans l'établissement des priorités et pour prendre des mesures afin d'assurer une eau propre et salubre pour tous les Canadiens.

Des pressions s'exercent sur la qualité et les réserves d'eau de certaines régions au Canada. Des incidents tels que la contamination de l'eau potable minent la confiance du public en ce qui a trait aux systèmes de gestion des eaux. Les événements liés à des inondations ou à des sécheresses augmentent dans d'autres régions (dans les Prairies, par exemple) les préoccupations soulevées par la stabilité économique. Au Canada, la consommation d'eau par habitant est élevée et a, en fin de compte, des répercussions sur la durabilité des infrastructures.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Les gouvernements, l'industrie et chaque Canadien se partagent la responsabilité de la gestion de l'eau douce. Ce sont les provinces et les territoires qui ont la compétence principale sur la plupart des aspects de la gestion et de la protection de l'eau, et la plupart des gouvernements délèguent certains de ces pouvoirs aux municipalités. La compétence fédérale englobe la conservation et la protection des océans et de leurs ressources, les pêches, la navigation, le transport des marchandises, ainsi que les relations et les accords internationaux (eaux frontalières Canada-E.-U.). Le gouvernement fédéral est également responsable des eaux situées sur les terres fédérales, notamment dans les territoires, les parcs et les collectivités des Premières Nations. Même si la Constitution ne le prévoit pas expressément, le gouvernement fédéral joue un rôle de premier plan dans le domaine de la science de l'eau et de la surveillance afin d'appuyer la gestion de l'eau par tous les niveaux de compétence. Le Canada joue également un rôle clé dans l'élaboration de recommandations scientifiques pour la qualité de l'eau. Il faut appliquer ces recommandations dans la grande maison fédérale (p. ex., à Parcs nationaux), ainsi que dans les autres niveaux de compétence et d'autres secteurs.

Environnement Canada collabore avec d'autres ministères fédéraux, les provinces et les territoires (individuellement ou par l'entremise du CCME), les réseaux scientifiques qui s'intéressent à l'environnement et le public (notamment les ONG, les milieux universitaires et les

- Le site Web interne du secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques (GAP) sur la gestion des S-T a été lancé afin de fournir des mises à jour régulières aux gestionnaires des S-T et sur les enjeux relatifs à la gestion des S-T.

Établir et promouvoir des réseaux et des partenariats en science et technologie environnementales

- Le Ministère a débuté l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale pour les S-T au sujet de l'environnement. Elle vise à mobiliser les utilisateurs, les participants et les facilitateurs des S-T pour l'environnement dans l'établissement des priorités pertinentes avec les politiques. Un atelier a eu lieu en vue d'explorer les défis et les possibilités en matière d'établissement de partenariats pour Environnement Canada dans le domaine des S-T. Une base de données accessibles des réseaux environnementaux du Canada a été créée et publiée sur un site Internet ouvert au public, de même que *Partenariats intelligents : Innovations dans les relations entre Environnement Canada et les universités dans le domaine de la recherche* a été publiée dans le but de faire la promotion des partenariats novateurs déjà en place. (http://www.cesn-rcse.gc.ca/te/docs/sp01_index.html)

Améliorer l'intégration des activités fédérales de S-T axées sur des enjeux d'importance nationale

- Le Conseil des sous-ministres adjoints du gouvernement fédéral pour l'intégration des S-T a réalisé des progrès dans l'intégration concernant neuf enjeux, y compris les ressources en eau et les espèces exotiques envahissantes. Il fournit une vue d'ensemble pour l'organisation du Forum fédéral sur les S-T, *Passer de la collaboration à l'intégration*.
- Une « communauté de pratique » en ligne sur les Effets des nouveaux organismes vivants sur les écosystèmes (ENOVE) a été créée et mise en place dans le but de faciliter la communication entre les scientifiques et les clients qui sont impliqués dans les enjeux connexes aux ENOVE. Une stratégie de recherche sur les ENOVE a été élaborée.
- Seize autres pays industrialisés ont rejoint le Réseau sur la qualité de l'eau du Programme sur l'eau du Système mondial de surveillance continue de l'environnement (GEMS/EAU) du PNUE. Une initiative pour les jeunes a été lancée – voir <http://www.gemswater.org/index-f.html>. Un résumé sur la nouvelle course modulaire est disponible à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.gemswater.org/index-f.html>.
- Ebauche et examen du Programme fédéral de recherche sur l'eau douce par des partenaires et des intervenants, y compris les ministères fédéraux, provinces, territoires et autres groupes d'intérêt et association importants. Identification de six domaines prioritaires pour la recherche fédérale.

Aller de l'avant

Dans le domaine de la santé de l'écosystème, le Ministère portera une attention particulière à la réalisation du rapport national sur les indicateurs de la qualité de l'eau, la création et la mise en œuvre d'un réseau canadien de surveillance de la biodiversité aquatique, la production de rapports sur les résultats des recherches dans des domaines clés tels que les pesticides, les répercussions du changement climatique, ainsi que l'élaboration de normes de rendement agroenvironnementales. Les efforts qui seront déployés permettront de poursuivre le renforcement des partenariats existants et d'en établir de nouveaux dans le but d'offrir les renseignements scientifiques essentiels au soutien des programmes du Ministère et à l'atteinte des résultats.

POUR EN SAVOIR D'AVANTAGE

Recommandations canadiennes pour la qualité de l'environnement	http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEQG-RCOE/Francais/default.cfm
Institut national de recherche sur les eaux	http://www.nwri.ca/nwri-f.html
Gestion des sciences et de la technologie	http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/
Menaces pour la disponibilité de l'eau douce au Canada	http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/intro-f.html

<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	<p>Moderniser et améliorer les lignes directrices canadiennes sur la qualité de l'environnement et d'autres outils scientifiques afin de maintenir, de protéger et d'améliorer la qualité de l'environnement et ses principales utilisations bénéfiques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les nouvelles Recommandations canadiennes pour la qualité de l'environnement approuvées par le CCME comprennent un cadre d'orientation pour la gestion du phosphore dans les systèmes d'eau douce, ainsi que des lignes directrices pour la qualité du sol par rapport au benzène, au toluène, à l'éthylbenzène et au xylène. D'autres recommandations sont toutefois en cours d'élaboration. Des protocoles révisés concernant l'élaboration de lignes directrices canadiennes en matière de qualité du sol sont présentement réévalués et seront approuvés au cours de 2005-2006. Le réexamen des protocoles relativement à l'élaboration de lignes directrices sur la qualité des sédiments, quant à lui, débutera au cours de 2005-2006. Le réexamen et la révision des protocoles sur l'élaboration de lignes directrices canadiennes de la qualité de l'eau sont en cours et seront complétés au cours de 2005-2006. Une stratégie d'Environnement Canada pour la mise en œuvre des lignes directrices canadiennes pour la qualité environnementale a été élaborée et un schéma sur l'établissement des priorités pour l'élaboration des lignes directrices a été préparé et présenté au CCME.
<p>Améliorer notre capacité de fournir des conseils et des outils d'aide à la prise de décisions sur la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plusieurs initiatives en cours à la grandeur du pays, EcoAtlas par exemple, ont été mises en œuvre dans les provinces des prairies. Entre autre, les discussions préliminaires sur les besoins de renseignements et les approches sur la gouvernance ont été entreprises avec la C.-B. et le Conseil sur les eaux du bassin de l'Okanagan. Une ébauche d'un cadre Canada-Ontario ayant trait processus décisionnel sur les sédiments a été élaborée pour la gestion des risques associés avec les sédiments contaminés. Ce cadre est reconnu mondialement comme étant le premier de ce genre à être officialisé à travers le monde. Une synthèse environnementale concernant la disponibilité de l'eau pour le Neuve St-Laurent est présentement élaborée. - Mise au point de connaissances et de techniques afin de remédier au problème des sites contaminés, d'améliorer les approches relatives aux eaux usées municipales et de créer des pratiques de gestion durables relativement aux tempêtes d'eau. 	<p>Contribuer à la mise au point de pratiques exemplaires de gestion en agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Afin d'appuyer le Cadre stratégique pour l'agriculture (CSA) dirigé par Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, l'Initiative nationale de durabilité environnementale dans le domaine de l'agriculture comprend quatre grands thèmes : air, biodiversité, pesticides et ressources en eau. Les activités de l'année 2004-2005 comprennent notamment : étendue, planification de recherche, recherche et création de l'inventaire, ainsi que la coordination avec d'autres secteurs thématiques et programmes du CSA. Chacun des thèmes ont été utilisés lors de l'exercice 2004-2005 pour déterminer et évaluer les paramètres prioritaires lors de la prochaine élaboration de normes de rendement agroenvironnementales. Ces normes seront des mesures quantitatives ou qualitatives du rendement environnemental attendu.
<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Gestion de la Science et de la Technologie S-T</p>	
<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Les activités S-T d'Environnement Canada sont de grande qualité.</p> <p>Les activités S-T d'Environnement Canada appuient avec efficacité et efficience la mission du Ministère et contribuent à l'atteinte des résultats fédéraux.</p> <p>Les activités de S-T d'Environnement Canada sont intégrées à la capacité fédérale, canadienne et internationale en S-T de l'environnement.</p> <p>Les activités de S-T d'Environnement Canada répondent efficacement aux besoins de la population canadienne dans les domaines de l'environnement et du développement durable.</p>	<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p> <p>Gérer de façon stratégique les activités de S-T du Ministère et élaborer une politique de S-T pour celui-ci</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le Ministère a mandaté le comité consultatif externe du Sous-ministre pour procéder à l'examen de la gestion

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Progression et partage des connaissances scientifiques</p> <p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Mieux comprendre des facteurs de stress et des outils d'aide à la prise de décisions qui sont plus adéquats, grâce aux partenariats, afin d'évaluer, de prévoir et de connaître la santé des bassins hydrographiques et des écosystèmes nationaux, binationaux et internationaux.</p> <p>Les stratégies, les décideurs et les Canadiens possèdent l'information et les connaissances nécessaires pour prendre des décisions sur la protection et la conservation de l'environnement, modifier les politiques et leurs habitudes.</p>	<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p> <p><i>Faire progresser la compréhension scientifique des répercussions des méthodes d'utilisation des terres sur la santé des écosystèmes aquatiques : agriculture et exploitation forestière, p. ex.</i></p> <p>- Nouvelles recherches sur les sources de pollution bactérienne trouvées sur les plages et dans le sable de plage: un programme afin d'élaborer des normes de rendement en matière de nutriments, de sédiments et de débits minimaux et le lancement d'un programme d'évaluation en science et recherche pour déterminer les répercussions potentielles du pipeline Mackenzie sur l'hydrologie, la qualité de l'eau, l'écologie des écosystèmes du fleuve, des lacs et des étangs du corridor du bassin Mackenzie. Cette information sera utilisée dans le processus d'évaluation des répercussions environnementales pour l'élaboration proposée.</p> <p><i>Améliorer la connaissance des effets des substances toxiques et d'autres substances préoccupantes, du changement climatique et des changements de la biodiversité sur les écosystèmes aquatiques</i></p> <p>- Nouvelles connaissances afin de prévoir les effets possibles des organismes génétiquement modifiés (OGM) sur l'environnement. Connaissances sur les répercussions des activités humaines sur les environnements aquatiques et plus particulièrement sur le système immunitaire des poissons/LamelliBranches et de leur résistance à la maladie. Élaboration de tests sur la reproductivité et le développement des poissons dans le but de détecter les substances modificateurs des caractères sexuels.</p> <p>- Nouvelles connaissances sur les répercussions du changement climatique envers les effluents urbains et leurs eaux réceptrices, de même que sur l'hydrologie et l'écologie des écosystèmes aquatiques vulnérables à l'échelle régionale, pour déterminer les répercussions du changement climatique sur les facteurs météorologiques qui affectent les goûts et les odeurs.</p> <p>- Travaux en cours pour établir des séries de recherches et de surveillance instrumentées sur les bassins qui seront utilisées dans le but de produire des connaissances visant à améliorer la capacité du Ministère à évaluer les répercussions du changement climatique, des substances toxiques et autres substances préoccupantes, de même que les changements associés à la biodiversité dans les écosystèmes aquatiques.</p>	<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Des approches et des outils axés sur la science</p> <p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Application accrue et améliorée des lignes directrices au Canada et dans les bassins hydrographiques et les écosystèmes partagés.</p> <p>Amélioration des outils et des méthodes de gestion intégrée des ressources et d'assainissement des écosystèmes.</p> <p>Amélioration de la participation et de l'appui pour trouver des moyens de conserver, de protéger et d'assainir les écosystèmes.</p> <p>Respect des exigences des lois, des règlements, des évaluations environnementales et des accords nationaux et internationaux.</p>
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point du Programme national sur les indicateurs de la qualité de l'eau permettra la production du premier rapport national canadien sur la qualité de l'eau prévu pour l'automne 2005. Tout ce travail est possible grâce à une collaboration étroite du Ministère avec d'autres ministères fédéraux, les provinces, les territoires et les réseaux scientifiques.

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 par rapport au Programme de l'air pur sont décrits dans les tableaux suivants.

Initiative/Programme principal : Surveillance et production de rapports sur l'état et les tendances de la qualité de l'environnement	
Résultats attendus :	
<p>Renforcer les liens entre les réseaux au Canada et améliorer le partage d'information sur les changements dans les écosystèmes.</p> <p>Approche intégrée en matière de production, d'acquisition et de diffusion d'information et de connaissances.</p> <p>Renseignements sur la santé des écosystèmes plus accessibles et augmentation de la sensibilisation du public concernant les changements dans les écosystèmes.</p> <p>Les décideurs et les Canadiens ont l'information scientifique nécessaire sur l'état et les tendances de la santé des écosystèmes afin de prendre des décisions éclairées sur la conservation et la protection de l'environnement.</p>	
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
<p>Elaboration et mise en œuvre d'un système visant à améliorer l'accessibilité et la gestion des bases de données fédérales et provinciales sur l'environnement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achèvement de l'analyse comparative nationale d'ENVIRODAT qui a confirmé la comparabilité nationale des paramètres prioritaires et qui a validé leur utilisation dans le prochain rapport national sur la qualité de l'eau de 2005. - Lancement du portail Web de ResEau pour le partage, la découverte, l'accès et l'utilisation des renseignements axés sur l'eau provenant d'organismes fédéraux, provinciaux, territoriaux et municipaux, des groupes de volontaires, de l'industrie, du milieu universitaire et d'autres partenaires. 	
<p>Évaluer et améliorer la capacité nationale de production de rapports environnementaux afin de répondre aux exigences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lancement de la première année du Programme national sur les indicateurs de la qualité de l'eau, y compris : réalisation d'un atelier de planification pour le CCME (FPT) venant confirmer l'appui national à l'initiative; élaboration d'un modèle de gouvernance fédéral et national pour faire un suivi du programme. Le premier rapport national du Canada sur la qualité de l'eau est attendu en novembre 2005. 	
<p>Produire des renseignements précis et améliorés sur la qualité de l'eau en ce qui a trait aux enjeux prioritaires de portée nationale tels que les pesticides, les nouveaux produits chimiques dans les sources d'eau et la surveillance de la biodiversité aquatique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Préparation du rapport intermédiaire d'Environnement Canada sur les données concernant la surveillance sur le terrain de la qualité de l'eau et des pesticides dans le cadre du Fonds pour la science des pesticides. - Nouvelles recherches sur les connaissances associées aux processus de traitement des stations de traitement des eaux usées; compréhension des facteurs qui affectent la viabilité et la gestion des stocks de saumons atlantiques et pacifiques au Canada et à l'échelle internationale; détection et surveillance de la survie et de la persistance de l'ADN transgénique dans l'environnement aquatique et études au sujet des usines de pâtes et papiers afin de déterminer les possibilités de futurs règlements et leur élimination au sein des effluents. - La coordination des recherches et programmes continue de progresser par rapport à l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre d'un réseau de surveillance de la biodiversité aquatique au Canada. 	

Leadership en science des écosystèmes

Quels sont les enjeux?

La possibilité d'assurer un environnement sain et en santé aux Canadiens dépend de notre capacité à comprendre les effets des facteurs de stress causés par l'activité humaine sur nos écosystèmes et à partager ce savoir avec les Canadiens, les décideurs et la collectivité mondiale.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Environnement Canada travaille en collaboration avec d'autres ministères fédéraux, les provinces et les territoires (individuellement ou par l'entremise du CCME), les réseaux scientifiques qui s'intéressent à l'environnement et le public, tout particulièrement les ONG, les milieux universitaires, les municipalités et le public pour partager de l'information, déterminer les priorités en ce qui a trait à la surveillance et à la recherche sur les répercussions des activités humaines sur la santé de écosystèmes et fournir aux décideurs de l'information et des conseils scientifiques intégrés et opportuns.

Les points centraux pour Environnement Canada en matière de santé des écosystèmes doivent :

- Déterminer « *ce qui change* » au sein des écosystèmes – assurer que les Canadiens reçoivent de l'information et des conseils en temps opportun sur l'état et les tendances de la santé des écosystèmes;

- Évaluer « *pourquoi les choses changent/se produisent* » - faire progresser la compréhension scientifique des répercussions des activités humaines sur la santé des écosystèmes;

- Déterminer « *ce qui est possible de faire à ce sujet* » - fournir des conseils et des solutions axés sur la science qui contribuent à la réduction des répercussions humaines sur la santé des écosystèmes;

- « *Assurer l'excellence dans la gestion des sciences et technologies (S-T)* » - assurer que la gestion stratégique des S-T d'Environnement Canada s'harmonise avec les politiques fédérales en S-T.

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Les Canadiens sont toujours préoccupés par les incidences des pratiques d'utilisation des terres et par les effets des agents de stress sur l'écosystème, tels que les substances toxiques et autres substances préoccupantes, le changement climatique et les changements dans la biodiversité sur la santé des écosystèmes aquatiques. Les travaux entrepris dans ce domaine offrent de nouvelles connaissances scientifiques, des approches et des techniques liées aux enjeux préoccupants prioritaires (p. ex., publication de l'évaluation des Changements Climatiques dans l'Arctique et de l'évaluation scientifique 2004 des dépôts acides au Canada qui présentent l'état des connaissances sur les enjeux relatifs à la santé des écosystèmes aquatiques et de la compréhension de ces derniers) pour les gestionnaires des ressources et les décideurs. La mise au

Aller de l'avant

Environnement Canada a abordé avec succès une nouvelle étape de l'élaboration et de la mise en oeuvre de programmes pour s'acquitter des responsabilités ayant un impact beaucoup plus considérable que celle que lui confère la nouvelle LEP. Il convient de signaler surtout que le Ministère est en train de créer ou d'acquérir une nouvelle expertise pour évaluer les menaces s'appliquant à un éventail d'espèces et d'habitats beaucoup plus vaste qu'auparavant et pour réagir à ces menaces. La LEP a également instauré des exigences claires en matière de coopération et de consultation (avec un plus vaste éventail d'intervenants).

Les milieux de la conservation accordent énormément d'importance à cette question étant donné l'intérêt que le programme des espèces en péril suscite. Les préoccupations en ce qui concerne la perte des habitats, la nécessité d'augmenter la superficie des terres protégées au Canada, les maladies de la faune et les espèces exotiques envahissantes prennent toutefois de l'importance dans le programme de conservation. Le déclin de la qualité et de la quantité des habitats au Canada est de plus en plus évident et d'où le besoin de voir le réseau des aires protégées du Canada s'étendre. De meilleurs outils sont nécessaires (p. ex., des systèmes de surveillance et d'échange de données) dans tout le programme de conservation pour évaluer comment les espèces sauvages réagissent aux modifications de leur habitat et à d'autres facteurs de stress, et d'utiliser davantage les indications et les programmes (p. ex., des politiques fiscales et des servitudes de conservation) pour être en mesure d'agir sur la planification et le processus décisionnel concernant l'utilisation des terres.

Le Ministère, en collaboration avec Pêches et Océans Canada et Parcs Canada, dirige une évaluation préliminaire des programmes de la LEP pour que ceux-ci continuent d'offrir un appui efficace à l'application de la loi

Les obligations et les défis du Ministère en matière de conservation ont continué de prendre de l'ampleur. Par exemple, la pression s'intensifie pour qu'Environnement Canada élargisse l'utilisation des réserves nationales fauniques comme moyen clé d'augmenter le nombre d'aires protégées fédérales au Canada. C'est pourquoi nos partenariats sont plus importants que jamais. Les partenaires non gouvernementaux sont désormais considérés à titre d'intervenants à part entière de la conservation des espèces sauvages, apportant à la table des connaissances techniques, des ressources et d'autres façons de faire. Le Ministère continuera de favoriser les partenariats avec les organisations de conservation des espèces sauvages, les universités, les associations de l'industrie et les propriétaires terriens d'un bout à l'autre du pays.

POUR EN SAVOIR D'AVANTAGE

Comité sur la situation des espèces en péril au Canada (COSEPAC)	http://www.cosepac.gc.ca/trs/sct5/index_f.cfm
Rapport annuel du COSEPAC sur la situation des espèces en péril	http://www.registrelep.gc.ca/gen_info/default_f.cfm
Rapport annuel de Rétablissement des espèces canadiennes en péril (RESCAPE)	http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/publications/default_f.cfm
Espèces en péril	http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/default_f.cfm
Registre public de la LEP	http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/default_f.cfm
WAPPRITA	http://www.cites.ec.gc.ca/trs/sct4/index_f.cfm

<p>migrateurs.</p> <p>- Les agents de la faune ont pris des mesures dans 277 cas d'urgence, ont entrepris 135 inspections et 382 enquêtes étaient en cours en 2004-2005.</p>	
<p>Communication sur les oiseaux migrants</p>	<p>- Utilisation des consultations avec les intervenants et participation à ces dernières pour atteindre les résultats attendus.</p>
<p>Partenariat sur les oiseaux migrants</p>	
<p>- Environnement Canada a approuvé le concept de l'Initiative des espèces migratoires de l'hémisphère ouest (IEMHO) et, par le biais du Service canadien de la faune, continue de travailler avec des partenaires des Etats-Unis (<i>US Fish and Wildlife Service - Division of International Conservation</i>) et des organismes d'autres pays (<i>BirdLife International</i> - Quito, Equateur) pour produire une initiative concrète à partir du concept de l'IEMHO.</p> <p>- ICOAN-Canada continue de travailler avec d'autres conseils nationaux de l'ICOAN pour créer au Mexique des partenariats similaires aux consortiums qui exécutent le travail de conservation pour l'ICOAN aux Etats-Unis et au Canada, dans les aires contenant des habitats importants aux yeux des trois pays.</p>	
<p>Gestion coopérative avec les Autochtones</p>	
<p>- Participation à la finalisation de l'Accord de principe des Inuits du Labrador, ainsi que la négociation des accords pour les Innu du Labrador, à la Baie James du Nord du Québec et à Makivik.</p> <p>- Contribution dans l'élaboration de politiques et de stratégies entourant les droits de récolte des Métis, y compris la politique d'application intermédiaire approuvée par le Cabinet.</p> <p>- Négociation d'un nouvel accord de financement en ce qui a trait aux fonds de recherche, en collaboration avec l'Institut de la fourrure du Canada. Membre et participant au Comité canadien de gestion des animaux à fourrure et au Comité sur la recherche et le développement des pièges en collaboration avec l'Institut de la fourrure du Canada.</p>	
<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Protection et conservation des habitats</p>	
<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Conservation des espèces en péril et de leur habitat grâce au Programme d'Intendance de l'habitat.</p> <p>Etablissement et conservation des réserves nationales fauniques et aquatiques, des refuges d'oiseaux migrants et des sites RAMSAR.</p> <p>Conservation grâce aux dons de terres rendus possibles par le Programme des dons écologiques.</p> <p>Participation continue des organisations et des communautés autochtones.</p> <p>Poursuite de la consultation et de la participation des intervenants pour l'atteinte des résultats.</p>	
<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	
<p>Aires protégées</p> <p>- On a terminé la mise sur pied du volet maritime d'une stratégie fédérale sur les aires protégées, et les ministres de l'Environnement et des Pêches et Océans en ont fait l'annonce au début de 2005.</p>	
<p>Programme des dons écologiques</p> <p>- Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, Environnement Canada a continué de mettre en œuvre le Programme des dons écologiques.^{SD 2.1.5} Depuis 1995, plus de 462 dons écologiques ont été faits à des organisations environnementales à but non lucratif et aux gouvernements à la grandeur du Canada. Les dons écologiques totalisent plus de 41 000 hectares et valent plus de 124 millions de dollars.</p> <p>- Les nouveautés du programme ont consisté en la mise en œuvre d'incitatifs fiscaux améliorés, l'élaboration de matériel promotionnel et d'un site Web ainsi que l'établissement de procédures pour simplifier le traitement des cadeaux de valeur modeste.</p>	
<p>Programme d'intendance de l'habitat (PIH)</p> <p>- Au cours de 2004-2005, le PIH pour les espèces en péril a investi 10 millions de dollars dans 165 projets reliés aux habitats terrestres et aquatiques.</p>	

<p>Participation des Autochtones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- L'ébauche des termes de référence du Sous-comité sur le savoir traditionnel autochtone du COSEPAC a été produite, tout comme la liste de ses membres.- Les termes de référence susmentionnés ont été approuvés en septembre 2004.	<p>Mise en oeuvre de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES) par la Loi sur la protection d'espèces animales ou végétales sauvages et la réglementation de leur commerce international (WAPPRIITA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Le Canada a été un participant actif qui s'est démarqué lors de la 13^e Conférence des Parties à la CITES (CDP-13) qui s'est tenue en octobre 2004 et qui a évalué 50 propositions pour la modification de la liste des espèces de la CITES (Annexes de la CITES) et 62 propositions au sujet de l'interprétation et de l'administration de la CITES.- Les décisions prises lors de la Cdp-13 sont entrées en vigueur au Canada grâce à la modification à l'Annexe I du règlement en vertu de la WAPPRIITA.- Un nouvel ajout à la série de Guides d'identification de la CITES a été élaboré. Le nouveau Guide d'identification de la CITES – Amphibiens sera compété au cours de l'exercice 2005-2006.- Les agents de la faune ont pris des mesures dans 550 cas d'urgence, ont entrepris 1 520 inspections et 1 273 enquêtes étaient en cours en 2004-2005.
<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Conservation des populations d'oiseaux migrants</p>	<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Acquisition de connaissances sur la situation des populations d'oiseaux migrants et mesures de conservation prises.</p> <p>Promotion de l'observation et application de la LCOM.</p> <p>Sensibilisation accrue des intervenants et du public et appui des initiatives pour la conservation des oiseaux migrants.</p> <p>Etablissement de processus et de structures coopératives de gestion visant à tenir compte des droits des Autochtones et des droits prévus aux traités dans les réglementations territoriales et à y répondre.</p> <p>Elaboration et mise en oeuvre d'initiatives de partenariat pour la conservation des oiseaux migrants.</p> <p>Compréhension et atténuation de l'impact des substances toxiques et des maladies sur les oiseaux migrants.</p>
<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	
<p>Plan du Programme concernant les oiseaux migrants du SCF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Le Plan du Programme concernant les oiseaux migrants du SCF est maintenant terminé même s'il reste à modifier une « ébauche de travail » pour qu'elle reflète les priorités et les changements émergents, de même que les nouvelles approches.- Le 18 mai 2005, un projet de loi visant à modifier la LCOM et la LCPE afin d'accroître la capacité du Ministère à aborder les enjeux relatifs à la pollution marine (projet de loi C-15) a reçu la sanction royale.	<p>L'Initiative de conservation des oiseaux de l'Amérique du Nord (ICoAN) porte sur quatre sous-éléments qui visent quatre groupes d'oiseaux : sauvagine, oiseaux aquatiques, oiseaux terrestres et oiseaux de rivage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Le Canada, les États-Unis et le Mexique ont finalisé et signé la mise à jour de 2004 du Plan nord-américain de gestion de la sauvagine (PNAGS) et ont entrepris son application, en plus d'avoir procédé à l'examen et à l'approbation de projets régionaux, nationaux et internationaux soumis par les consortiums au Conseil nord-américain de conservation des terres humides (Canada).- Les ministres de l'Environnement du Canada et du Mexique ainsi que le secrétaire de l'Intérieur des États-Unis ont signé la Déclaration d'intention pour la conservation des oiseaux de l'Amérique du Nord et de leur habitat au début de 2005, confirmant ainsi leur soutien à l'ICoAN.
<p>Application de la loi sur les oiseaux migrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lancement de la mise en oeuvre du projet Espace pour les habitats. Ce projet visera à développer les technologies d'observation de la Terre de façon à ce qu'elles permettent la surveillance et la protection de l'intégrité écologique des aires protégées visées ainsi que la surveillance des prises accidentelles d'oiseaux	

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 par rapport au Programme de l'air pur sont décrits dans les tableaux suivants.

Initiative/Programme principal : Protection des espèces en péril	
Résultats attendus : Mise en oeuvre de la Stratégie nationale pour la protection des espèces en péril et de la LEP • Évaluation et classement des espèces en vertu de la LEP; • Mise en place de stratégies de rétablissement des espèces reconnues comme disparues, en voie de disparition ou menacées; • Participation des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ainsi que des organisations autochtones • Consultation des intervenants qui contribue à l'atteinte des résultats attendus; • Etablissement de la capacité d'application de la LEP; • Respect des organisations internationales sur les espèces en péril	
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
Elaboration et gestion de programme - En date du 31 mars 2005, l'accord bilatéral avec la Colombie-Britannique en était à l'étape de la signature, tandis que d'autres accords bilatéraux, tels que ceux avec le Québec et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard se trouvaient à une étape plus avancée. - Création d'un comité consultatif d'intervenants afin d'offrir des avis au sujet de l'administration de la loi. La liste des membres pour l'exercice 2004-2005 comprend 10 participants provenant de l'industrie, 9 des ONGE et 2 scientifiques. - Elaboration plus considérable du registre public de la LEP et utilisation de ce dernier en tant qu'instrument pour faire progresser les consultations publiques en ce qui concerne les politiques, les lignes directrices et le processus de listage des espèces. Évaluation, réponse et inscription à la liste - Le COSEPAC s'est réuni en mai et novembre 2004 et a évalué l'état de 58 espèces, sous-espèces et populations. (suite aux réunions d'évaluations du COSEPAC de novembre 2003 et mai 2004) avec son premier rapport annuel depuis l'entrée en vigueur de la LEP (juillet 2004). - 73 espèces ont par la suite été ajoutées à la liste des espèces sauvages en péril de la LEP suite aux 91 évaluations présentées par le COSEPAC en janvier 2004.	
Rétablissement et conservation des habitats essentiels - Aucune stratégie de rétablissement n'a nécessité d'approbation ni de publication sur le registre public au cours de 2004-2005. La production de 99 stratégies de rétablissement pour les espèces en voie d'extinction est en cours afin de respecter le délai de 2006 et pour lesquelles Environnement Canada est responsable (en collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires). Parmi ces dernières, deux se situaient à l'étape d'approbation et 43 de plus étaient en processus d'élaboration à la fin de mars 2005.	
Conservation des habitats essentiels - La politique sur les habitats essentiels et la politique résidentielle ont été complétées au cours de 2004 suite à une collaboration et des consultations avec d'autres ministères fédéraux, les provinces et territoires, l'industrie, les ONGE et le public. Ces politiques offrent désormais l'orientation nécessaire à la protection des résidences et à l'élaboration de stratégies de rétablissement. - Une ébauche des lignes directrices techniques pour l'identification des habitats essentiels a été produite.	
Application de la loi - Des séances de formation sur la LEP pour les agents de faune se sont déroulées à la grandeur du Canada. - Les agents de faune ont pris des mesures dans six cas d'accident et entrepris une enquête en vertu de la nouvelle loi.	

plus de 250 000 hectares et plus de 1 10 000 hectares d'habitat ont été améliorés depuis l'an 2000.

Financement du programme d'intendance de l'habitat

Année	Financement du gouvernement du Canada (en millions de dollars)	Nombre de projets
1 ^{ère} année (2000-2001)	5,0	37
2 ^e année (2001-2002)	9,6	148
3 ^e année (2002-2003)	10,0	155
4 ^e année (2003-2004)	9,5	164
5 ^e année (2004-2005)	10,0	179
6 ^e année (2005-2006)	9,2	153
Total des 6 années	53,3	836

Le Programme des dons écologiques offre des déductions d'impôt aux donateurs de terres écosensibles et des servitudes de conservation. Depuis 1995, plus de 462 dons écologiques ont été faits aux gouvernements et organisations environnementales sans but lucratif à travers le pays. Les dons équivalaient à plus de 41 000 hectares et valent plus de 124 millions de dollars. Près de 18 pour cent des dons jusqu'à maintenant comprennent des habitats pour les espèces en péril et 25 pour cent abritent des populations d'oiseaux migrateurs. De plus, des habitats marécageux se retrouvent sur 40 pour cent des terres protégées grâce aux dons écologiques.

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Même si le Ministère a établi les cadres pour les lois et les programmes concernant les espèces en péril (p. ex., stratégies de remise en état et plans d'action) la réalisation des résultats sur le terrain demeure un défi à relever à long terme.

Dans le cadre de la LEP, le COSEPAC, qui recense et surveille les espèces canadiennes en péril depuis qu'il a vu le jour en 1978, est maintenant considéré comme une entité légale, s'assurant ainsi que les évaluations des espèces se poursuivront dans le cadre d'un processus scientifique indépendant et rigoureux. Le COSEPAC, qui procède à l'évaluation de l'état des espèces menacées d'extinction ou de disparition immédiate depuis sa création en 1978, joue désormais le rôle d'organisme de consultation, en vertu de la LEP, en vue d'assurer que l'évaluation des espèces se poursuivra dans le cadre d'un processus rigoureux et scientifiquement indépendant. Le COSEPAC évalue des espèces qui sont, par la suite, ajoutées à une liste dans le cadre de la LEP. À ce jour, le COSEPAC a évalué 455 espèces en péril, dont 22 en disparition immédiate, 172 espèces en voie de disparition, 120 espèces menacées et 121 espèces de préoccupation particulière. À ce jour, un total de 306 espèces ont été répertoriées dans l'Annexe 1 de la LEP.

Dans le cadre de la LEP, le répertoire des espèces menacées d'extinction immédiate, en voie d'extinction ou menacées engendrera la préparation de stratégies de rétablissement. Des 238 stratégies de rétablissement, se situant à des étapes différentes dans leur élaboration à ce jour, Environnement Canada est responsable de l'élaboration de 171 d'entre elles. D'ici 2006, on attend l'achèvement de 99 stratégies de rétablissement pour toutes les espèces en voie de disparition. Deux d'entre elles en sont à l'étape d'approbation et 43 de plus sont actuellement élaborées.

L'Accord pour la protection des espèces en péril engage les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux à adopter des règlements, programmes et politiques, ainsi qu'à travailler de pair pour protéger les espèces en péril au Canada.

La *LEP* établit un processus d'évaluation des espèces vraiment indépendant, un processus d'établissement de listes et d'interdictions de tuer ou de blesser les espèces considérées disparues, en péril ou menacées, ainsi que de détruire l'endroit où ils vivent et leur habitat essentiel. La *Loi* prévoit également l'élaboration de stratégies de recouvrement des espèces, des plans d'actions et des mesures de protection des habitats essentiels. La *LEP* recevait la sanction royale en décembre 2002. La majorité des articles de la *Loi* sont entrés en vigueur en juin 2003 et les autres le 1^{er} juin 2004.

En 2003, le gouvernement fédéral a engagé 33 millions de dollars sur une période de deux ans pour l'application de la *LCPE* par les ministères responsables, soit : Environnement Canada, Pêches et Océans Canada et l'Agence Parcs Canada. Ce montant est venu s'ajouter aux 180 millions de dollars déjà engagés en l'an 2000 dans la stratégie nationale concernant les espèces en péril.

Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, Environnement Canada s'est concentré sur l'élaboration des politiques importantes et des instruments nécessaires à l'application de la *LEP*. Une ébauche des termes de référence a été produite en vue de la création du Conseil autochtone national sur les espèces en péril (CANEP) et la liste des membres du conseil a été établie. Les termes de référence ont également été complétés pour le sous-comité sur le savoir traditionnel autochtone du COSEPAC. Un comité consultatif d'intervenants pour les espèces en péril (CCIFP) a été créé. Une ébauche des politiques nationales et des lignes directrices pour les opérations et les consultations ont été entreprises dans des domaines tels que l'identification des habitats essentiels, la description des résidences, l'émission de permis, des analyses socio-économiques et les enjeux connexes au rétablissement.

Le Conseil canadien de conservation des espèces en péril est composé des ministres fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux de la Faune. Le Conseil est responsable d'offrir un leadership national et les lignes directrices, évitant que d'autres espèces ne deviennent en péril.

HABITATS

Environnement Canada est responsable de 143 réserves nationales de faune (RNF) et refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs (ROM) lesquelles apportent une contribution de 12 millions d'hectares pour appuyer la conservation de la diversité biologique, y compris les espèces en péril. Le Programme d'intendance de l'habitat aide à maintenir ou à remettre en état les habitats essentiels pour les espèces en péril à la grandeur du Canada en encourageant la mise en œuvre de projets de conservation par des groupes communautaires, les propriétaires terriens, les peuples autochtones et les gouvernements locaux. Le Programme a été lancé en l'an 2000 avec un engagement de 45 millions de dollars sur une période de cinq ans. En 2003, cet engagement a été renouvelé jusqu'en 2008. À ce jour, le Programme a investi un montant approximatif de 44 millions de dollars dans 716 projets différents tout en recueillant 94 millions de dollars additionnels provenant des participants au projet, soit sous forme de contributions monétaires ou en nature. Le nombre total d'habitats protégés pour les espèces en péril s'étend maintenant sur

Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES), la Convention sur la diversité biologique et la Stratégie canadienne sur la biodiversité.

Le Plan stratégique 2000 du Service canadien de la faune (SCF) établit l'orientation et l'étendue des efforts du Ministère en matière de conservation et de gestion faunique jusqu'en 2010. Le Plan vise avant tout la préservation de la diversité biologique, en insistant sur la protection des espèces en péril, le maintien des populations d'oiseaux migrants et la protection et la conservation des habitats.

OISEAUX MIGRATEURS

L'élément principal du mandat du SCF concerne le programme sur les oiseaux migrants. En se fondant sur l'objectif du maintien des niveaux de santé des populations d'oiseaux migrants d'ici 2020, le Programme concernant les oiseaux migrants met l'accent sur trois éléments principaux, soit : produire de l'information axée sur la science, sur l'état et les tendances des populations d'oiseaux migrants, entreprendre des mesures de conservation contribuant à la conservation des oiseaux migrants et de leurs habitats et élaborer, réviser et appliquer des politiques et des lois concernant les oiseaux migrants (et règlements connexes).

Au printemps 2005, le gouvernement du Canada adoptait le projet de loi C-15, qui modifiait la *LCOM* et la *LCPE* en vue d'améliorer la capacité du gouvernement à contrer la pollution marine. En adoptant le Projet de loi, le gouvernement a démontré son engagement en matière de conservation des oiseaux et des écosystèmes du Canada, ainsi qu'à trouver des manières de concilier les considérations environnementales et les intérêts économiques. Le Projet de loi a également apporté un changement majeur à la *LCOM* qui permettra d'adopter une approche moderne en matière de conservation des oiseaux.

Les ministres de l'Environnement du Canada et du Mexique, de même que le secrétaire à l'intérieur des E.-U., se sont engagés à collaborer à la conservation des oiseaux migrants en ratifiant la déclaration d'intention sur l'Initiative de conservation des oiseaux de l'Amérique du Nord au printemps 2005. En vertu de l'Initiative de conservation des oiseaux de l'Amérique du Nord (ICOAN), les trois pays ont reconnu l'importance de la conservation des oiseaux migrants, ainsi que le besoin d'une collaboration internationale pour atteindre le succès. La mise en oeuvre des buts et des objectifs de la déclaration d'intention concernant l'ICOAN est engagée aux échelles régionale, nationale et internationale. Dans bien des cas, ces efforts entraînent des partenariats fructueux, tels que ceux établis pour mener à bien le Plan nord-américain de gestion de la sauvagine et d'autres plans concernant les oiseaux. D'autres efforts sont en cours pour mettre en oeuvre l'approche élaborée dans le cadre de l'ICOAN avec d'autres partenaires clés à l'échelle internationale (tels que l'Amérique du Sud, l'Arctique et l'Asie).

ESPÈCES EN PÉRIL

En avril 2000, le Ministère annonçait une Stratégie nationale pour la protection des espèces en péril, d'une durée d'application de cinq ans. La Stratégie se divise en trois parties, soit : l'Accord pour la protection des espèces en péril, la *LEP* du gouvernement fédéral et des initiatives complémentaires en matière d'intendance.

Programme d'intendance de l'habitat pour les espèces en péril	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca hsp-plh
Table ronde nationale sur l'économie et l'environnement (TRNEE)	http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/fre/index_f.htm
La nature dans tous ses états (WWF-Canada)	AboutWWF/WhatWeDo/TheNatureAudit/?lang=FR">http://wwf.ca>AboutWWF/WhatWeDo/TheNatureAudit/?lang=FR
Convention des Nations Unies sur la diversité biologique	http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml
Concrétiser le capital naturel du Canada : un point de vue sur la conservation de la nature au 21 ^e siècle	http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/fre/programs/Current_Programs/Nature/Boreal-Forest/Documents_F.htm
Loi sur les espèces en péril	http://lois.justice.gc.ca/fr/S-15.3/index.html
La situation des habitats fauniques au Canada (Habitat faunique Canada)	http://www.whc.org/acceuil.htm

Espèces sauvages

Quels sont les enjeux?

Malgré l'abondance des ressources et la valorisation de la nature par les Canadiens, le capital naturel de notre pays est menacé. Les pressions qu'exerce l'activité humaine causent une déperdition appréciable d'un grand nombre d'espèces animales et végétales. Au Canada, 455 espèces sont actuellement considérées en voie d'extinction ou de disparition, menacées ou préoccupantes par le Comité sur la situation des espèces en péril au Canada (COSEPAC).

La conservation de la biodiversité n'implique pas seulement de conserver les populations d'espèces sauvages qui sont en santé, mais également de protéger et de rétablir les espèces en péril. Un des éléments importants pour la conservation de la biodiversité, selon Environnement Canada, consiste à protéger les oiseaux migrants étant donné le mandat clair du gouvernement fédéral dans leur conservation et protection contenu dans la Convention Canada-E.-U. concernant les oiseaux migrants et dans la Loi sur la convention concernant les oiseaux migrants de 1994 (entrée en vigueur pour la première fois en 1917, révisions récentes en 1994 et en 2005).

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Environnement Canada s'acquitte des responsabilités du gouvernement fédéral en matière de gestion de la faune – plus particulièrement des oiseaux migrants et des espèces en péril – ainsi que de ses habitats. Les responsabilités d'Environnement Canada en matière de gestion de la faune sont dictées par la Loi sur la Convention concernant les oiseaux migrants (LCOM), la Loi sur les espèces sauvages au Canada (LESC), la Loi sur la protection d'espèces animales ou végétales sauvages et la réglementation de leur commerce international et interprovincial (WAPRIITA), la Loi sur les espèces en péril (LEP) ainsi que par des éléments provenant d'autres réglementations fédérales sur l'environnement et d'un bon éventail de conventions, accords et politiques connexes à l'échelle internationale tels que la Convention de Ramsar, la

Stratégie canadienne sur la biodiversité	http://www.cbin.ec.gc.ca/issues/strategy.cfm?lang=f
Service canadien de la faune	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/index_f.cfm
Plan stratégique 2000 du Service canadien de la faune	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/strateg/cont_f.cfm
CITES	http://www.cites.ec.gc.ca/ltra/scit0/index_f.cfm
Programme des dons écologiques	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/ecogifts/intro_f.cfm

POUR EN SAVOIR DAVANTAGE

Le Ministère travaillera également au développement d'un système coordonné pour intégrer les idées et les suggestions provenant de ses partenaires, y compris les réponses concernant les récents rapports tels que le rapport de la Table ronde nationale sur l'environnement et l'économie (TRNEE) intitulé : *Concrétiser le capital naturel du Canada : un point de vue sur la conservation de la nature au 21^e siècle*, le rapport d'Habitat faunique Canada : *La situation des habitats fauniques au Canada* et le rapport du Fonds mondial pour la nature (WWF-Canada) : *La nature dans tous ses états*.

L'élaboration du cadre de mise en œuvre axé sur les résultats pour la SCB permettra une mise en œuvre plus précise et l'évaluation des progrès, le tout en appliquant la SCB et en progressant vers les objectifs de 2001 visant à réduire de manière significative le taux de perte de la biodiversité (approuvé par les Parties à la CDB en 2004). Le cadre de mise en œuvre comprendra des résultats mesurables, des échéances, des indicateurs et des mécanismes de surveillance et de production de rapports. L'approbation du Ministère sera requise en octobre 2005 afin de compléter le plan d'ici l'automne 2006.

Aller de l'avant

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
Ressources vivantes sauvages	
- Veuillez vous référer à la section sur les espèces sauvages	
Terres et eaux du Canada	
- Engagement dans le budget de 2005 visant à améliorer la gestion des océans et de préserver la santé des océans du Canada.	
- Affectation de 28 millions de dollars dans le Budget de 2005 pour la phase 1 du PAM pour améliorer la gestion des océans et préserver la santé des océans du Canada.	
- Dans le cadre de l'Initiative sur les normes agroenvironnementales nationales (INAN), il existe quatre équipes thématiques. Chacune est responsable de l'élaboration de normes agroenvironnementales nationales, c'est-à-dire des mesures quantitatives et qualitatives du rendement environnemental attendu, pour la qualité de l'air, la biodiversité, les pesticides, de même que pour la qualité de l'eau et sa conservation. Au cours de 2004-2005, les activités comprennent l'étendue, la planification de recherche, la recherche et l'élaboration d'inventaires, ainsi que la collaboration avec d'autres domaines thématiques au sein des programmes du Cadre stratégique pour l'agriculture. De plus, des options probables ont été identifiées et évaluées relativement à la mise en œuvre de normes nationales opportunes dans le domaine de l'agriculture. Cette activité se poursuit jusqu'en 2007-2008.	
Autres protégées du Canada	
- Nouvel accord pour assurer la présence humaine tout au cours de l'année sur l'Île de Sable en vue de faire fonctionner ses stations météorologiques et de protéger sa valeur unique en matière de science et d'écologie.	
Information scientifique	
- Veuillez vous référer à la section sur la science et les renseignements sur la biodiversité	

<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	<p>Science et information sur la biodiversité</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accord concernant un mécanisme de coordination de l'information fédérale-provinciale-territoriale (FFT) en tant que partenariat entre le partenariat fédéral sur la biodiversité, <i>NatureServe Canada</i> et le Groupe de travail FFT sur la biodiversité qui supervise la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB). - Approbation de l'ébauche d'un programme scientifique sur la biodiversité qui servira de base pour l'établissement des priorités et se fondera sur un ensemble de principes respectant la gestion des renseignements sur la biodiversité au Canada. - Création du partenariat fédéral d'information sur la biodiversité (six ministères fédéraux) en vue d'assurer une approche fédérale plus coordonnée.
<p>Surveillance et production de rapports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achèvement des résultats initiaux démontrant les essais du concept pour l'Index canadien de la biodiversité. - Mise au point de nouveaux outils Web et création de nouveaux partenariats donnant accès à un guichet unique aux renseignements sur l'état et les tendances de la biodiversité au Canada. 	<p>Espèces exotiques envahissantes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption d'une <i>Stratégie canadienne concernant les espèces exotiques envahissantes</i>. - Engagement dans le budget de 2005 pour étudier les espèces exotiques envahissantes. Subséquentement, les ministères et agences ont reçu une affectation de 85 millions de dollars sur une période de cinq ans pour cibler les investissements parmi les priorités fédérales importantes de mise en œuvre de la Stratégie.
<p>Intendance de la biodiversité</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcer les réalisations des trois programmes nationaux d'envergure en matière d'intendance, soit : le Programme des dons écologiques, le Plan nord-américain de gestion de la sauvagine et le Programme d'intendance de l'habitat, au sein desquels Environnement Canada représente la tête dirigeante ou un partenaire actif. - Faire progresser la création d'une nouvelle coalition nationale de féducie foncière, d'un réseau canadien d'intendance communautaire et d'un portail Web sur l'intendance au Canada. - Un niveau important de programmation d'intendance par un vaste éventail de « communautés d'intérêt » non gouvernementales progresse et mobilise les Canadiens tel que prévu dans le <i>Programme d'intendance du Canada</i>, et par le fait même les efforts se poursuivent envers la progression de l'intendance aux échelles nationale, régionale et locale. 	<p>Priorités nouvelles et émergentes entre niveaux de compétence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accord concernant l'élaboration, en collaboration avec les juridictions fédérales et d'autres ministères du gouvernement, d'une cadre de mise en œuvre axé sur les résultats visant la production de rapports éventuelle concernant la CDB, ainsi que pour obtenir l'approbation des ministères fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux dans le but de compléter le cadre pour l'automne 2006. - Approbation des ministères fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux pour créer un Groupe de travail FFT sur l'Accès et le partage des avantages (APA) par rapport aux ressources génétiques et pour produire l'ébauche d'un article national sur l'étendue des politiques liées à l'APA et sur la stratégie d'engagement des intervenants.
<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Programme du patrimoine naturel</p>	
<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Conservation des ressources vivantes sauvages (voir aussi les résultats attendus sous les initiatives ou programmes principal nommés « protection des espèces en péril » et « maintenir les populations d'oiseaux migrateurs »)</p> <p>Élargissement et progrès de l'intendance privée et publique des terres et des eaux du Canada</p> <p>Établissement, élargissement et restauration des aires protégées du Canada</p> <p>Renforcement de la base d'information scientifique</p>	

l'habitat pour les espèces en péril, le Programme des dons écologiques et le Plan nord-américain de gestion de la sauvagine (PNAGS). Les résultats obtenus depuis 2003 comprennent la création d'une *coalition de fiducie foncière nationale*, d'un *réseau communautaire canadien d'intendance* et d'un *portail Web* sur l'intendance au Canada. Ces initiatives en matière d'intendance ont mené à la protection et à la remise en état de milliers d'hectares de terres protégées pour les espèces sauvages.

En 2003, les ministres ont approuvé en principe une ébauche de l'indice canadien de la biodiversité. Depuis, un guide du praticien a été élaboré et les essais du système probatoire sont toujours en cours dans plusieurs domaines. De nouveaux outils Web ont été créés pour offrir un accès à guichet unique sur les renseignements concernant l'état et les tendances de la biodiversité au Canada. De nouveaux partenariats, tels que le programme de surveillance de la biodiversité en Alberta, sont établis en vue de satisfaire aux besoins concernant une meilleure information sur l'état de la biodiversité au Canada.

À l'automne 2004, les ministres ont approuvé une *Stratégie canadienne pour les espèces exotiques envahissantes*. La Stratégie offre un cadre complet et intégré dans le but de minimiser le risque que pose les espèces exotiques envahissantes pour l'environnement, l'économie et la société. Elle a reçu l'appui du budget fédéral de 2005 et les agences et ministères fédéraux ont subéquemment reçu 85 millions de dollars sur une période de cinq ans pour cibler les investissements selon les priorités fédérales importantes dans le but de procéder au lancement de la Stratégie.

Un investissement additionnel de 2 millions de dollars par année sur les cinq prochaines années pour le programme de contrôle de la lampiroie marine permettra au Canada de respecter ses obligations internationales à contrôler cet envahisseur aquatique coûteux. De plus, le gouvernement du Canada accroîtra la capacité des programmes de protection des végétaux en vue d'aborder le problème des phytoravageurs et des espèces végétales envahissantes, de renforcer les mesures de détection, d'évaluation et de réponses aux espèces aquatiques envahissantes et de mettre au point des activités de promotion du rendement.

En septembre 2004, les ministres fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux de la Faune, des Forêts et des Pêches et aquaculture se sont entendus pour poursuivre les efforts continus de mise en œuvre des quatre priorités initiales transversales à la mise en œuvre de la SCB en collaborant à l'élaboration d'un cadre de mise en œuvre axé sur les résultats pour la SCB.

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 par rapport au Programme de l'air pur sont décrits dans les tableaux suivants.

Initiative/Programme principal : Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité	Résultats attendus :
	Établissement d'un programme pour la science de la biodiversité au Canada qui comportera un volet gestion de l'information sur la biologie.
	Amélioration de la capacité de surveillance et de production de rapports sur l'état et les tendances de la biodiversité
	Évaluation de la menace des espèces exotiques envahissantes (EEE)
	Participation des Canadiens par l'intendance de la biodiversité
	Établissement de recommandations concernant de nouvelles priorités intergouvernementales

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Environnement Canada continue de jouer un rôle de premier plan en tant que catalyseur, facilitateur et coordonnateur des politiques dans la direction des efforts nationaux qui sont déployés en vue de déterminer la réponse du Canada à la Convention sur la diversité biologique et de faire progresser la mise en œuvre nationale de la Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité. En effet, depuis 2001 le Ministère a dirigé et coordonné l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre d'un programme national sur la biodiversité qui porte une attention particulière sur quatre priorités transversales, soit : l'intendance, la gestion de la science et de l'information, la surveillance et la production de rapports sur l'état de la biodiversité et le traitement des menaces posées par les espèces exotiques envahissantes. Le Ministère a réalisé des progrès significatifs dans les domaines de l'intendance et des espèces exotiques envahissantes, mais l'amélioration de la science, de l'information, de la surveillance et de la production de rapports en matière de biodiversité demeure une priorité et un pilier crucial dans l'élaboration de résultats communs avec les partenaires fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux d'Environnement Canada.

À l'automne 2002, les ministres fédéral, provincial et territorial des Ressources naturelles ont ratifié le *Programme de l'intendance du Canada (PIC)*. À l'automne 2003, les ministères ont reçu un rapport d'étape sur les priorités de mise en œuvre du programme. L'initiative sur les politiques du PIC appuie l'*Accord national pour la protection des espèces en péril* et complète plusieurs programmes nationaux d'intendance fructueux, tels que le Programme d'intendance de

précis en matière de conservation de la nature et tous les ministères et organismes du gouvernement ont des responsabilités en matière de développement durable.

Grâce au Programme sur le patrimoine naturel, le gouvernement fédéral procède à la mise en œuvre d'une approche plus intégrée en matière de protection, de conservation et d'utilisation viable des ressources naturelles du Canada. Le Programme sur le patrimoine naturel se concentre sur les ressources vivantes sauvages, l'intendance des terres publiques et privées du Canada, les aires protégées et la science.

En tenant compte de l'intendance des terres et des eaux, le gouvernement du Canada a annoncé dans le discours du Trône d'octobre 2004 son engagement à aller de l'avant dans un Plan d'action concernant les océans (PAO). En se fondant sur les principes de la Stratégie sur les océans du Canada annoncée en 2002, le PAO maximise l'utilisation et le développement des technologies relatives aux océans du Canada, met en place un réseau d'aires marines protégées, met en œuvre des plans de gestion intégrée et améliore l'application des lois régissant les pêches et les océans, y compris les stocks de poissons chevauchants. Cet engagement a été renforcé dans le budget fédéral de 2005 grâce à l'affectation de 28 millions de dollars sur une période de deux ans pour la première phase du PAO qui se concentrera sur l'amélioration de la gestion des océans et sur la préservation de la santé des océans du Canada.

En travaillant en collaboration avec le ministère des Pêches et des Océans, ainsi qu'avec d'autres ministères et agences, à la mise en œuvre du PAO, Environnement Canada s'appuiera sur des activités déjà en cours, y compris l'élaboration d'une stratégie sur les aires marines fédérales protégées. Dans ce contexte, Environnement Canada maintiendra (tel qu'annoncé en janvier 2005) une présence humaine tout au cours de l'année sur l'île de Sable en vue de faire fonctionner la station météorologique qui s'y trouve et de protéger sa valeur unique en matière d'écologie et de science.

2.2.1 Résultat stratégique : Diversité biologique



Stratégies de conservation plus larges

Quels sont les enjeux?

Le capital naturel du Canada est essentiel à la santé humaine et constitue un élément important pour la stabilité économique et le mieux-être social du pays. Il est impératif d'établir des partenariats avec tous les secteurs dans le but de promouvoir et faire progresser l'intégration de la gestion et de la planification de la conservation (plus particulièrement dans les secteurs impliqués dans le développement des ressources naturelles et dans les décisions au sujet de l'utilisation des terres).

D'autres partenariats doivent être établis pour exercer une influence sur un plus vaste éventail de terres publiques et privées en impliquant les réseaux d'intervenants dans les stratégies de conservation de l'habitat.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

STRATÉGIE CANADIENNE DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ

Au Canada, la collaboration en ce qui concerne la nature et la biodiversité est guidée par la SCB, conçue pour appuyer la mise en œuvre de la Convention des Nations Unies sur la diversité biologique, que les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux ont ratifiée en 1996. (<http://www.cbin.ec.gc.ca/issues/strategy.cfm?lang=fr>)

Au fil des ans, la SCB a engendré l'Accord national concernant la protection des espèces en péril, la *Loi sur les espèces en péril*, le Programme des dons écologiques. Depuis septembre 2001, les ministres des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture, des Forêts et de la Faune travaillent en collaboration dans le but de faire progresser le travail par rapport aux quatre priorités transversales de la Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité, soit : l'intendance, la science et l'information, la surveillance et la production de rapports sur l'état de la biodiversité et ses tendances et les espèces exotiques envahissantes.

Les investissements ciblés du nouveau financement serviront à augmenter les inspections relatives aux espèces exotiques envahissantes aux frontières canadiennes, à accroître l'appui aux activités scientifiques, à renforcer les efforts nationaux en matière de surveillance et à accroître la sensibilisation du public et la compréhension des pratiques nuisibles provoquant l'introduction des espèces exotiques envahissantes au Canada.

PROGRAMME SUR LE PATRIMOINE NATUREL DU CANADA

Le Programme sur le patrimoine naturel du Canada appuie la mise en œuvre continue de la SCB et contribue à la progression des stratégies de développement durable en faisant la promotion d'un programme plus homogène des éléments naturels compris dans le programme environnemental. Au sein du gouvernement du Canada, plus de 20 ministères ont des mandats

Secteur d'activité de la nature											
Résultat stratégique : Conserver la biodiversité des écosystèmes sains											
Budget principal des dépenses			Dépenses prévues			Autorisations totales			Dépenses réelles		
210,4			215,1			220,6			210,0		
Équivalents temps plein											
Résultats clés											
Conservation de la diversité biologique						Compréhension et réduction des incidences de l'activité humaine sur la santé des écosystèmes.			Conservation et restauration des écosystèmes prioritaires		
Budget principal des dépenses		Dépenses prévues		Autorisations totales		Dépenses réelles		Budget principal des dépenses		Dépenses prévues	
95,2		99,2		103,5		100,6		48,2		48,1	
56,0		67,0		67,8		68,1		53,3			
Domaines prioritaires											
Stratégies de conservation élargies			Faune			Leadership en science des écosystèmes			Eau		
Planification intégrée de la conservation par des initiatives axées sur les écosystèmes											
Résultats intermédiaires											
Faciliter la réalisation d'un programme élargi de conservation.						Les Canadiens reçoivent en temps opportun des renseignements et des conseils sur l'état et les tendances de la santé des écosystèmes. Amélioration de la compréhension des effets de l'activité humaine sur la santé des écosystèmes					
Les habitats importants pour les oiseaux migrateurs et les espèces en péril sont conservés, restaurés et remis en état						Contribuer aux conseils et aux solutions scientifiques dans le but de réduire les impacts de l'activité humaine sur la santé des écosystèmes.					
Les politiques de S-T d'Environnement Canada sont élaborées conformément à la Stratégie fédérale de science et technologie.						Initiatives axées sur l'écosystème					
Initiatives ou programmes principaux											
Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité (SCB) remplissant les obligations internationales importantes du Canada dans le cadre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique des Nations Unies (CDBNU) et du cadre stratégique sur l'Accès et le partage des avantages (APA) et projets pilotes						Programme du patrimoine naturel					
Protection des espèces en péril						Initiative des écosystèmes nordiques (IEN) (IEBO)					
Mise en œuvre de l'Initiative de conservation des oiseaux de l'Amérique du Nord (ICOAN)						Initiative des écosystèmes boreaux de l'Ouest					
Conservation des populations d'oiseaux migrateurs						Plan d'action des écosystèmes boreaux de l'Ouest					
Protection et conservation des habitats						Plan d'action des écosystèmes boreaux de l'Ouest					
Gestion de la S-T						Plan d'action des écosystèmes boreaux de l'Ouest					
Initiatives des écosystèmes nordiques (IEN) (IEBO)						Plan d'action des écosystèmes boreaux de l'Ouest					
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Initiatives des écosystèmes boreaux de l'O											

- met en pratique une approche intégrée de la conservation et de la restauration d'écosystèmes importants et fournit des outils pour développer la capacité des intervenants locaux à poursuivre ce travail;
- défend les intérêts du Canada dans les instances internationales concernant la faune, la santé des écosystèmes et la biodiversité et contribue à la mise en œuvre des ententes internationales en matière de biodiversité à l'échelle nationale;
- assure le leadership fédéral dans la conservation et la protection des ressources en eau du Canada.¹

Le tableau suivant démontre comment trois résultats clés appuient le résultat stratégique du secteur d'activité de la Nature dans le contexte du Cadre de gestion d'Environnement Canada. Conformément à la structure établie dans le RPP d'Environnement Canada, les priorités du Ministère sont regroupées sous les résultats clés auxquels elles se réfèrent. Le tableau et les commentaires sur le rendement qui suivent illustrent cette structure logique.

Pour en savoir davantage sur la nature, vous pouvez consulter les sites Web suivants :

Pour en savoir davantage sur les espèces en péril du Canada, veuillez consulter le site Web suivant : <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/theme.cfm?lang=f&category=12>

Pour en savoir davantage au sujet de la biodiversité au Canada, veuillez consulter : <http://www.cbin.ec.gc.ca/index.cfm?lang=f>

¹ Provenant de la description du secteur d'activité de la nature dans le Budget principal des dépenses.

Le Canada est reconnu à travers le monde pour sa richesse en capital naturel (une eau salubre et propre et une abondance en espèces fauniques et végétales et ses terres sauvages). Nonobstant cette abondance en biens naturels, les interventions humaines, telles que l'accroissement de l'urbanisation et une intensification de l'agriculture, diminuent la capacité de la nature à nous offrir ses biens et services essentiels.

De nombreux facteurs de stress de sources diverses exercent une menace constante sur les écosystèmes. Des perturbations dans les fonctions de l'écosystème peuvent avoir des répercussions sur le mieux-être des humains de manières diverses et complexes (p. ex., diminuer les capacités de production d'aliments, accroissement de l'étendue des maladies et la fréquence et la sévérité des catastrophes naturelles). Une eau propre et salubre est essentielle aux humains, aux espèces sauvages, à la végétation et afin d'assurer la production durable et la diversité. L'accroissement de la population, l'industrialisation et l'utilisation durable des terres contribuent à la surconsommation du capital naturel, à l'accroissement de la pollution de l'eau et de l'air, ainsi qu'à la perte, la diminution et la fragmentation de l'habitat. Les répercussions continuent d'être importantes sur les populations d'espèces animales et végétales, y compris une diminution au sein de certaines espèces et une surabondance (voir un excès) dans d'autres. De ce fait, il est essentiel de bien comprendre les répercussions et les pressions humaines sur les écosystèmes et d'être en mesure de transférer ces connaissances aux Canadiens et aux décideurs pour prendre des décisions éclairées en ce qui a trait à la viabilité et à l'utilisation des terres.

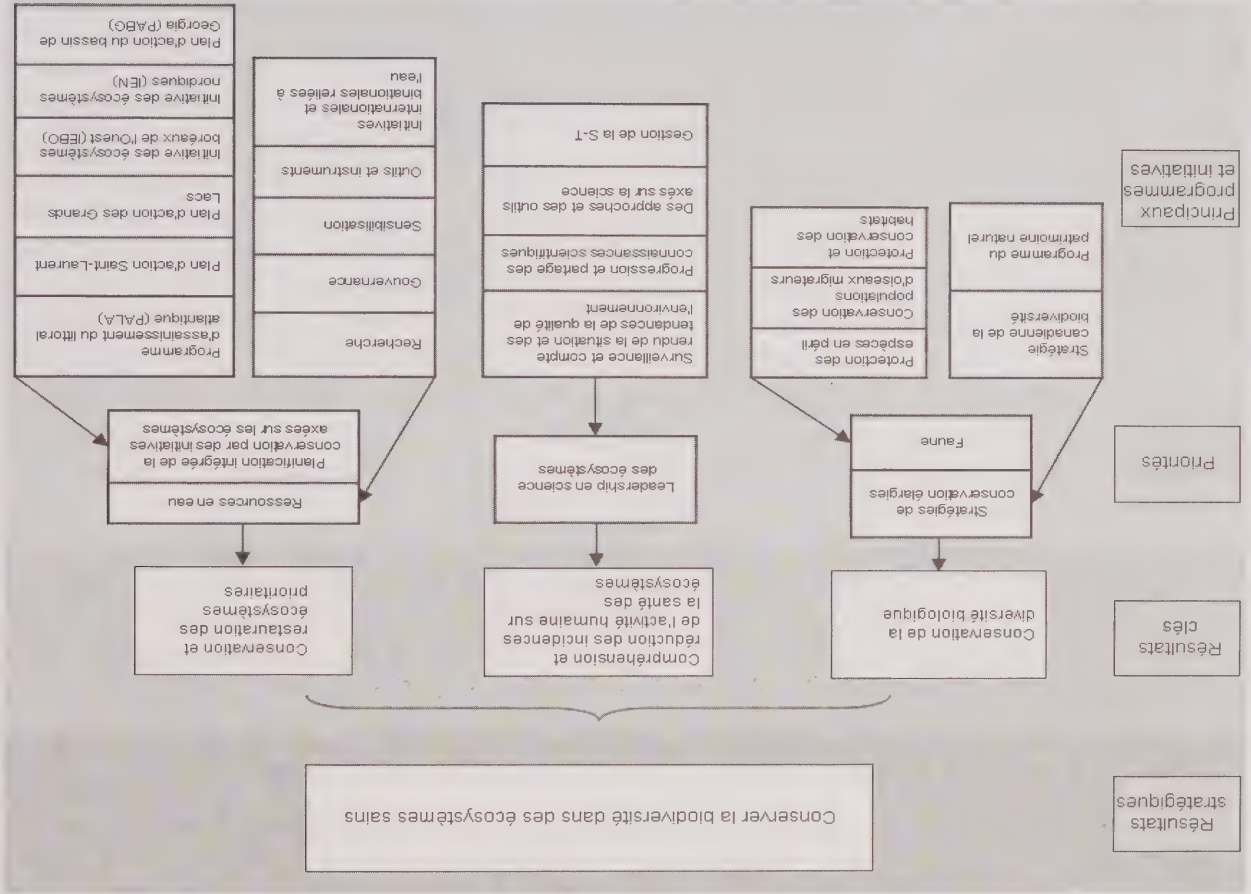
Les efforts d'Environnement Canada au sujet de la conservation de la biodiversité et de la santé des écosystèmes, l'élaboration se matérialisent par des stratégies de conservation partagée et des stratégies d'utilisation durable, tant à l'échelle mondiale que canadienne. Ces stratégies assureront la viabilité des espèces sauvages et des écosystèmes dans lesquels ils vivent, une contribution à la compréhension scientifique des écosystèmes et à l'établissement de partenariats en vue d'améliorer l'état de santé d'écosystèmes importants sur la scène nationale. Environnement Canada s'acquiesce des responsabilités fédérales ayant trait à la gestion des oiseaux migrateurs, aux espèces en péril, aux ressources en eau douce et en terres humides. Le Ministère élabore également des politiques et des pratiques ministérielles en matière de science et technologie (S-T) et contribue à l'élaboration de la politique fédérale dans ce domaine.

L'objectif est de conserver la biodiversité dans des écosystèmes sains; plus particulièrement, le secteur d'activité de la nature, en collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, les ministères fédéraux et d'autres partenaires, donc, Environnement Canada :

- développe les connaissances et les outils scientifiques nécessaires pour comprendre et atténuer les effets de l'activité humaine sur les écosystèmes;
- travaille à la conservation des oiseaux migrateurs, dirige les efforts visant la protection des espèces en péril, en mettant particulièrement l'accent sur les espèces qui relèvent du gouvernement fédéral, et assure la direction de la conservation, de la protection et du rétablissement des habitats importants pour les oiseaux migrateurs et les espèces en péril au Canada;

2.2 Biodiversité – Conservation de la biodiversité dans les écosystèmes sains

La nature nous offre des biens et des services d'approvisionnement importants (p. ex., aliments, eau et médicaments) et de régulation (p. ex., séquestration du carbone), ainsi que des services de loisir. En plus d'être essentielle à la santé et au mieux-être des Canadiens, la nature contribue également au bien-être économique du Canada et à la capacité du pays à être compétitif au niveau économique mondial grâce, par exemple à l'agriculture, à l'exploitation forestière et aux ressources naturelles (pétrole et gaz). La nature maintient et fournit ces biens et services gratuitement, mais ils ont toutefois une valeur sociale et économique immense (inestimable dans certains cas) puisqu'il existe peu de substituts possibles. Le capital naturel du Canada représente également la source de possibilités futures pour l'économie – la nouvelle "bioéconomie", par exemple, compte sur notre capital naturel d'espèces et de diversités génétiques pour créer des connaissances et des technologies nouvelles pouvant avoir une importance sociale et économique.



L'objectif du secteur d'activité de la nature d'Environnement Canada consiste à conserver la biodiversité dans des écosystèmes sains. Le résultat stratégique visé par le secteur d'activité de la nature est appuyé par trois résultats clés, soit : comprendre et réduire les répercussions humaines sur la santé des écosystèmes, conserver la diversité biologique et conserver et remettre en état les écosystèmes prioritaires.

Ontario Centre for Environmental Technology <i>Advancement (OCEAT)</i>	http://www.oceta.on.ca (en anglais seulement)
Enviro-Accès	http://www.enviroaccess.ca
<i>CETAC-West</i>	http://www.cetacwest.com (en anglais seulement)
Programme d'évaluation environnementale	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ea-ee/home/home_f.asp
Programme des urgences environnementales	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ee-ue/home/home_f.asp
Programme de l'application de la loi environnementale	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ele-ale/home/home_f.asp

POUR EN SAVOIR D'AVANTAGE

Environnement Canada s'est engagé à assurer la conformité aux lois sur la protection de l'environnement. La meilleure façon d'y arriver est d'éduquer et d'informer les collectivités réglementées au sujet des lois et des règlements sur la prévention de la pollution et en mettant en œuvre des activités de promotion et d'application de la conformité. Dans les années à venir, le Ministère poursuivra l'élaboration de la fonction d'assurance de la conformité pour mieux orienter les activités associées à l'application. Une étape importante consistera à poursuivre l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de la base de données sur la Planification des analyses et de la conformité (PAC). Cette dernière permet de procéder à des évaluations stratégiques des risques relatifs à la non conformité au niveau des installations, du secteur industriel et des instruments de réglementation. Environnement Canada sera en mesure de produire un rapport sur les taux de conformité selon les secteurs industriels, les régions et les règlements. Le point essentiel de la promotion de la conformité consiste à poursuivre l'élaboration des caractéristiques pour déterminer de façon plus efficace les priorités liées à la promotion de la conformité et d'établir un cadre afin d'assurer que la promotion de la conformité est efficiente et constante à l'échelle nationale.

Aller de l'avant

La conclusion de l'évaluation de la LCPE de 1999 précise que la loi n'a pas encore atteint son plein potentiel en tant que moyen principal de protection de la santé humaine et environnementale. Le Ministère continuera à renforcer le rôle de la LCPE de 1999 en favorisant une plus grande collaboration intergouvernementale (p. ex., grâce au Comité consultatif national), en déterminant les obstacles à la mise en oeuvre (p. ex., l'utilisation de moyens économiques) et en cherchant les possibilités pour améliorer la coordination fédérale en ce qui a trait aux nouvelles substances.

Initiative/Programme principal : Surveillance et production de rapports	
Résultats attendus : Collecte d'information par l'INRP, le Registre de la LCPE, l'étude de suivi des effets de l'industrie sur l'environnement et autrement, et disponibilité des données pour les Canadiens	
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
Améliorer la capacité d'extraire et d'intégrer les données provenant de toutes les bases de données (INRP, RNSPA, etc.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Les données sur les substances toxiques (dioxines, HAP) provenant de la base de données de l'INRP ont été ajoutées au site Web public du RNSPA. Au cours de l'année 2004-2005, l'outil Web d'insertion des données sur RNSPA a été complété, ce qui permet aux agences du RNSPA de pouvoir facilement ajouter leurs données sur la qualité de l'air à la base de données du RNSPA par l'entremise d'Internet. La création du site Web du RNSPA permet au public de sélectionner, voir et imprimer le rapport annuel du RNSPA dans un format Web convivial.- L'accès pour le public à des renseignements liés aux substances toxiques par l'entremise du Registre environnemental de la LCPE a été amélioré par la modernisation des capacités de recherche et de codage du registre en ligne. Le nombre d'utilisateurs du registre est passé de 30 000 par mois en mars 2004 à 90 000 par mois en avril 2005. Plus de 250 documents publics relatifs à la LCPE ont été ajoutés à la base de données au cours de la même période. Depuis le lancement du registre en 2000, le nombre moyen des utilisateurs est passé de moins de 10 000 par mois à plus de 90 000 par mois en 2005.	
Fournir de l'information au sujet des répercussions des effluents réglementés sur les environnements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Le système de production de rapports électroniques pour les industries des pâtes et papiers a été lancé en décembre 2003. Les installations de l'Ontario utilisent présentement ce système. D'autres régions lanceront le système en 2006.	
Accélérer l'innovation durable et l'amélioration de la performance environnementale dans le secteur des entreprises par l'initiative ministérielle sur l'innovation environnementale dans les entreprises <small>SDB 3.2.1</small>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- La quantité de rapports ministériels sur la durabilité et qui sont produits par les entreprises canadiennes ou internationales en ce qui concerne les opérations canadiennes a augmenté de 75 pour cent de 2001 à 2004, surpassant l'objectif de 50 pour cent d'Environnement Canada. Le Ministère, en collaboration avec d'autres ministères, continue d'appuyer la production de rapports ministériels sur la durabilité au Canada grâce à sa <i>Trousse d'information sur la production de rapports sur le développement durable</i> en ligne. Le Ministère appuie également la tenue d'ateliers de formation et l'établissement continu de barèmes sur les tendances de la production de rapports au Canada.- Environnement Canada a poursuivi ses activités en collaboration avec des experts de l'industrie, les institutions bancaires, le milieu universitaire, ainsi que les secteurs publics et à but non lucratif pour examiner, élaborer, appuyer et communiquer le lien existant entre le rendement environnemental et les valeurs financières. Le Ministère tente également d'accroître la visibilité de ce lien aux yeux du public provenant des entreprises et du secteur financier. En travaillant en collaboration avec les intervenants nommés précédemment, Environnement Canada a dirigé et entrepris la diffusion de recherches sur la valeur marchande possible de la durabilité. La situation actuelle concernant l'intégration des renseignements relatifs à la durabilité dans les analyses financières d'envergure, ainsi que dans les méthodes utilisées pour communiquer de tels renseignements dans un format et de manière à être utile au secteur financier.	

technologique (une augmentation de 53 pour cent comparativement à 2003-2004) pour un total de 23,6 millions de dollars, dont 13,7 millions proviennent des investissements du public et 9,9 millions des investissements du secteur privé. Ces investissements offrent des possibilités d'augmenter rapidement la cadence du lancement et de l'implantation de nouvelles technologies environnementales et de leurs services sur le marché.

Catalyser la mise en place de nouvelles innovations technologiques pour réduire les polluants et les émissions qui ont des répercussions sur l'air, l'eau et les changements climatiques par l'entremise du Réseau d'innovation et technologie environnementale, le centre de technologie du Réseau des Sciences

SBD 3.2.4

- Six ateliers du RTE, conçus sur mesure en fonction des régions, se sont déroulés à travers le Canada (Montréal, Toronto, Moncton, Vancouver, Calgary et Edmonton), en collaboration avec les organismes de développement régional, les associations et les provinces. Les présentations et la situation des réseaux ont offert la possibilité à plus de 460 participants d'en apprendre davantage sur les ressources de financement disponibles par l'entremise des programmes fédéraux et sur l'établissement de partenariats. La participation aux ateliers au cours de 2004-2005 a été de 31 pour cent supérieure à celle de 2003-2004. Les participants ont réalisé l'utilité du partage de connaissances en ce qui touche la sécurité du financement en matière de recherche sur les technologies, la mise au point, la démonstration et la mise en marché et ils ont profité de l'événement pour établir des réseaux et des partenariats.

Initiative/Programme principal : Respect des lois sur la protection de l'environnement

Résultats attendus : Amélioration du respect des lois sur la protection de l'environnement (continu)

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Mettre en oeuvre de nouveaux outils d'application de la loi; mettre en oeuvre des critères d'établissement de priorités en promotion de l'application de la loi; plan national d'inspection

- Efforts continus dans l'élaboration de la base de données de planification et d'analyse pour l'application de la loi en vue d'améliorer les activités de planification et de production de rapports d'Environnement Canada. Données standardisées et rapprochées concernant les communautés réglementées et mise au point de logiciels pour le stockage, la manipulation et l'affichage de ces données.

- Poursuite de quatre projets visant à mesurer le rendement de la promotion de la conformité et des activités d'application de la loi, dont un sur les lois régissant le tétrachloroéthylène.

- Élaboration et mise en oeuvre de caractéristiques d'établissement des priorités pour la promotion de la conformité et réaliser des activités de promotion de la conformité pour tous les nouveaux outils de gestion du risque.

- Élaboration d'un Plan national d'inspection (PNI) qui identifie les lois prioritaires (en se fondant sur des facteurs tels que le risque sur la santé humaine et environnementale, les taux de conformité, les lois nouvelles et modifiées, le caractère des dispositions réglementaires, la complexité opérationnelle et la capacité connexe et les obligations et ententes à l'échelle nationale et internationale). Le Plan identifie les règlements suivants dans le cadre de la *LCPE de 1999* et de la *Loi sur les pêches* en tant que priorités nationales, soit :

- Règlement sur l'essence;
 - Règlement concernant les renseignements sur les carburants, No. 1;
 - Règlement sur les carburants sulfurés et diesel;
 - Règlement sur le sulfure dans l'essence;
 - Règlement sur le benzène dans l'essence;
 - Règlement sur l'exportation et l'importation de déchets dangereux;
 - Règlement sur le tétrachloroéthylène (utilisation dans le nettoyage à sec et les besoins relatifs à la production de rapports);
 - Règlement sur les effluents des mines de métaux;
 - *Loi sur les pêches* – interdiction générale (art. 36(3))
- Le Ministère a entrepris 5 274 inspections et 43 enquêtes dans le cadre de la *LCPE de 1999* et de la *Loi sur les pêches*, il en a résulté 13 poursuites, 23 accusations, une invitation à comparaître, 4 mesures alternatives de protection environnementale et 100 ordonnances exécutives en ce qui concerne la protection environnementale. De plus, 1 162 avertissements ont été donnés.

Initiative/Programme principal : Les polluants sont gérés directement

Résultats attendus : Amélioration de la gestion directe des polluants qui constituent un risque pour l'environnement et la santé humaine

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

S'attaquer à la pollution marine provenant des navires

- L'adoption du projet de loi C-15 – Une loi visant à modifier la Loi sur la convention concernant les oiseaux migrants (1994). L'objectif visé par le projet de loi consiste à conserver les populations d'oiseaux migrants marins et à protéger l'environnement dans les zones économiques exclusives du Canada contre les déversements illégaux des eaux de cale provenant des bateaux. La loi est claire pour les agents d'exécution de la loi, de même que pour les propriétaires exploitant des navires dans les eaux de juridiction canadienne. Toutes les amendes reçues en vertu de la loi seront envoyées au Fonds pour dommages à l'environnement. Le Fonds offre un appui financier aux groupes non gouvernementaux pour l'élaboration de projets visant à rétablir les dommages produits par la pollution accidentelle. Le projet de loi a reçu la sanction royale en mai 2005.

Effectuer des évaluations environnementales

- Elaborer et offrir des séances de formation sur les modifications précises apportées à la LCEE aux gestionnaires d'Environnement Canada à travers le pays. De plus, afin d'améliorer son système de gestion d'évaluations environnementales stratégiques (EES), Environnement Canada a tenu six séances de formation, 30 séances d'information et 13 EES.

- Le Ministère a mis à profit son expertise scientifique et technique à plus de 1 800 évaluations environnementales à l'échelle nationale et agissait à titre d'autorité responsable dans plus de 330 projets.

Répondre aux urgences environnementales

- Le Ministère a entrepris des activités de promotion de la conformité aux Règlements sur les urgences environnementales. Il en a résulté que plus de 1 700 installations ont déclaré avoir mis en œuvre des plans pour les urgences environnementales selon la loi et les lignes directrices connexes.

- Évaluation de 94 substances parmi lesquelles 39 ont été proposées pour être ajoutées à l'article 200 du Règlement sur les urgences environnementales.

- Fournir des conseils techniques et scientifiques aux premiers répondants dans environ 1 500 incidents par rapport aux urgences environnementales.

Contribuer à la sécurité nationale

- Participation aux initiatives en vue d'appuyer les politiques de sécurité nationale, y compris l'élaboration d'une stratégie en matière chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire, de même qu'un système national de réponse d'urgence.

- Participation à des exercices de gestion des urgences aux échelles internationale, nationale et régionale, y compris TOPOFF 3.

Remise en état des sites contaminés

- Le Ministère, en collaboration avec le SCT, coordonne la gestion du Plan d'action sur les sites fédéraux contaminés, examinant les propositions et approuvant le financement pour les mesures rapides sur 55 sites fédéraux de haute priorité et pour l'évaluation de 242 sites. Grâce à l'affectation des ressources du Budget de 2004 sur une période de 15 ans, tous les sites fédéraux seront évalués et subiront des mesures correctives ou des activités de gestion du risque. De plus, les passifs financiers qui leurs sont reliés seront éliminés de manière efficace.

- Une proposition concernant les étangs bitumineux du port de Sydney a été élaborée et comprend un PE avec la Nouvelle-Écosse. Le processus d'élaboration de politiques a mis en relief les facteurs assurant le succès dans les mesures qui pourraient être prises pour aborder le problème des sites contaminés de responsabilité partagée et qui pourraient être intégrées dans un prochain PE.

Elaborer, démontrer et adopter des technologies environnementales canadiennes innovatrices (SDD 3.2.2)

- Les CCABEF ont aidé plus de 320 PME (une augmentation de 91 pour cent depuis l'année 2003-2004) grâce à la mise au point, à la démonstration et à la mise en marché de technologies environnementales novatrices. Les CCABEF ont contribué à l'obtention du financement et à l'organisation de 23 projets de démonstration

contaminées, examinant les propositions et approuvant le financement pour les mesures rapides sur 55 sites fédéraux de haute priorité et pour l'évaluation de 242 sites. Grâce à l'affectation des ressources du Budget de 2004 sur une période de 15 ans, tous les sites fédéraux seront évalués et subiront des mesures correctives ou des activités de gestion du risque. De plus, les passifs financiers qui leurs sont reliés seront éliminés de manière efficace.

Déchets dangereux

- La proposition du Règlement régissant l'exportation et l'importation des déchets dangereux et de matières recyclables dangereuses a été publiée dans la Gazette du Canada Partie II le premier juin 2005. Ce règlement entrera en vigueur le premier novembre 2005.

Créer des partenariats en vue d'appuyer le leadership durable

- Grâce à un réseau étendu de gouvernements, d'institutions financières, d'industries et de contacts en milieu universitaire, les CCAEEF ont appuyé leurs clients des PME dans l'établissement de partenariats et dans l'accès à du financement provenant du public et du secteur privé. De plus, elles leurs ont offert des investisseurs et des bailleurs de fonds, ainsi que du financement disponible par l'entremise d'initiatives stratégiques publiques nationales et internationales, telles que TEAM, PARI, TDDC, FCM, PNUE, ACIDI. Un des aspects importants de l'appui des CCAEEF aux PME est l'établissement de liens entre les concepteurs de technologies avec les utilisateurs potentiels de leur innovation technologique. Au cours de 2004-2005, les CCAEEF ont aidé à assurer le financement et à organiser 23 projets de démonstration technologique (une augmentation de 53 pour cent comparativement à 2003-2004) pour un total de 23,6 millions de dollars, dont 13,7 millions provient des investissements du public et 9,9 millions des investissements du secteur privé.

Faire la promotion de la prévention de la pollution et de la protection des habitats dans les environnements côtiers et marins

- Poursuite du travail avec des partenaires fédéraux-provinciaux-territoriaux dans le but de mettre en œuvre le Programme d'action national pour la protection du milieu marin contre la pollution causée par les activités terrestres (PAN) par l'entremise d'activités telles que : réévaluation du classement des priorités du PAN pour l'enfouissement et les nutriments, la gestion des projets concernant les effluents des usines de transformation du poisson et suivi des sources microbiennes, l'élaboration d'un site Web pour les jeunes nommé « zone jeunesse du PAN » et la collaboration avec des partenaires pour la production de matériel éducatif nécessaire à la Journée des océans.
- Participation à l'élaboration du Plan stratégique des espaces marins de l'Arctique du Conseil de l'Arctique. Le Plan offre une approche coordonnée et intégrée pour relever les défis présents dans les environnements marins et côtiers de l'Arctique. Le Plan a été approuvé par les ministres de l'Arctique en novembre 2004.
- Le Ministère continue également d'aborder le problème de la pollution marine causée par le déchargement ou le rejet en mer. Grâce à l'évaluation, le contrôle des permis et la surveillance continus des sites d'immersion, les risques pour la santé humaine et environnementale causés par le rejet incontrôlé des déchets ou d'autres substances dans l'océan ont diminué. Environnement Canada poursuit son travail en vue de respecter ses obligations internationales et celles envers la LCPE de 1999 consistant à protéger les environnements côtiers et marins contre les activités marines et les sources de pollution. Plus particulièrement, Environnement Canada a entrepris des activités et des négociations pour prévenir les rejets dans l'océan de substances dangereuses par l'entremise d'un processus d'émission de permis et d'un système de surveillance des sites d'immersion. Ces activités ont été déclarées au Parlement et à l'Organisation maritime internationale. Dix ans de tendances suite à l'immersion des matériaux dragués démontre que l'immersion de matériaux acceptables demeure plutôt constante, varie selon les besoins des ports et les conditions des tempêtes. Environnement Canada poursuit son travail à l'élaboration d'un système visant à améliorer l'accès électronique aux décisions sur l'émission de permis pour l'immersion en mer. Environnement Canada poursuit l'évaluation de ses règlements et politiques en tenant compte de l'immersion en mer.

Prévenir la pollution provenant de systèmes de réservoirs de stockage de produits pétroliers et de produits connexes sur les terres fédérales et autochtones

- Consultations continues avec les intervenants, y compris l'industrie, les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux et d'autres ministères du gouvernement (AINC). La proposition du Règlement fédéral sur l'enregistrement des systèmes de stockage de produits pétroliers et de produits apparentés sur le territoire domaniaux et les terres autochtones comprend des besoins associés au retrait des systèmes d'écoulement, ainsi qu'aux exigences en matière de production de rapports sur les déversements et les plans d'urgence.

- Le Ministère poursuit sa collaboration avec les provinces pour la création et la mise en œuvre de programmes de responsabilité élargie des producteurs de produits électroniques. L'Alberta a adopté le premier programme de la sorte en février 2005 et l'Ontario, la Saskatchewan et la Nouvelle-Écosse en sont présentement à la mise en œuvre des programmes ou à l'élaboration de réglementations.
- Environnement Canada a appuyé avec succès la mise en œuvre et le financement du Partenariat pour une électronique propre (PEP) sous les auspices de la Commission nord-américaine de coopération environnementale (CENACE). Le PEP a été créé, entre autre, pour faire la promotion de l'harmonisation des standards sur la réduction de l'utilisation des substances toxiques dans les produits électroniques à la grandeur de l'Amérique du Nord et la conformité aux normes réglementaires en Europe et partout ailleurs.
- Environnement Canada et RNCan ont formé un comité interministériel sur la gestion du cycle de vie (GCV) dans le but de mettre au point des outils et des instruments pour faciliter l'utilisation de la GCV dans tous les ministères fédéraux et pour aider l'industrie.
- Plusieurs Ententes sur le rendement environnemental (ERE) volontaires sont à différentes étapes de développement et d'achèvement avec des secteurs industriels choisis. Une ERE signée avec Dow Chemical en 2001 en ce qui concerne le contrôle de 1-2 dichloroéthane provenant de deux installations canadiennes (Fort Saskatchewan et North Vancouver en Colombie-Britannique) est en avance sur les échéances prévues en vue d'atteindre leurs objectifs de réduction en 2005. Dow a déclaré une réduction de 40 pour cent pour son installation de Fort Saskatchewan et de 55 pour cent pour son installation de North Vancouver (en se fondant sur l'année de base de 2001). La souplesse du processus relatif à l'ERE permet de faire des changements dans la forme et de faire place à une amélioration continuée. Une ERE a été signée avec la Specialty Graphic Imaging Association (SGIA) en 2004 visant la réduction des COV provenant des installations membres. Au cours de la première année de l'entente, cinq compagnies ont signé l'accord et ont réalisé des réductions d'émissions de COV jusqu'à 44 pour cent comparativement aux émissions de l'année de référence. La SGIA continue de faire le recrutement de nouvelles compagnies à intégrer à l'entente.
- Des progrès importants ont été réalisés par les compagnies membres de l'Association canadienne des producteurs de produits chimiques (ACPPC) concernant la réduction du rejet des substances toxiques et préoccupantes depuis le PE initial (1994) entre l'ACPPC, Environnement Canada, Santé Canada, Industrie Canada et les provinces de l'Alberta et de l'Ontario. Les substances toxiques, telles que le benzène et le 1,3 butadiène, ont été réduites de plus de 65 pour cent (soit de 2 500 à 800 tonnes par année) entre 1994 et 2003 dans le cadre de la LCPE. Une Annexe visant à aborder les émissions de COV a mené à une réduction de 25 pour cent du rejet des COV entre 1997 et 2002 (soit de 15 800 à 1 800 tonnes par année). Le PE actuel prend fin en décembre 2005. Les étapes sont en cours en vue d'élaborer un nouveau PE entre les entités signalaires actuelles, avec la possibilité que d'autres provinces y participent.
- Dans le cadre de l'initiative sur la réglementation intelligente, un groupe d'experts provenant des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, de l'industrie et des communautés autochtones se sont rassemblés pour le forum sur la qualité de l'air provenant des usines de pâtes et papiers, qui s'est tenu pour la première fois en février 2005. Le forum sur la qualité de l'air a lancé une initiative importante pour élaborer un programme sur une période de 10 ans visant à réduire les émissions atmosphériques provenant des usines de pâtes et papiers. Environnement Canada a lancé un autre projet concernant la réglementation intelligente au cours de l'automne 2004 visant à étudier diverses façons d'améliorer l'efficacité et l'efficience du programme de surveillance des répercussions environnementales en vertu du règlement sur les effluents des usines de pâtes et papiers.
- Accords et standards à l'échelle nationale et internationale
- En travaillant conjointement avec des intervenants importants par l'entremise du CCM, le Ministère est sur la bonne voie en vue d'élaborer une stratégie à la grandeur du Canada pour la gestion des effluents municipaux d'eaux usées. La stratégie comprendra un cadre réglementaire harmonisé, la coordination de la science et de la recherche et un modèle de gestion des risques reliés à l'environnement.
- Stratégie de gestion des ressources en eau des Premières nations (SGREPN) : participation, en collaboration avec Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada et Santé Canada, à l'élaboration et à la publication d'un cadre interministériel pour l'examen des projets en ce qui concerne l'infrastructure et d'autres documents ayant trait au cadre visant à aborder les questions en matière de systèmes pour le traitement des eaux usées à haut et moyens risques. L'élaboration de la stratégie canadienne pour la gestion des eaux usées des effluents municipaux (voir précédemment) vise à aider à la réalisation de la partie concernant les standards nationaux de la SGREPN.

Sites contaminés

- Le Ministère, en collaboration avec le SCT, coordonne la gestion du Plan d'action sur les sites fédéraux

- Les effluents des usines de textile qui utilisent des traitements au mouillé (décembre 2004)
- Le nonyl phénol et ses polyéthoxéthylés dans les produits (décembre 2004)
- Chloramines inorganiques et les effluents d'eaux usées chargées de chlore (décembre 2004). Cette loi assure que le rejet des effluents d'eaux usées ne pose pas de risque inacceptable pour la santé humaine, celle de l'écosystème et pour les ressources de la pêche. Des lignes directrices de la *LCPE* qui abordent le problème de l'ammoniacque dissout dans l'eau et que l'on retrouve dans les effluents d'eaux usées ont été publiées au même moment. Celles-ci comprennent des normes relatives à la toxicité aiguë et chronique provoquées par l'ammoniacque.

- Ces avis concernent plus de 400 installations qui peuvent être assujettis aux besoins en matière de planification de la pollution et ces installations devront être en mesure de préparer et de mettre en œuvre des plans de prévention de la pollution dans le but de réduire l'utilisation et le rejet des substances toxiques identifiées. Pendant que ces avis de prévention de la pollution seront mis en application – et les plans élaborés et mis en œuvre à l'intérieur des installations – le Ministère poursuivra ses évaluations quant au succès des outils et des résultats réalisés.

- Le Ministère a également publié deux avis de proposition dans la Gazette du Canada concernant les fonduses de métal de base et les installations pour le traitement du bois. Tous les avis sont accessibles à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.ec.gc.ca/NOP/P2P/FR/P2notices.cfm>

- Des activités parallèles de promotion de la conformité sont en cours. Les taux de conformité seront évidents lors de la première demande de production de rapports en juillet 2007 en ce qui concerne les besoins relatifs à la planification de la prévention de la pollution pour les Chloramines inorganiques et les effluents d'eaux usées chargées de chlore.

- EnviroClub^{OM} – Trois nouveaux clubs réunissant 39 usines ont vu le jour en 2004-2005, soit en Beauce, à Montréal et en Montérégie. Un Enviroclub regroupe une quinzaine d'entreprises d'une même région, où dans chacune des entreprises, un projet de prévention de la pollution est réalisé. Les projets réalisés permettent aux entreprises participantes de réaliser des économies de millions de dollars par an. Les gains environnementaux comprennent les réductions annuelles suivantes :

- 242 000 litres de produits pétroliers et de propane,
- 730 000 mètres cubes de gaz naturel,
- 470 000 mètres cubes d'eau,
- 127 tonnes de produits chimiques,
- 1 900 tonnes de gaz à effet de serre (en équivalent CO₂),
- 76 tonnes de déchets dangereux,
- 290 tonnes d'autres déchets.

Lignes directrices et codes de pratiques

- Environnement Canada a publié l'avis final concernant le code de pratique pour la gestion environnementale des sels de voirie en avril 2004.
- Environnement Canada élabore, dans le cadre d'un processus de consultation avec plusieurs intervenants, un code de pratiques environnementales pour les secteurs du fer et du cuivre qui comprendra des recommandations par rapport aux standards d'émission et aux pratiques visant à protéger la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement. Les consultations ont débuté en 2004 et le code de pratique sera complété en 2006-2007.
- Environnement Canada a également publié une ébauche du code de pratique environnementale pour le secteur de la fonte du métal qui comprend des recommandations et des objectifs reliés à la réduction des émissions.

Gestion novatrice du risque et approches volontaires

- Élaboration et promotion continues de la mise en œuvre de mesures de gestion novatrices du risque, notamment : responsabilité élargie des producteurs et gestion du cycle de vie.

- Environnement Canada a travaillé en collaboration avec les ministères provinciaux de l'Environnement au sein du CCME pour publier un ensemble de principes associés aux produits d'intendance électronique et une liste de produits électroniques et électroniques recommandés qui devrait être pris en considération aux fins d'intégration dans les programmes de responsabilité élargie des producteurs. Ces initiatives appuient de manière explicite l'élaboration d'un programme national harmonisé. Le groupe de travail en charge de la préparation de ces documents était dirigé par Environnement Canada.

cadre du programme concernant les substances nouvelles et pour faciliter la continuité des partenariats avec les laboratoires régionaux et d'autres ministères fédéraux de réglementation des biotechnologies, Environnement Canada élabore actuellement une stratégie de recherche en matière de biotechnologie. Une communication claire entourant la stratégie du programme favorisera une meilleure compréhension du rôle que joue la recherche dans le Programme canadien sur les substances nouvelles. Un atelier s'est tenu en mai 2004 dans le but de rassembler les points de vue relativement aux besoins de connaissances, à l'établissement des priorités et à l'élaboration de recommandations qui seront intégrées dans la stratégie de recherche.

- Environnement Canada et Santé Canada ont également entrepris l'examen de la division par rapport aux organismes vivants dans le *Règlement sur les renseignements concernant les substances nouvelles*. La première phase de ce processus d'examen (c.-à-d., l'élaboration d'un plan de consultation) a été complétée en décembre 2004. Le rapport peut être consulté à l'adresse suivante : http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/HTML/cplan1204_f.htm.

- Dans le cadre d'un accord avec le public, Environnement Canada, Santé Canada et Pêches et Océans Canada ont conclu un PE en mai 2004. Ce dernier définit clairement de quelle manière les ministères travailleront en collaboration à l'évaluation des risques posés par les organismes aquatiques à caractéristiques nouvelles (tel que le poisson transgénique) sur la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement, en vertu de la *LCP de 1999*. Jusqu'à maintenant, la réglementation est élaborée sous l'autorité légale de Pêches et Océans Canada.

- Des modifications ont été apportées au *Règlement sur les renseignements concernant les substances nouvelles*. Elles ont été publiées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, Partie I, en octobre 2004 et elles font partie de l'initiative entourant la réglementation intelligente.

- La mise en œuvre de 76 recommandations provenant de diverses consultations avec des intervenants s'est poursuivie en 2004-2005.

- À la recherche d'un terrain d'entente : Stratégie internationale pour le Programme des substances nouvelles du Canada (substances chimiques et polymères) a été mise en œuvre en 2004 dans le but d'établir l'orientation et la transparence des activités relatives au programme international des substances nouvelles en ce qui a trait aux substances chimiques et aux polymères.

- Environnement Canada continue d'appuyer les activités de Santé Canada sur l'évaluation environnementale des substances en vertu de la *Loi sur les aliments et drogues*, y compris l'élaboration des nouvelles lois sur l'évaluation environnementale.

Remarque : De plus amples renseignements sur les initiatives réglementaires sont disponibles au tableau 9 à la fin du présent document.

Initiative/Programme principal : Gestion du risque	
Résultats attendus :	Mesures de gestion des risques pour contrer les sources les plus préoccupantes des substances ajoutées à l'Annexe I de la <i>LCP de 1999</i> . Élimination quasi-totale des substances persistantes, bioaccumulatives, toxiques et anthropiques (résultant de l'activité humaine). Respect des obligations nationales et internationales en ce qui a trait aux mouvements transfrontaliers des déchets dangereux et des matières recyclables dangereuses, ainsi qu'aux biphényles polychlorés (BPC). Prévention des répercussions indésirables des activités terrestres attachées aux ressources naturelles sur les environnements côtiers et marins. Prévention de la contamination des sols et des eaux souterraines causée par les produits pétroliers et les installations de stockage de ces derniers.
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	<i>Substances existantes</i> - Environ 3 500 substances sont actuellement conformes aux critères de classement et celles qui sont trouvées persistantes et/ou bioaccumulatives et de toxicité inhérente pour l'humain seront soumises à des évaluations plus poussées.

<p>- Un projet pilote concernant la phase des évaluations détaillées suite au classement sera bientôt completé par Environnement Canada et Santé Canada. Les objectifs visés par le projet pilote consistent notamment à :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. assurer qu'un nombre suffisant, mais gérable, de substances chimiques soient classées et évaluées de manière détaillée pour en tirer une expérience et que des recommandations puissent être faites pour ainsi modifier le processus ou les techniques, si nécessaire; 2. identifier les caractéristiques des substances qui pourraient être préoccupantes dans l'environnement du Canada. <p>- Le projet a identifié 123 substances de la LIS conformes aux caractéristiques de classement. Chaque substance dans la phase pilote du projet sera évaluée pour déterminer si elle pose un risque pour l'humain ou l'environnement. Les substances évaluées au cours de la phase pilote du projet englobent un large éventail de classements chimiques.</p> <p>- Les approches et les processus utilisés dans les évaluations détaillées sont présentement élaborés et seront précisés au cours de la phase pilote du projet. Des considérations sont données à d'autres ministères du gouvernement, aux intervenants et autres groupes intéressés, et des possibilités sont offertes à des fins de commentaires quant aux évaluations détaillées.</p> <p>- Au cours de 2004-2005, Environnement Canada a continué d'être actif en publiant des articles dans la <i>Gazette du Canada</i>.</p> <p>- Liste de substances d'intérêt prioritaire (LSP1) - Suivi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept suivis de substances contenues dans la LSP1 ont publié des Rapports d'évaluation finaux (5 chlorobenzènes, 3,5- diméthylaniline, bis (2- chloroéthylène) éther) • Des rapports d'évaluations sur les paraffines chlorées ont été publiés à des fins de commentaires du public. • Deux substances ont été proposées afin d'être ajoutées à l'Annexe I de la LCPE (le tétra et le pentaclorobenzène). <p>- LSP2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deux substances de la LSP2 ont été ajoutées à l'Annexe I de la LCPE (la liste des substances toxiques), soit 2-méthoxyéthanol, 2- butoxyéthanol. <p>- Évaluations détaillées</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deux ébauches d'évaluations détaillées ont été publiées et rendues accessibles pour les commentateurs du public. (éther diphenylique polybromé, perfluorooctylsulfonate, leurs sels et leurs précurseurs) <p>Respecter ses responsabilités relativement au classement des aires d'engraisement dans le cadre du Programme canadien de contrôle de la salubrité des mollusques (PCCSM)</p> <p>- En collaboration avec Pêches et Océans Canada et l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, Environnement Canada respecte ses responsabilités en ce qui a trait à la classification des zones coquillières dans le cadre du PCCSM et poursuit les travaux visant à aborder les nouveaux enjeux marins et l'amélioration du programme. Au cours de 2004-2005, Environnement Canada a fait des recommandations sur la qualité de l'air pour 7 nouvelles aires d'engraisement et a réévalué 293 autres aires. Environ 11 900 kilomètres carrés de zone intertidale et 15 074 kilomètres carrés de zone infralittorale ont été classifiés une fois approuvés. La différence de 15 000 kilomètres carrés déclarée l'année dernière a été causée par la nouvelle délimitation des frontières des zones intertidales et l'inexistence de rapports pour les zones infralittorales.</p>	<p>pour approximativement 21 000 substances.</p> <p>- Au cours de 2004-2005, Environnement Canada a financé des séries de projets de recherche axés sur la biotechnologie en vue d'appuyer l'évaluation du risque des nouveaux micro-organismes dans le cadre du programme sur les substances nouvelles. L'étude sur « la répercussion écotoxicologique des diverses stratégies de bioremise en état des eaux souterraines, y compris l'ajout de microbes, à l'appui du <i>Règlement sur les renseignements concernant les substances nouvelles</i> (RRSN) dans le cadre de la <i>LCPE de 1999</i> » faisait partie de ces projets. En 2004-2005, les résultats de cette initiative particulière ont été présentés lors de deux conférences internationales et un article a été publié dans un journal scientifique. Afin d'orienter les prochaines prises de décisions et d'établir des priorités dans de telles initiatives de recherche qui seront entreprises d'ici les six à dix prochaines années dans le</p>
	<p>Nouvelles substances</p> <p>- Au cours de 2004-2005, Environnement Canada et Santé Canada ont évalué 768 déclarations de nouvelles substances dans les délais prescrits.</p> <p>- Environnement Canada a financé des séries de projets de recherche axés sur la biotechnologie en vue d'appuyer l'évaluation du risque des nouveaux micro-organismes dans le cadre du programme sur les substances nouvelles. L'étude sur « la répercussion écotoxicologique des diverses stratégies de bioremise en état des eaux souterraines, y compris l'ajout de microbes, à l'appui du <i>Règlement sur les renseignements concernant les substances nouvelles</i> (RRSN) dans le cadre de la <i>LCPE de 1999</i> » faisait partie de ces projets. En 2004-2005, les résultats de cette initiative particulière ont été présentés lors de deux conférences internationales et un article a été publié dans un journal scientifique. Afin d'orienter les prochaines prises de décisions et d'établir des priorités dans de telles initiatives de recherche qui seront entreprises d'ici les six à dix prochaines années dans le</p>

fournissant volontairement de l'information pour aider à améliorer et préciser les décisions préliminaires de classement écologique, lesquels se fondaient sur des données expérimentales et modélisées (dans les cas où les données expérimentales n'étaient pas disponibles). Les informations reçues seront prises en considération avant que toutes décisions finales soient prises.

Depuis juillet 2003, les données nécessaires à l'achèvement du classement sont publiées sur Internet et depuis le printemps 2004, des mises à jour sur les décisions sont effectuées tous les trois mois. Environ 3 500 substances répondent actuellement aux critères écologiques du classement. Les substances qui rencontrent ces critères, y compris celles auxquelles l'être humain risque le plus d'être exposé (identifiées par Santé Canada) et celles qui sont persistantes et/ou bioaccumulatives et qui sont de toxicité intrinsèque pour les humains, seront soumises à des évaluations du risque plus poussées.

Environnement Canada et Santé Canada, dans le cadre du Programme sur les substances nouvelles (PSN), prévoient les nouvelles sources de pollution en procédant à l'évaluation d'environ 800 nouvelles substances proposées à des fins de production ou d'importation au Canada à chaque année et entreprennent les mesures nécessaires en vertu de la *LCPE de 1999* dans le but de gérer les risques associés aux substances soupçonnées d'être toxiques. En vertu de ces règlements, il est obligatoire de déclarer toutes nouvelles substances, produits chimiques, polymères ou substances animées provenant de la biotechnologie avant d'en faire la production ou l'importation. Le gouvernement reçoit environ 800 déclarations par année. Toutes les substances sont évaluées par Environnement Canada et Santé Canada pour en déterminer le risque pour la santé humaine ou environnementale et des mesures de contrôle appropriées sont mise en place pour gérer de tels risques.

Sur la scène internationale, le Ministère poursuit le travail concernant la coordination et l'harmonisation des approches axées sur la science en matière d'évaluation et de gestion des substances chimiques.

Les réalisations importantes de 2004-2005 pour chaque domaine de programmes principaux sont décrites ci-après.

Initiative ou programme principal : Évaluation du risque	
Résultats attendus :	Compréhension des risques posés par les substances toxiques et identification des substances qu'il faut mieux gérer. Priorité à accorder à l'élaboration de stratégies de recherche et d'étude scientifique portant sur les nouvelles menaces, notamment les substances qui perturbent le système endocrinien, les polluants organiques persistants, les organismes génétiquement modifiés et les produits pharmaceutiques. Programme des substances nouvelles – Utilisation non autorisée de nouvelles substances ou nouvelle utilisation de substances existantes évitées.
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	
<i>Substances existantes</i>	
- En juillet 2005, Environnement Canada avait rassemblé et étudié les renseignements contenus sur plusieurs bases de données provenant de partout à travers le monde, en ce qui a trait aux substances de la LIS qui nécessitent d'être classées. Environnement Canada a pris des décisions préliminaires par rapport au classement	

gestion du risque, les répercussions possibles sur les industries visées, les coûts pour le gouvernement, la compatibilité avec les mesures déjà en place et les avantages corrélatifs pour la santé humaine et environnementale. En plus des considérations environnementales, les considérations socio-économiques sont complètement intégrées dans les outils de gestion et dans la prise de décision.

Le Ministère s'est engagé à fournir des connaissances et avis d'experts dans le processus d'évaluations environnementales pour déterminer, comprendre et prévenir ou atténuer les répercussions des projets proposés sur le milieu naturel (air, eau, sols, végétation et faune) également bien que sur l'environnement socio-économique des gens touchés par les projets. Le renouvellement de la *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale (LCEE)* permet une plus grande participation du public, de même que la réalisation des évaluations de manière plus ponctuelle et prévisible. Plusieurs modifications apportées à la *LCEE* ont renforcé l'inclusion des perspectives des peuples autochtones dans les évaluations, y compris la reconnaissance officielle des connaissances traditionnelles des peuples autochtones.

L'INRP au sein duquel l'on retrouve plus de 300 contaminants, constitue le moyen principal d'Environnement Canada pour déclarer des substances toxiques. Grâce à l'INRP, des renseignements sur le rejet, l'entreposage et le recyclage des substances toxiques et autres substances préoccupantes provenant des installations industrielles sont déclarées et mises à la disposition des Canadiens. Le nombre d'installations industrielles déclarant les émissions de polluants est passé de 2 100 en 1999 à plus de 8 000 en 2004.

Les activités du Ministère s'expliquent plus facilement à l'aide d'un cycle à trois étapes : l'identification et l'évaluation du risque, la gestion des risques de façon directe ou par l'entremise de l'élaboration de stratégies de gestion du risque et s'assurer que ces stratégies soient conformes avec les processus de surveillance et de production de rapports. Le Ministère cherche également à exercer une influence sur l'élaboration de technologies écologiques afin d'assurer la disponibilité de solutions écologiques sur le marché. Les cinq initiatives ou programmes principaux qui appuient la gestion des risques posés par les substances toxiques sur la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement sont :

- l'évaluation du risque par rapport aux substances existantes et nouvelles;
- la gestion du risque;
- la gestion directe des polluants;
- la conformité avec les lois relatives à la protection environnementale;
- la surveillance et la production de rapports.

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Environnement Canada et Santé Canada poursuivent leur collaboration dans le but d'atteindre l'objectif établi en vertu de la *LCPÉ de 1999* qui est de classer par catégorie les quelque 23 000 substances existantes de la Liste intérieure des substances (LIS) d'ici le 14 septembre 2006. Ce classement s'effectue en fonction de leur nature toxique, persistante, bioaccumulative ou à risque d'exposition élevé. En juillet 2005, les décisions préliminaires relatives au classement ont été prises pour environ 21 000 des 23 000 substances comprises sur la LIS. Le Ministère a invité l'industrie et d'autres intervenants intéressés à participer au processus de classement en

Les substances qui répondent aux critères de classement, y compris celles auxquelles l'être humain risque le plus d'être exposé (identifiées par Santé Canada), seront soumises à des évaluations du risque plus poussées dans le but de déterminer si elles sont toxiques en vertu de la *LCPE de 1999*. La mise en application des évaluations détaillées aux termes de la *LCPE de 1999* offre une méthode d'évaluation plus efficiente des substances existantes. Un guide pour les évaluations préalables est présentement élaboré, de même qu'un projet pilote, en vue d'acquérir de l'expérience dans la collecte de données et dans les processus d'évaluation.

Dans le cadre de la *LCPE de 1999*, il existe trois résultats possibles aux évaluations détaillées, soit :

- aucune autre mesure requise;
- substance ajoutée à l'annexe 1 de la *LCPE de 1999* (Liste des substances toxiques);
- substance ajoutée à la Liste des substances d'intérêt prioritaire pour être soumise à des évaluations plus poussées.

L'élaboration de stratégies de *gestion du risque* est essentielle à la gestion des substances toxiques. Chacune des stratégies établit un objectif et détermine les instruments ou les outils de gestion à utiliser pour aborder les risques posés par l'utilisation ou le rejet de la ou des substances et établit les assises qui serviront lors des consultations avec les intervenants. Les mesures probables peuvent cibler une substance particulière ou des multi-polluants, ou encore adopter une approche sectorielle qui prendra en considération les rejets de plusieurs substances. Ces mesures comprennent notamment les règlements, les plans de prévention de la pollution, les plans pour les urgences environnementales, les codes de pratiques, les lignes directrices ou les objectifs environnementaux, les instruments économiques, les initiatives volontaires (p. ex., les ententes de rendement environnemental) ou des actions en vertu des lois parlementaires telle que la *Loi sur les pêches*. Le choix des mesures adoptées est conforme avec le mode de pensée actuel de la « réglementation intelligente » et donc dicté par un nombre de considérations, y compris la capacité d'atteindre l'objectif de

un risque important dans l'éventualité où des personnes y seraient exposées. Le Canada est le premier pays au monde à entreprendre une approche également systématique et complète afin d'évaluation des substances chimiques qui se trouvent actuellement sur le marché. La *LCPE* demande également que toutes les nouvelles substances au Canada soient évaluées avant leur production ou leur importation et, le cas échéant, que des mesures de gestion du risque soient posées pour préserver la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement.

Au cours de 2004-2005, un consultant indépendant a procédé à une évaluation des progrès du Ministère en ce qui concerne l'atteinte des résultats dans le cadre de la *LCPE de 1999*. Les conclusions de cette évaluation démontrent que :

- Le Ministère respecte ses obligations en vertu de la *LCPE de 1999*. Il a su établir la base organisationnelle et les processus connexes, et s'assurer d'avoir les ressources nécessaires pour rencontrer ses obligations.
- Le Ministère a réalisé des progrès considérables dans la majorité de ses secteurs d'activité. Par exemple, il est sur la bonne voie en vue de respecter son engagement à classer toutes les substances de la LIS avant l'échéance établie, il a également respecté tous les échéanciers exigés par la loi relativement à l'élaboration de mesures et d'outils en matière de gestion du risque et il a renforcé la collaboration industrielle et multilatérale connexes aux enjeux associés à la protection de l'environnement.

toxiques par l'activité humaine, mais d'autres substances, comme les métaux lourds, se retrouvent naturellement dans l'environnement.

Quelques substances toxiques sont persistantes dans l'environnement et s'accumulent dans les organismes vivants à long terme. Les taux et les répercussions de ces substances peuvent augmenter tout au long de la chaîne alimentaire selon l'accumulation des substances contenues dans la nourriture que les créatures consomment au cours d'un processus connu sous le nom de bioamplification. Les Autochtones, les Inuits et d'autres groupes qui en consomment régulièrement sont particulièrement vulnérables. Les substances toxiques peuvent avoir des répercussions sur tous les Canadiens, mais les plus vulnérables demeurent les jeunes enfants et les personnes âgées.

Au sens de la *Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement de 1999 (LCPE de 1999)*, est toxique toute substance qui pénètre ou peut pénétrer dans l'environnement en quantité ou concentration assez élevée pour :

- (a) avoir, immédiatement ou à long terme, un effet nocif sur l'environnement ou sur la diversité biologique;
- (b) mettre en danger l'environnement essentiel pour la vie;
- (c) constituer un danger au Canada pour la vie ou la santé humaines.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

La *LCPE de 1999* établit l'autorité législative d'Environnement Canada et Santé Canada pour la prévention et la gestion des risques posés par les substances toxiques. La loi reconnaît que la gestion et le contrôle des substances toxiques et des déchets dangereux contribuent à réduire les menaces qu'ils posent pour la biodiversité écologique et les écosystèmes du Canada, de même que sur la santé des Canadiens. Environnement Canada est le principal responsable de l'application de la *LCPE de 1999* et administre, en collaboration avec Santé Canada, la recherche, l'évaluation et la gestion des substances toxiques.

La *LCPE* offre également le cadre pour la mise en application de la Politique de gestion des substances toxiques qui établit deux objectifs principaux au sein d'une approche préventive et de précautions, soit :

- l'élimination quasi totale dans l'environnement des substances toxiques qu'engendre surtout l'activité humaine et qui se caractérisent par leur persistance et leur bioaccumulation (substances de la voie I);
- la gestion des autres substances toxiques et substances préoccupantes durant tout leur cycle de vie afin d'en prévenir ou d'en atténuer le rejet dans l'environnement (substances de la voie II).

L'évaluation du risque constitue la première étape pour protéger les Canadiens contre les substances toxiques et les contaminants de l'environnement. La *LCPE de 1999* a mandaté Environnement Canada de classer par catégorie d'ici septembre 2006, les quelque 23 000 substances qui peuvent être utilisées à des fins commerciales au Canada et déterminer si elles sont persistantes, bioaccumulatives, si elles ont une toxicité intrinsèque ou si elles représentent

changement climatique après 2012 se tiendront et le Canada y jouera un rôle majeur tout au long de cet important dialogue.

Environnement Canada mènera des évaluations formelles pour certains programmes d'envergure sur le changement climatique dans le but de mieux informer l'élaboration future de politiques et de programmes. Les évaluations prévues comprennent celles des programmes du Défi d'une tonne, de l'Enveloppe des possibilités et du Projet pilote d'élimination et de réduction des émissions et d'apprentissage (PPPERA).

POUR EN SAVOIR D'AVANTAGE

<i>Arctic Climate Impact Assessment</i>	http://www.acia.naif.edu/ (en anglais seulement)
Site des changements climatiques du gouvernement du Canada	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/francais
Gaz à effet de serre – Site de collecte	http://www.ghgreporting.gc.ca/GHGInfo/Pages/page2.aspx?lang=F
Information sur les sources et les puits de gaz à effet de serre	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/ghg_home_f.cfm
Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC)	http://www.ipcc.ch/ (en anglais seulement)
Aller de l'avant pour contrer les changements climatiques : un Plan pour honorer notre engagement de Kyoto.	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/engagements_kyoto/default.asp
Le Défi d'une tonne	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/one/one/francais/index.asp
Projet pilote d'élimination et de réduction des émissions et d'apprentissage (PPPERA)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/PERRL/home_f.html
Technologies du développement durable	http://www.sdsc.ca/fr/index.htm
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC)	http://unfccc.int/portal_francophone/items/3072.php

2.1.2 Résultat stratégique : Réduire les impacts posés par les substances toxiques et autres substances préoccupantes

Substances toxiques

Quels sont les enjeux?

Contre les risques que posent les substances toxiques sur la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement constitue un processus complexe. Les substances toxiques et les autres substances préoccupantes peuvent provenir de sources industrielles, agricoles, nationales et internationales. Une fois rejetées dans l'environnement, elles peuvent être transportées au loin par l'air et l'eau, ou s'accumuler dans des milieux spécifiques de l'environnement (air, eau, sols ou sédiments). Ces substances peuvent être dangereuses en soi (p. ex., le mercure et les neurotoxines) ou ont la possibilité de se combiner à d'autres substances et contaminer l'air, l'eau et les sols. Environnement Canada cherche avant tout à réduire la production de substances

Cependant, les dépenses réelles à ce jour sont considérablement moindres que le total affecté. Le Ministère a eu besoin de temps pour établir l'infrastructure du programme et déterminer le public cible, ce qui affecte les profils d'allocation à l'intérieur des activités du programme. De plus, de nombreux délais sont observés en ce qui concerne les programmes entre les dépenses prévues et les dépenses réelles (p. ex., le programme Encouragement à la production d'énergie éolienne offre un soutien financier au cours des dix premières années de fonctionnement d'une nouvelle centrale éolienne; les contributions en capital pour les usines de production d'éthanol ne débuteront que lorsque la construction de ces usines sera terminée).

Afin d'assurer que le Ministère est sur la bonne voie pour respecter ses engagements et pour obtenir les résultats attendus de manière rentable, le Conseil du Trésor dirige un effort à la grande échelle du gouvernement en vue d'élaborer un cadre de gestion pour le changement climatique. Ce cadre appuie les engagements du Ministère décrits dans le nouveau Plan dans le but de produire des rapports annuels d'ici 2008 et il fournira les outils nécessaires pour déterminer l'efficacité des investissements du Ministère. Le cadre aidera Environnement Canada à :

- avoir une meilleure compréhension des dépenses, des engagements et des résultats du gouvernement;
- développer un outil Web, accessible à la grande échelle du gouvernement, qui offrira des renseignements financiers et non financiers à jour sur la gestion du changement climatique;
- élaborer des stratégies de gestion du risque au niveau des programmes et des stratégies.

En reconnaissant que le changement climatique est un enjeu mondial et que le pays partage une frontière commune avec les États-Unis, le Canada est devenu récemment le 16^e membre du Partenariat *Methane to Markets* (« Méthane aux marchés »), une initiative internationale qui fait la promotion du rétablissement et de l'utilisation du méthane, de la prévention des émissions de GES et qui offre des sources valables d'énergies vertes pour les communautés, les entreprises et l'industrie. En participant à cette initiative internationale stimulante, le Canada aura la possibilité de faire la promotion et de mettre en valeur l'expertise canadienne dans le domaine des technologies de réduction des émissions par le méthane et plus particulièrement dans les secteurs de l'industrie pétrolière et gazière. Ce partenariat permettra également au Canada de démontrer son engagement en matière de transfert de technologie et de mise en place de technologies visant à réduire les émissions mondiales de GES. On a demandé à Environnement Canada de diriger cette initiative en vue d'offrir des conseils stratégiques et un leadership en matière d'avancement de la technologie.

En novembre 2005, le Canada sera l'hôte de la conférence des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto qui aura lieu à Montréal, conjointement avec la onzième session de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC). Cette conférence sera connue sous le nom de Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CDP-11) – Montréal 2005. Le Canada aura une chance unique de démontrer son leadership en matière de changement climatique à l'échelle planétaire en étant l'hôte de la première session de négociation des Nations Unies sur le climat depuis l'entrée en vigueur du Protocole de Kyoto. Selon les clauses de la CCNUCC, c'est lors de cette conférence que les discussions préliminaires concernant la forme que pourrait prendre un futur accord global sur le

effort visant à améliorer les synergies entre les pays, à créer des possibilités pour les compagnies canadiennes et à établir les assises communes pour entamer les discussions vis-à-vis la forme que pourrait prendre le prochain régime sur le changement climatique.

Intégrer à la politique étrangère du Canada des stratégies sur les changements climatiques internationaux

- Ajouter des données à l'Énoncé de politique internationale du Canada (*Fierté et influence : notre rôle dans le monde*) qui a été déposé devant le Parlement en avril 2005.

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Adaptation à un climat changeant</p> <p>(Veuillez vous référer à la section 4.3.3 : secteur prioritaire du secteur d'activité de PME : Faire connaître la politique par la science)</p>	
<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Connaissance des répercussions du changement climatique sur les processus de planification et de développement économique</p> <p>Scénarios et options pour guider la prise de décisions sur l'adaptation dans les domaines vulnérables à un climat changeant</p> <p>Stratégies d'adaptation au climat changeant, particulièrement dans le Nord et dans les municipalités, et stratégies de gestion de l'eau</p>	
<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	

<p><i>Collaborer avec RNCAN et d'autres ministères, les provinces, les territoires, les municipalités, les milieux universitaires et le secteur privé pour élaborer des stratégies afin d'aider les Canadiens à s'adapter aux changements climatiques</i></p> <p>- Achèvement d'une étude multi-partenariat sur les répercussions synergétiques de la chaleur, du froid, d'autres conditions météorologiques et de la qualité de l'air sur les risques de mortalité dans les conditions actuelles et futures du changement climatique en vue de l'élaboration de systèmes d'avertissements et de réponses.</p> <p>- Lancement d'une étude sur les besoins d'adaptation par rapport aux conditions routières et au changement climatique.</p> <p>- Lancement du Réseau canadien des scénarios de changement climatique (RSCSC)</p> <p>- Appui canadien et international à la Convention sur la diversité biologique concernant les pratiques et les politiques, encourageant ainsi les synergies entre la conservation de la biodiversité et l'adaptation au changement climatique.</p> <p>- Achèvement fructueux de la phase I du projet de coopération Canada-Chine sur le changement climatique.</p> <p>- Elaboration de renseignements sur les dangers atmosphériques, y compris les tendances climatiques, pour les municipalités de l'Ontario et du Québec visant à satisfaire aux besoins réglementaires à l'amélioration de la planification de la gestion des catastrophes naturelles.</p> <p>- Continuation du développement scientifique et technologique concernant l'énergie éolienne et les technologies vertes pour la construction dans le but d'appuyer l'atténuation et l'adaptation.</p> <p>- Les première pages Web sur les dangers atmosphériques ont été affichées pour les provinces de l'Ontario et du Québec en vue d'appuyer les besoins réglementaires provinciaux de la planification de la gestion des catastrophes municipales.</p>	
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Aller de l'avant

Le gouvernement a octroyé un financement important (3,7 G\$) entre 1998 et 2004 pour entreprendre le processus de transformation nécessaire à aborder l'enjeu du changement climatique. Ce financement profite à six domaines d'activités différents, y compris : atténuation 1,7 G\$; technologie et innovation 700 M\$; science 145 M\$; impact et adaptation 445 M\$; leadership international 200 M\$; éducation et sensibilisation du public 100 M\$; élaboration des politiques 100 M\$. Le budget de 2005 a octroyé 1,75 G\$ additionnel et a réitéré l'engagement du Gouvernement en matière de changement climatique totalise 6,2 milliards de dollars.

- d'enseignement en ligne par rapport au changement climatique et d'autres appuis visent à encourager les éducateurs à intégrer l'enseignement sur les enjeux concernant le changement climatique dans leur salle de cours.
- Le réseau environnemental des jeunes a créé Co2Zilla.ca, un site Web sur le Défi d'une tonne pour les jeunes. Le réseau a également offert des *mini-subventions* à 20 groupes de jeunes à travers le pays.

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Jouer un rôle de chef de file dans l'établissement d'un lien vers un nouveau régime de changement durable du climat mondial</p>	<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Progrès continu dans la mise en oeuvre internationale des dispositions clés du Protocole de Kyoto.</p> <p>En collaboration avec des partenaires clés, élaborer un nouveau cadre durable du changement climatique international qui inclut tous les pays industrialisés et des pays en développement clés.</p> <p>Accords bilatéraux réalisés avec des pays en développement clés</p>
<p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	<p><i>La recherche, l'analyse, les consultations et les conseils stratégiques sur les moyens d'augmenter la flexibilité et l'inclusion dans l'élaboration d'une entente internationale à long terme</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En février 2005 le Canada a fait l'annonce qu'il serait l'hôte des prochaines négociations sur le changement climatique, CDP-11 et Cdp/MdP-1, au cours desquelles toutes les décisions relatives à la mise en oeuvre du Protocole de Kyoto seront adoptées. De plus, c'est au cours de cette réunion que la communauté internationale entreprendra des discussions au sujet du rôle d'un prochain régime sur le changement climatique après 2012. - La recherche qui a été entreprise sera complétée par de plus amples consultations à l'échelle internationale sur la forme que pourrait adopter le prochain régime sur le changement climatique, et durant lequel le Canada jouera un rôle crucial. Le Canada continue de mobiliser des partenaires clés sur une base bilatérale et multilatérale dans un effort visant à renforcer les synergies entre les pays, à créer des possibilités pour les compagnies canadiennes et à forger une base commune pour les discussions concernant la forme que pourrait adopter le prochain régime sur le changement climatique.
<p><i>Renforcer la coopération internationale avec des partenaires clés</i></p> <p><i>Gestion des relations internationales du Canada sur les changements climatiques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achèvement de la collaboration Canada-Chine sur un projet portant sur le changement climatique. Une initiative sur une période de trois ans (mai 2002 à juin 2005) visant à renforcer la capacité de la Chine à mieux aborder les causes et les répercussions du changement climatique. Les éléments du projet comprennent notamment : sensibilisation, communications nationales, adaptation et répercussions et un mécanisme de développement propre. De plus, des partenariats solides ont été établis et le dialogue par rapport à l'environnement s'est amélioré entre les gouvernements chinois et canadien. - La mise en oeuvre du projet cubain LB-12 sur les hydrocarbures se poursuit, démontrant ainsi les technologies canadiennes en matière de réductions des GES à Cuba, par la création et la mise en place d'installations pour la production de réfrigérateurs verts. - Participation au comité directeur de l'initiative sur l'air pur dans les villes d'Amérique latine, y compris la participation aux discussions multilatérales dans le but de faire progresser les possibilités axées sur la technologie visant à maximiser les réductions des émissions et les technologies relatives à l'air pur. Des plans d'action sur mesure pour les villes ont été élaborés ou améliorés et des ateliers ont eu lieu dans les villes de Lima-Callao, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile et São Paulo. Ces plans continueront à être mis de l'avant. - Discussions continues, qui ont débuté en mars 2005 et qui se poursuivront tout au long de la présidence du Canada à la CdP des Nations Unies (fin prévue pour 2006), en ce qui a trait aux méthodes visant à mobiliser les grands pays en développement et les pays développés n'étant pas parties prenantes du Protocole. - Signatures d'engagements de coopération bilatérale sur le changement climatique avec la Corée du Sud et l'Afrique du Sud. - Tenue régulière de réunions avec la Chine et les E.-U. en vue de la signature d'accords bilatéraux de partenariats en matière de changement climatique. - Le Canada continue de mobiliser des partenaires importants sur une base multilatérale et bilatérale dans un

- Protocole de Kyoto.
- Mise en œuvre de projets d'innovation technique démontrant le potentiel pour les nouvelles technologies à aider le Canada à réaliser ses engagements concernant le changement climatique. Par exemple, dans le cadre du projet pour les plates-formes des carburants de remplacement, les activités comprennent notamment :
 - Finalisation du projet BioMer (plate-forme des carburants de remplacement). Les rapport et compte rendu finaux sont disponibles pour consultation dans les deux langues officielles sur le site Web du projet au : <http://www.biomer.ca/fr/index.html>.
 - Un projet sur les « véhicules propres » sur le canal Lachine a pris forme en collaboration avec Parcs Canada (plate-forme des carburants de remplacement). Des véhicules électriques et hybrides ont été achetés à Montréal.
 - Deux projets de Montréal- véhicules électriques en libre-service et autobus hybrides – pourront être lancés lorsque la participation provinciale sera confirmée. Ces projets fonctionnent dans le cadre du Programme de démonstration en transport urbain de Transport Canada.
 - Réductions des émissions de CO₂ grâce à des projets novateurs en matière de changement climatique, estimées à l'équivalent de plus de 2 000 tonnes pour l'exercice 2004-2005. L'utilisation de cette technologie à l'échelle commerciale pourrait résulter en une réduction de l'équivalent de plusieurs tonnes de CO₂.

Initiative/Programme principal : Aider les Canadiens à faire leur part pour relever le défi posé par les changements climatiques

Résultats attendus :

Les Canadiens participent activement au Défi d'une tonne et aux mesures de réduction des émissions. Les Canadiens tiennent compte de la conservation et de l'efficacité de l'énergie dans leurs décisions par rapport à ce qu'ils consomment et utilisent, ainsi qu'à leur style de vie

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Campagne nationale de marketing dans le but de donner de la visibilité à la question, d'intéresser les Canadiens et de les engager à relever un défi qui consiste à réduire leurs émissions personnelles, et d'appuyer et de relier un vaste éventail d'initiatives locales et régionales
SDD 3.1.4
Établir des partenariats avec des jeunes, des collectivités, le secteur privé et les provinces afin d'encourager, de permettre et de reconnaître les réductions des émissions de GES et de promouvoir l'acceptation par les consommateurs des programmes d'efficacité énergétique

- Le gouvernement du Canada a lancé une campagne sociale de marketing nationale dans le but de mobiliser les Canadiens à relever le Défi d'une tonne. La campagne est à volets multiples et implique autant la promotion que les partenariats avec les communautés, les jeunes, les éducateurs et le secteur privé. Les Canadiens ont bien répondu à l'appel. En effet, 2,4 millions de visites ont été enregistrées sur le site Web, la ligne téléphonique 1-800-O-Canada a reçu 24 000 appels et plus de 900 000 guides du Défi ont été distribués.
- L'apport du secteur privé dans l'expansion de la campagne de sensibilisation du Défi d'une tonne a été démontré par des mesures incitatives et un appui concernant les comportements et les achats des consommateurs. Notamment :
 - La Hbc a élaboré des promotions liées au Défi d'une tonne dans les sections sur l'entretien ménager des magasins La Baie et Zellers à la grandeur du Canada.
 - Home Dépôt a lié les renseignements relatifs au Défi d'une tonne à deux campagnes internes : Coupez court à la pollution et le Programme Au Courant.
 - La Banque Scotia a lancé une campagne de sensibilisation du personnel parmi ses 32 000 employés.
 - Des installations telles que *SaskEnergy* et Hydro-Manitoba mentionnent le Défi d'une tonne à leurs consommateurs dans leurs promotions télévisées, radiophoniques et postales.
 - *Discount Car and Truck Rental* établit un lien avec les renseignements concernant le Défi d'une tonne pour l'utilisation de véhicules hybrides.
 - Quarante et un défis communautaires financés, qui ont été lancés au cours de 2004-2005, sont présentement en cours à la grandeur du pays, impliquant des partenariats au sein de plus de 200 organisations et municipalités.
 - Un forum d'experts dans le domaine de l'éducation offre des conseils sur l'élaboration de matériel

Des mesures à court et à long terme sont mises en œuvre en vue d'aborder les répercussions d'un Arctique qui se réchauffe sur les infrastructures du Nord et sur le mode de vie des Autochtones. Elles visent également à mettre en application des solutions concernant la gestion des ressources en eau pour être en mesure de gérer les risques croissants d'inondations, d'assurer que la planification municipale en matière de réduction des urgences et des catastrophes naturelles aborde les conditions du changement climatique et, finalement, de mettre au point la science et la technologie nécessaires en matière d'adaptation permettant de gérer les espèces envahissantes et les écosystèmes à risque.

Les réalisations importantes de 2004-2005 au sein de chacun des domaines de programmes principaux sont décrites ci-après.

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Mettre en œuvre des réductions à court terme et durables des émissions et fixer des buts à long terme afin de réaliser les réductions des émissions nécessaires pour contrer le changement climatique et débiter les travaux en ce sens</p>	<p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Production et utilisation durables de l'électricité</p> <p>Transport durable</p> <p>Industrie propre et efficiente</p> <p>Villes durables</p>
<p align="center">Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p>	

Coordination et leadership dans les enjeux reliés aux changements climatiques.

Appuyer le développement de systèmes de surveillance, de reddition de comptes et de production de rapports sur les GES, en collaboration avec les partenaires fédéraux, provinciaux, territoriaux et autres, afin de répondre aux besoins nationaux et internationaux en matière de production de rapports, et ce, de manière cohérente

- Élaboration d'un nouveau plan national sur le changement climatique intitulé *Aller de l'avant pour contrer les changements climatiques - Un plan pour honorer notre engagement de Kyoto*. Le plan établit les assises permettant la réalisation de l'engagement que le Ministère a pris envers le Protocole de Kyoto qui consiste en des cibles précises de réduction des émissions provenant de programmes et d'initiatives variés. Pour connaître les détails relatifs au Plan, veuillez consulter l'adresse suivante : <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/francais/>.
- Réalisation de progrès interministériel sur l'élaboration de la politique relative au système de compensations, faisant du système un élément important du Plan du Canada concernant le changement climatique de 2005. Les règlements proposés pour le système de compensation ont été publiés aux fins de consultation en août 2005.
- Continuation de la mise en œuvre conjointe de l'Enveloppe des possibilités (EP) visant le partage des coûts relatifs aux priorités de réduction des émissions avec les provinces et les territoires. Après deux phases de financement, l'EP appuie 29 projets/programmes de réduction des GES fédéraux-provinciaux-territoriaux, pour un montant total d'environ 60 millions de dollars. Il est prévu que ces initiatives d'EP permettront de réaliser des réductions d'environ deux mégatonnes de GES par année tout au long de la période d'engagement envers le Protocole de Kyoto. Tel que souligné dans le Budget de 2005, les EP sont substitués par le Fonds de partenariats.
- Mise en œuvre de la phase 1 de la production de rapports réglementaire sur les GES par les installations avec le lancement du système à guichet unique de production de rapports sur les GES visant à rassembler des données sur les émissions de GES provenant des grands émetteurs finaux (GEF) au cours de 2004. Les objectifs premiers de ce système visent à offrir des détails additionnels à l'Inventaire national de GES, à appuyer l'évaluation de la conformité aux lois portant sur les GES, à fournir au public des données concernant les installations et à appuyer les besoins en renseignements des provinces et territoires. Cette production de rapports au niveau des installations et l'Inventaire national des GES (produit annuellement dans le cadre du Système national) sont des éléments importants en appui à la surveillance, la production de rapports et la reddition de comptes de manière détaillée en ce qui a trait aux GES à l'échelle nationale et internationale.
- Rapport annuel sur l'Inventaire des GES en tant que partie intégrante des engagements liés au CCNUCC et du

carbone et l'utilisation de la séquestration du carbone (qui prévient le carbone d'être libéré dans l'atmosphère ou, s'il a déjà été libéré, de tout simplement le retirer).

Une mesure de succès à court terme réfère aux progrès associés aux engagements du Canada envers le Protocole de Kyoto dans le but de réduire les émissions de GES de 6 pour cent comparativement au taux de 1990 d'ici 2008-2012 (soit de 596 Mt à 560 Mt).

Depuis 1990, les émissions canadiennes de GES ont augmenté de 24 pour cent. De 2002 à 2003, l'augmentation des émissions a été de 3 pour cent, causée principalement par un hiver plus froid que la moyenne, ainsi qu'une augmentation de la production d'électricité, du transport par véhicules et de l'activité minière. En 2003, les Canadiens ont contribué approximativement à l'équivalent en GES de 740 mégatonnes de CO₂ émises dans l'atmosphère, ce qui équivaut à environ 2 pour cent des émissions totales de GES à l'échelle planétaire. L'intensité générale des émissions canadiennes de GES – la quantité de GES émis par unité de l'activité économique – était de 1,2 pour cent plus élevée en 2003 qu'elle ne l'était en 2002. Cependant, l'intensité des émissions au Canada a diminué en moyenne de 1 pour cent par année depuis 1990. Le changement positif récent dans l'intensité des émissions de GES d'année en année est un résultat découlant de l'amélioration de l'efficacité dans certains secteurs économiques.

Les stratégies du Ministère en matière de politiques et de programmes visant à réduire les émissions de GES sont orientées actuellement sur la mise en œuvre du nouveau Plan d'action sur le changement climatique en collaboration avec les provinces, les territoires et les intervenants. Le Ministère a fait des progrès vers l'atteinte de ses cibles, mais plusieurs mesures qui ont été implantées n'ont pas eu suffisamment de temps pour produire des résultats significatifs. L'investissement du Ministère dans l'éducation et la sensibilisation du public a eu des incidences majeures à ce jour – plus de 90 pour cent des Canadiens connaissent l'enjeu et presque 80 pour cent reconnaissent qu'ils peuvent personnellement agir pour contrer le problème et commencent d'ailleurs à prendre des mesures dans le but de réduire leurs émissions (Centre de recherche Décima, 2003). Cependant, l'investissement d'Environnement Canada dans d'autres secteurs (tel que celui des technologies nouvelles et plus propres) nécessitera quelques années avant d'obtenir des succès.

ADAPTATION AU CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

Le Canada doit renforcer sa capacité à élaborer et mettre en œuvre des solutions communautaires, régionales et nationales en matière d'adaptation. Par exemple, la ville d'Ottawa, en collaboration avec Environnement Canada, a récemment appliqué un règlement municipal demandant l'élaboration de mesures d'adaptation pour l'entretien des routes en ce qui a trait aux changements qui surviennent dans les conditions climatiques hivernales. Au même moment, la ville de Toronto a adopté des systèmes d'avertissement et de réponses à la chaleur pour protéger les populations vulnérables contre l'accroissement des risques de mortalité provenant des vagues de chaleur, des autres phénomènes météorologiques et de la faible qualité de l'air. Le nouveau Réseau des scénarios de changement climatique (<http://www.ccsn.ca>) devrait permettre l'amélioration des scénarios climatiques régionaux et nationaux qui sont faits sur mesure pour les décideurs.

ressources en eau, en changeant leurs habitudes de conduite automobile et en utilisant d'autres moyens de transport. Afin d'encourager les Canadiens à atteindre cet objectif, une initiative à long terme d'éducation et de sensibilisation du public a été lancée. Cette initiative vise à renseigner les Canadiens sur la manière dont les choix de consommation de chacun jouent un rôle dans la production des émissions causant le changement climatique. Les partenariats avec les provinces, le secteur privé, les communautés, les ONG, les jeunes et les éducateurs complètent l'initiative nationale axée sur le marché visant à promouvoir une plus grande sensibilisation envers le Défi et d'encourager les Canadiens à le relever.

Le Protocole de Kyoto constitue une première étape importante pour

aborder le changement climatique.

Cependant, un nouvel accord est

nécessaire à plus long terme. Cet

accord devra être signé par tous les

pays industrialisés et par certains

pays en voie de développement. Les

engagements et les échéanciers de

l'accord devront être fondés sur les

changements en matière de

transformation qui sont nécessaires si

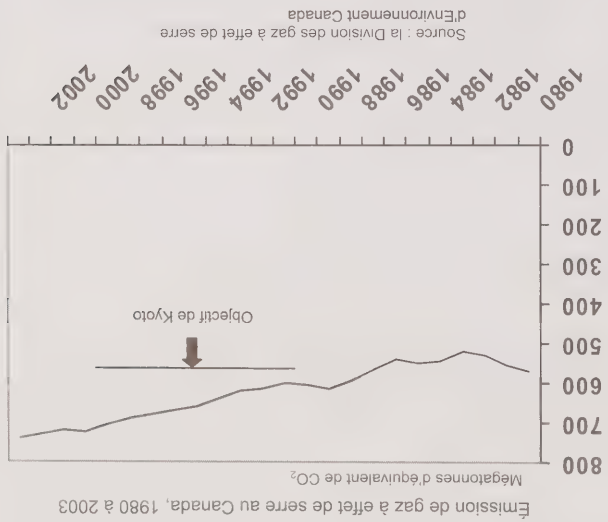
l'on veut parvenir à contrer avec

succès le changement climatique à

long terme. Le Canada s'est engagé à

participer activement dans la solution globale à

long terme.



Faisons-nous des progrès?

Au Canada, l'industrie énergétique et les secteurs des transports constituent les deux plus grandes sources d'émissions provenant des combustibles fossiles, comptant respectivement pour plus d'un quart du total des émissions de GES au Canada en 2003.

La réduction des émissions de GES ralentira le changement climatique et réduira les risques relatifs aux répercussions qu'il entraîne. De façon générale, plus les Canadiens utilisent de l'énergie, plus y il a d'émissions de GES produites et plus les répercussions sont d'envergure sur le changement climatique global. Il existe toutefois trois manières de réduire les émissions de GES, soit : améliorer l'efficacité énergétique, la transition vers une énergie à faible taux ou sans

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Le changement climatique est une priorité pour le gouvernement. Avec la publication du Plan d'action sur le changement climatique : *Aller de l'avant pour contrer les changements climatiques - Un plan pour honorer notre engagement de Kyoto*, Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec d'autres ministères, joue un rôle de leader en ce qui a trait aux efforts du gouvernement canadien en matière de changement climatique. Dans le cadre de ses activités, Environnement Canada collabore avec d'autres ministères dans le but de promouvoir l'intégration des considérations sur le changement climatique dans les programmes connexes. Le Ministère vise également à assurer l'élaboration, l'analyse et l'application coordonnées des politiques.

Environnement Canada a élaboré quatre initiatives ou programmes principaux qui appuient la priorité du changement climatique, soit :

- fixer des objectifs de réduction des émissions à court terme et établir des objectifs à long terme;
- aider les Canadiens à faire leur part pour relever le défi du changement climatique;
- diriger la transition vers un nouveau régime global et viable en matière de changement climatique;
- aborder les enjeux concernant l'adaptation à un climat qui varie.

Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, le Ministère s'est concentré sur l'élaboration d'un nouveau plan d'action national sur le changement climatique qui se fonde sur les étapes positives résultant des efforts précédents déployés dans le cadre du Plan d'action 2000 et du Plan du Canada sur les changements climatiques de 2002. Le nouveau Plan exprime une approche axée sur le marché incluant des outils nouveaux et plus puissants qui établissent les assises des prochaines réductions d'émissions, notamment :

- le nouveau Fonds pour le climat, une institution axée sur le marché permettant l'achat des crédits d'émissions au nom du gouvernement du Canada;
- un Fonds de partenariats ayant pour but de mobiliser les partenaires provinciaux et territoriaux (remplace l'enveloppe des nouvelles possibilités);
- un engagement à travailler en partenariat avec les plus grands émetteurs, c'est-à-dire les quelques 700 compagnies des secteurs du pétrole, du gaz, de l'électricité thermique, des mines et des manufactures qui produisent à elles seules près de la moitié des émissions de GES du Canada, afin d'établir des cibles et d'élaborer des stratégies de réduction des émissions;
- de nouveaux investissements dans les sources d'énergies renouvelables;
- des mesures fiscales novatrices.

En tant que consommateurs, les Canadiens sont responsables pour plus du quart des émissions de GES du Canada. Au cours de 2004, Environnement Canada et Ressources naturelles Canada (RNCAN) ont lancé le Défi d'une tonne, un programme invitant les Canadiens à réduire leurs émissions de GES d'une tonne ou de presque 20 pour cent. Les Canadiens peuvent relever le défi en adoptant des mesures d'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique de leur maison, en réduisant les déchets qui sont envoyés dans les sites d'enfouissement, en utilisant plus efficacement les

terrestre a augmenté considérablement. Le Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC), une organisation internationale comprenant 2000 des plus éminents scientifiques au monde, en est arrivé à la conclusion que la plus grande partie de cette augmentation est causée par les activités humaines et principalement l'augmentation constante de la consommation mondiale des combustibles fossiles tels que le pétrole, le gaz et le charbon qui, une fois brûlés, libèrent tous du dioxyde de carbone.

Même si le dioxyde de carbone et les autres GES sont présents de manière naturelle dans l'atmosphère – et agissent comme une couverture isolante pour la planète sans laquelle il nous serait impossible de survivre – l'augmentation de la concentration de ces gaz accentue cet « effet de serre » naturel. Il en résulte un réchauffement de la planète et un changement climatique à l'échelle mondiale. Les registres sur la température à l'échelle du globe et d'autres données confirment d'ailleurs ces prévisions. Le 20^e siècle a de loin été le plus chaud des derniers mille ans, les années 80 et 90 ont été de loin les décennies les plus chaudes depuis le milieu du 19^e siècle et cette tendance au réchauffement global s'est poursuivie tout au cours de 2004.

Le GIEC prévoit que le réchauffement observé au cours du 20^e siècle se poursuivra et se fera plus rapidement dans les décennies à venir. De plus, le GIEC prévoit que la température moyenne globale augmentera de 1,4 à 5,8 degrés Celsius d'ici l'an 2100. De telles augmentations de la température, ainsi que les changements climatiques qui en découlent, provoqueront des changements significatifs autant au sein des systèmes environnementaux que des systèmes socio-économiques de la planète. En général, plus le changement climatique est grand et rapide, plus ses effets sont néfastes.

Les Canadiens perçoivent déjà les répercussions qui correspondent aux prévisions de la science climatique, notamment : des changements dans la couverture de glace à l'ouest de l'océan Arctique, la fonte du pergélisol dans le Nord, des changements au sein des populations de poissons et de leurs habitudes migratoires, une augmentation dans la fréquence et la gravité des feux de forêts et des infestations d'insectes, des conditions de sécheresse plus longues et la fonte des glaciers dans l'Ouest, ainsi que des changements dans les périodes de floraison des arbres et d'englacement des lacs.

D'autres augmentations sont à prévoir puisque les GES, y compris ceux qui ont déjà été libérés, demeurent dans l'atmosphère pour une longue période de temps. Ainsi, pendant qu'il nous faut réduire nos émissions de GES pour ralentir le changement climatique, les Canadiens doivent s'adapter aux changements qui se produisent déjà dans le climat, ainsi qu'à ceux qui se produiront dans le futur. L'adaptation peut s'effectuer différemment, comme par exemple, en protégeant les édifices du Nord contre la fonte du pergélisol, en plantant des cultures plus résistantes à la sécheresse et gérant mieux les ressources peu abondantes en eau.

Le changement climatique constitue sans aucun doute le plus grand défi à relever en matière de viabilité. En effet, plus de la moitié du produit intérieur brut (PIB) du Canada est touché d'une manière ou d'une autre par le climat et la température. Par conséquent, le changement climatique représente une menace pour la santé des Canadiens, leur qualité de vie et leur sécurité économique.

difficile de relever ce défi en tenant compte du développement de nouvelles technologies et du commerce international. Une priorité importante consiste à travailler encore plus étroitement avec les États-Unis en ce qui concerne la réduction des émissions transfrontalières. Le Ministère continuera de miser sur des financements se rapportant à l'Annexe sur l'ozone dans le but d'assurer les avantages corrélatifs aux autres activités et aux sous-résultats, tels que le

changement climatique.

Le Ministère poursuivra sa lancée en fonction du Programme fédéral concernant les véhicules, les moteurs et les combustibles plus propres. Des règlements routiers étant déjà en place, le Ministère se concentrera à l'achèvement des règlements concernant les moteurs et les véhicules hors route et à la mise en oeuvre des fonctions de conformité, de surveillance et de production de rapports reliés à l'application des règlements routiers.

Des possibilités importantes se dessinent en ce qui a trait à la réglementation intelligente, aux relations fédérales-provinciales et aux autres partenariats. Plus précisément, le Ministère explorera plus en profondeur les possibilités par rapport à l'élaboration éventuelle d'une annexe sur les MP à ajouter à l'Accord Canada-États-Unis sur la qualité de l'air. Un des partenariats clés qui appuient les engagements ayant trait au Programme sur l'air pur et à la réduction des émissions transfrontalières consiste en la Stratégie sur la qualité de l'air transfrontalier Canada-États-Unis rendue publique le 23 juin 2003. Dans le cadre de cette Stratégie, le Ministère poursuivra l'identification des activités de collaboration et l'élaboration de stratégies régionales. Cela lui permettra de prendre des mesures coopératives sur la pollution atmosphérique dans le bassin des Grands Lacs, dans le bassin de Géorgie (Sud de la Colombie-Britannique) et le bassin atmosphérique de Puget Sound, ainsi que d'explorer davantage les échanges de droits d'émission. La Stratégie appuie également les engagements du Ministère à faire progresser les programmes de prévisions de la qualité de l'air et de l'index sur la qualité de l'air permettant de couvrir un plus grand nombre de communautés et de polluants. Environnement Canada collaborera également avec la communauté médicale, les provinces et les ONG à l'élaboration d'un index sur la qualité de l'air axé sur les risques associés à la santé et qui pourra être utilisé à la grandeur du Canada. La collaboration existante concernant l'application des standards pancanadiens sur les MP et l'ozone se poursuivra. De plus, un rapport de cinq ans sur les progrès de la mise en oeuvre des standards y sera ajouté en 2005-2006 et un examen des SPC concernant les dioxines et furanes sera entrepris au cours de l'exercice 2006-2007.

POUR EN SAVOIR DAVANTAGE

Principaux contaminants atmosphériques	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/cac/home_f.cfm
Inventaire national des rejets de polluants (INRP)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/home_f.cfm



Changement climatique

Quels sont les enjeux?

Depuis le commencement de la révolution industrielle, la concentration de GES – plus particulièrement du dioxyde de carbone, du méthane et de l'oxyde nitreux – dans l'atmosphère

Des efforts continus seront nécessaires pour aborder le problème de la pollution qui pourrait résulter de la croissance économique, y compris les émissions atmosphériques. Il devient plus

concernant la production de rapports sur les émissions et aux stratégies sectorielles. coordination des politiques, au développement technologique, à la coordination du travail soutenue autant que possible grâce à l'éducation du public, aux activités de sensibilisation, à la mesures en matière d'environnement, de santé humaine et d'économie. Cette intégration sera continuera également à démontrer les avantages corrélatifs des politiques et des Le Ministère poursuivra l'intégration du programme de l'air pur et du changement climatique. Il 2005 contribueront également à l'atteinte des objectifs visés par le Canada en matière d'air pur. De plus, les nouveaux investissements associés au changement climatique dans le budget de

50 millions de dollars pour le programme au cours des deux prochaines années. L'air pur demeure une priorité absolue pour le gouvernement du Canada. Dans le budget des dépenses de 2005, le gouvernement du Canada a annoncé une affectation additionnelle de

Aller de l'avant

Ozone stratosphérique : Mettre en œuvre un programme sur les substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO) au Canada; aider les pays en développement à respecter leurs obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal

- Le Ministère a participé à trois réunions du Comité exécutif sur les fonds multilatéraux au cours de 2004-2005. Plus de 200 projets ont été étudiés et approuvés afin de retirer progressivement les substances appauvrissant l'ozone dans les pays en voie de développement. Tel que recensé par le Secrétariat des fonds multilatéraux en 2004, 34 828 tonnes de substances appauvrissant l'ozone ont été retirées grâce aux projets des fonds multilatéraux.

- Dans le cadre du Programme canadien de coopération bilatérale du Protocole de Montréal, 12 projets bilatéraux ont été mis en œuvre au cours de 2004-2005. Deux nouveaux projets bilatéraux ont été élaborés. Tous les projets sont mis en œuvre avec succès. Les activités relatives au projet ont changé le comportement des participants en ce qui a trait à l'utilisation des substances appauvrissant l'ozone, menant souvent ainsi à des réductions de la consommation des substances appauvrissant l'ozone dans les pays en voie de développement.

œuvre à l'échelle nationale avec la communauté internationale lors de la première réunion de la Conférence des Parties (CdP-1) en mai 2005. Le Plan sera complété d'ici mai 2006 et les grandes lignes comprennent les intentions du Canada à se conformer à cette entente ayant force obligatoire. Le Plan comprendra également un plan d'action national visant la réduction des POP produits de manière non intentionnelle, tels que les dioxines et les furanes.

- Environnement Canada a également fait progresser des interventions internationales dans le but de contrôler les émissions de mercure, de cadmium et de plomb. Le Protocole sur les métaux lourds de la Convention sur la pollution atmosphérique transfrontalière à longue distance est entré en vigueur en 2003. Environnement Canada dirige la participation du Canada à cette tribune, y compris les préparatifs d'une révision du protocole. En 2003-2004, le Ministère a continué de diriger la participation du Canada au Programme mondial sur le mercure du Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement.

- Le Ministère a également piloté le dossier des SPC sur les émissions de mercure et produits connexes. Il collabore toujours avec les provinces et les territoires à la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie pancanadienne sur les pluies acides après 2000.

- L'étude pilote sur l'échantillonnage atmosphérique passif (GAPS) a été amorcée en décembre 2004 pour surveiller les produits chimiques dans l'environnement, en utilisant des instruments d'échantillonnage ne nécessitant pas d'électricité. Cette étude pilote d'un an a impliqué plus de 50 sites de surveillance du réseau sur tous les continents planétaires et elle est dirigée par Environnement Canada. Les résultats de l'étude GAPS aideront le Canada à respecter ses obligations envers les accords internationaux sur les POP, tels que le Protocole de Stockholm dans le cadre du PNUE (programme des Nations Unies sur l'environnement) et le Protocole sur les POP de la CEE-NU (la commission économique européenne des Nations Unies).

continus pour améliorer les produits d'information de l'INRP et des outils en ligne. Il vise à aider le public à comprendre, à accéder et à interpréter les renseignements inclus dans l'INRP et à utiliser ces informations pour prendre d'importantes décisions relativement à la santé, l'environnement, l'économie, le gouvernement et la qualité de vie.

- Des efforts considérables sont déployés dans le but d'améliorer l'accès aux données du RNSPA, notamment : l'application de représentation cartographique des stations du RNSPA a été mise à jour afin d'inclure tous les polluants observés par le RNSPA, de même que les 20 nouvelles stations;

• L'outil de téléchargement vers le serveur du RNSPA a été complété, permettant ainsi aux agences du RNSPA d'y ajouter facilement leurs données sur la qualité de l'air;

• Les services Web du RNSPA ont été améliorés et peuvent désormais offrir des données et les regrouper ensemble au besoin;

• Le site Web du sommaire des données du RNSPA a été créé pour permettre au public de sélectionner, voir et imprimer le rapport annuel du RNSPA dans un format Web convivial.

- L'accès aux documents au sujet de la *LCPÉ de 1999* a été amélioré par le renforcement du codage du site Web du registre environnemental de la *LCPÉ*. Plus de 250 documents publics sur la *LCPÉ* ont également été ajoutés à la base de données. Ces efforts ont contribué à l'accroissement significatif des visites sur le site Web du Registre : le nombre de visites mensuelles est passé de 30 000 en mars 2004 à 90 000 en avril 2005. (Les visites mensuelles étaient au nombre de 10 000 lors du lancement du site en l'an 2000.) Cet accès accru aide à améliorer la compréhension du public par rapport à la Loi et fait la promotion de la participation du public aux consultations sur la *LCPÉ de 1999*.

Programme national de prévision de la qualité de l'air

- Avec l'ajout de prévisions pour les villes de l'Alberta, de la Saskatchewan et du Manitoba, le programme national de prévision de la qualité de l'air s'étend désormais aux dix provinces et rejoint plus de 75 pour cent des Canadiens.

- Les MP ont été intégrées aux prévisions de la qualité de l'air en Ontario et en C.-B. durant toute l'année 2004.

Résultats attendus :

Initiative/Programme principal : Programme de l'air pur – Autres travaux en cours dans le domaine de l'air – Pluies acides, PAD et ozone stratosphérique

Poursuite du progrès national dans le domaine des pluies acides, des PAD et de l'ozone stratosphérique.

Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Mettre en oeuvre la stratégie pancanadienne des précipitations acides après 2000 et assurer la surveillance de l'écosystème

- Les scientifiques d'Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux et les milieux universitaires, ont complété l'Évaluation scientifique 2004 des dépôts acides au Canada, une synthèse de l'état actuel de la science en ce qui concerne les dépôts acides au Canada. Le Ministère a également entrepris la mobilisation d'autres ministères fédéraux en tant que partenaires lors de la prochaine production d'évaluations scientifiques sur les dépôts acides provenant des pluies et dans l'élaboration de solutions.

- En tant que partie intégrante du Groupe de travail sur les pluies acides du CCME, Environnement Canada a dirigé un examen de cinq ans sur la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie. L'examen a démontré le rôle clé que jouent les activités scientifiques d'Environnement Canada dans la localisation et la déclaration des dépôts acides au Canada.

- Des données provenant du RSAP ont permis de faire des estimations quantitatives sur les dépôts humides, secs et totaux des types de soufre et de nitrogène sur certains sites de mesure à la grandeur du Canada.

Polluants atmosphériques dangereux : appuyer des régimes internationaux de restriction des rejets de polluants organiques persistants et de métaux lourds; mettre en oeuvre des standards pancanadiens pour les émissions de mercure et de ses produits

- En mai 2001, le Canada a signé et ratifié la Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP) – la Convention mondiale sur les POP. Cette Convention vise à réduire et éliminer les sources internationales majeures de ces substances toxiques qui constituent une préoccupation majeure pour tous les Canadiens. La Convention a été signée par 105 pays. Le Canada partagera l'ébauche de son Plan de mise en

<p>gestionnaires du RNSPA travailleront en collaboration et aborderont les questions techniques et administratives qui sont ressorties de la revue annuelle détaillée du RNSPA.</p> <p>- Des données ont été rassemblées sur les sites choisis du RSAP pour un large éventail de polluants additionnels, y compris les substances toxiques de la LCPE, dont : sulfate particulaire, ammonium, nitrate, dioxyde de soufre gazeux et acide nitrique. Plus de 25 000 échantillons de tous les types ont été analysés au cours de 2004-2005 afin de soutenir les initiatives de recherche environnementales canadiennes.</p>	<p>Les Canadiens ont accès à de l'information sur les émissions de polluants atmosphériques</p> <p>- L'inventaire complet des émissions des principaux contaminants atmosphériques (NO_x, COV, MP_{10}, $\text{MP}_{2.5}$, MPT, SO_x, CO) pour l'an 2000 (y compris les tableaux sommaires nationaux, provinciaux et territoriaux) a été publié. Les données sont également disponibles pour les grands centres urbains, les communautés et par code postal. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/cac/pdb/cac/ESummaries_f.cfm)</p> <p>- Les données sur l'INRP de 2003 ont été publiées au printemps 2005 et sont disponibles sur le Web. Ces données comprennent des renseignements sur des émissions particulières de COV provenant, pour la première fois, du secteur des industries pétrolières et gazières en amont, y compris les contaminants atmosphériques (NO_x, COV, MP_{10}, $\text{MP}_{2.5}$, MPT, SO_x, CO). (http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/query/site/location_query_f.cfm)</p>	<p>Faire progresser la science et la modélisation reliées aux matières particulaires pour les inclure dans le programme national de prévision de la qualité de l'air <small>SDD 1.1.3</small></p> <p>- Le RSAP et le RNSPA continuent d'apporter leur soutien aux mesures sur la qualité de l'air en fournissant les renseignements de base nécessaires aux prévisions environnementales et aux prévisions sur la qualité de l'air d'Environnement Canada.</p> <p>- Le modèle sur la qualité de l'air du CHRONOS (Système canadien hémisphérique et régional de l'ozone et des NO_x) a été lancé une fois par jour au dessus de l'Amérique du Nord en tant qu'instrument expérimental et a été utilisé pour appuyer les services de prévisions sur la qualité de l'air pour les Canadiens. Les extraits du modèle au cours de l'exercice financier étaient l'ozone, les $\text{MP}_{2.5}$ et les MP_{10}. Des améliorations ont été apportées au modèle du traitement des renseignements sur les émissions au cours de l'exercice financier et le modèle a été utilisé lors d'une étude internationale sur le terrain et au cours d'une comparaison de modèles.</p> <p>- En 2004, Environnement Canada a également mis en œuvre un modèle neuroimmétique dans la production de prévisions sur la qualité de l'air en Colombie-Britannique en ce qui a trait aux MP_{10} et à l'ozone.</p>	<p>Définir un risque sanitaire pancanadien fondé sur l'indice de qualité de l'air que l'on diffusera lors d'une émission nationale quotidienne sur la prévision de la qualité de l'air, en partenariat avec les milieux médicaux, les ONG et les provinces/territoires <small>SDD 1.1.1</small></p> <p>- Environnement Canada et Santé Canada continuent de diriger le processus d'élaboration multilatéral de l'Index sur la qualité de l'Air (IQA). La formulation de l'Index a été établie en vue de son examen par les domaines de compétences au cours de 2005. Des ateliers sur la santé et des sondages d'opinion ont mené à des recommandations et à l'acceptation de messages sur la protection de la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement à inclure à l'Index.</p>
Initiative/Programme principal : Programme de l'air pur – Participation de la population			
Résultats attendus : Participation des Canadiens à la réduction de la pollution atmosphérique.			
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005			
<p>Les Canadiens prennent des mesures pour réduire la pollution atmosphérique</p> <p>- Appuyer les campagnes de sensibilisation et les activités régionales et communautaires en vue d'aider à rejoindre plus de gens, à s'orienter davantage sur les enjeux nationaux et à avoir un effet sur les actions posées par la population. Par exemple :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La journée de l'air pur • Des plans d'action sur le smog • Le sommet sur le smog • Le Défi transport • La campagne de sensibilisation sur le transport durable de l'Association canadienne du transport urbain <p>- Le portail communautaire de l'INRP a été lancé en avril 2004 comme faisant partie intégrante des efforts</p>			

<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Programme de l'air pur – Surveillance et prévisions de la qualité de l'air</p> <p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Capacité des Canadiens à interpréter l'information sur la qualité de l'air et à être conscient des mesures qu'ils peuvent prendre.</p> <p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p> <p>Information nationale sur la qualité de l'air ambiant</p> <p>- Le PE fédéral-provincial-territorial du RNSPA a été signé par toutes les provinces et tous les territoires. Au cours de la réunion annuelle des gestionnaires du RNSPA à Toronto, les contributions fédérales, provinciales et territoriales au RNSPA ont été présentées et l'ébauche d'un plan de travail collectif a été élaborée. Les</p>	<p>Réduire les émissions des appareils de chauffage résidentiels au bois</p> <p>- Environnement Canada a contribué à l'exercice de la revue de la <i>LCPE</i> (1999) en ce qui concerne l'inclusion d'un amendement permettant l'adoption d'un règlement fédéral sur la vente et la fabrication des appareils de chauffage résidentiel au bois. Toutefois, cet exercice n'est toujours pas complet. L'échéance pour le développement du projet de règlement sur la vente et la fabrication d'appareils de chauffage résidentiel au bois dépend toujours du calendrier de la <i>LCPE</i> (1999).</p> <p>- Un bilan des actions réalisées dans le cadre des normes pancanadiennes sur les particules fines et l'ozone a été déposé et accepté par le JAICC (CCME). Ces actions sont considérées comme étant complètes.</p> <p>- Un rapport incluant les recommandations sur les éléments-clés d'un modèle de règlement sur la vente des appareils de chauffage résidentiel au bois fut complété et soumis au CCME en décembre 2004.</p> <p>- Un modèle de règlement municipal et un document d'accompagnement ont également été élaborés à l'intention des municipalités et soumis au comité de coordination des mesures conjointes du CCME en décembre 2004.</p> <p>- Les éléments d'une campagne de sensibilisation du public sur le chauffage résidentiel au bois furent identifiés et présentés en août 2004. Le rapport du groupe intergouvernemental concernant le programme de sensibilisation fut remis au comité de coordination des mesures conjointes du CCME en octobre 2004.</p> <p>- À la suite du dépôt en avril 2004 de l'étude de faisabilité d'un programme de sensibilisation et de remplacement des appareils de chauffage résidentiel au bois, le groupe de travail intergouvernemental a fait ses recommandations au comité de coordination des mesures conjointes du CCME en septembre 2004. Le rapport au CCME sur le programme d'échange de poêles conventionnels pour des appareils de technologie plus avancée de chauffage résidentiel fut déposé en octobre 2004.</p> <p>Produire et mettre en oeuvre un programme fédéral visant à réduire les émissions de COV provenant de produits de consommation et de produits commerciaux</p> <p>- Le gouvernement du Canada a publié une déclaration d'intention dans la <i>Gazette du Canada</i>, Partie 1, à l'hiver 2004 qui décrivait une série de mesures fédérales visant à réduire les émissions de COV provenant de l'utilisation des produits de consommation et des produits commerciaux. Ces mesures seront mises en oeuvre entre 2004 et 2010 et comprendront un éventail de mesures afin de réaliser des réductions de COV provenant de ce secteur. Les réductions des émissions de COV provenant des produits de consommation et des produits commerciaux représentent un aspect important vers l'atteinte des NPC sur l'ozone et les MP au Canada et il en résultera une amélioration de la qualité de l'air.</p>
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<p>Initiative/Programme principal : Programme de l'air pur – Réduction des émissions des secteurs industriels et autres</p> <p>Résultats attendus : Réduction des émissions de l'industrie et des autres secteurs</p> <p>Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005</p> <p><i>Réduire les émissions des secteurs industriels et autres</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Des consultations sur les protocoles de Surveillance continue des émissions (SCE) pour le secteur de l'électricité ont eu lieu. Les commentaires sont en révision. - Travaux continus à l'élaboration de normes de rendement non réglementaires menant à la réduction des 	<p>répercussions sur la santé et l'environnement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le remplacement d'un vieux véhicule par un nouveau qui émet moins d'émissions a des effets bénéfiques sur la qualité de l'air, soit des réductions de HC, MP, CO, NO_x et CO₂. - Environnement Canada a développé un outil d'analyse permettant de calculer les avantages résultants du retrait de ces véhicules grâce à ces programmes. Le programme national d'analyse concernant le retrait des vieux véhicules en est un qui évalue le total des réductions d'émissions atteint par l'arrêt rapide de l'utilisation des vieux véhicules et de leur remplacement par des nouveaux ou par d'autres moyens de transport. Il calcule les répercussions de chacun des remplacements et rassemble les résultats pour obtenir les bénéfices totaux en matière de réduction d'émissions pour toute la flotte de véhicules qui ont été retirés. - Roulons Vert (cliniques d'analyse d'émissions provenant des véhicules) - Environnement Canada offre le programme Roulons Vert pour informer les conducteurs sur les effets dommageables des émissions produites par les véhicules sur la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement. Le programme vise également à encourager les conducteurs à changer leurs habitudes quant à leurs choix et leurs pratiques personnelles en matière de transport. Au cours de 2004-2005, 47 cliniques ont eu lieu à travers le pays et environ 7000 voitures ont été testées. <p>Réduction des émissions du secteur ferroviaire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Des négociations sont en cours pour renouveler le PE de 1995 avec l'Association des chemins de fer du Canada et harmoniser les normes associées aux émissions des locomotives au Canada avec la U.S. EPA. Le PE initial, qui établit le taux plafond des émissions de NO_x provenant des locomotives à 115 kilotonnes, expire à la fin de 2005. - Environnement Canada et la U.S. EPA travaillent ensemble à réduire les émissions provenant des grands bâtiments. L'objectif visé par cette collaboration est de rédiger une demande pour déclarer la côte Nord-américaine comme étant une zone au sein de laquelle les combustibles de soutes marines à faible teneur en soufre puissent être utilisés. Dans le cas où une analyse révélerait que la demande rencontre les caractéristiques nécessaires, elle serait alors soumise pour fin d'approbation à l'Organisation maritime internationale. <p>Vérification de conformité et enquêtes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avec l'entrée en vigueur d'un bon nombre de lois visant à limiter les émissions produites par les véhicules, les moteurs et les combustibles, le besoin d'administrer ces lois s'est accru. Les demandes individuelles de compagnies pour importer ou produire des véhicules ou des moteurs, de même que les demandes d'exemption à ces lois, requièrent des évaluations légales et techniques. Les lois qui s'appliquent aux petits moteurs et à l'équipement non routier ont fait augmenter le nombre de sociétés réglementées, occasionnant une augmentation des évaluations. - Des tests d'émissions ont été effectués sur des véhicules, des moteurs et de l'équipement afin de confirmer que les produits routiers légers choisis satisfont aux exigences réglementaires de la LCPE de 1999. Au cours de 2004-2005, 66 véhicules légers ont été testés, ainsi que 8 moteurs utilitaires. <p><i>Mesures visant à promouvoir la mise en service rapide de carburants plus propres</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environnement Canada et les Amis de la Terre ont élaboré conjointement un guide pour aider les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et municipaux, ainsi que d'autres organisations, à prendre le leadership en s'approvisionnant en carburant à faible teneur en soufre, le cas échéant. Le Guide d'approvisionnement en carburant à faible teneur en soufre a été publié lors du Sommet annuel de Toronto sur le smog et contient des directives, des études de cas et d'autres renseignements visant à promouvoir l'introduction rapide de carburants propres.
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américains de SO₂ et de NO_x relativement aux dépôts humides et secs dans les sites récepteurs dans l'Est du Canada. De plus, plusieurs simulations de modèles de pluies acides ont été utilisées pour déterminer si des mesures de contrôle additionnelles pourraient résoudre le problème des pluies acides dans l'Est du Canada.

Initiative/Programme principal : Réduction des flux frontaliers de polluants atmosphériques
Résultats attendus : Réduction des flux frontaliers de polluants atmosphériques
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Mettre en oeuvre les engagements pris dans l'Annexe sur l'ozone; publication du rapport d'étape 2004 sur l'Accord Canada-Etats-Unis décrivant les progrès réalisés dans la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord

- En juin 2004, le Canada et les Etats-unis ont réexaminé les progrès concernant la mise en oeuvre des engagements relatifs à l'Annexe sur l'ozone et, avec les intervenants, ont discuté de la réduction attendue des émissions et ils ont déterminé les niveaux de qualité de l'air de l'ozone qui serviront de point de référence pour les prochaines évaluations des progrès vers l'atteinte des standards sur la qualité de l'air de l'ozone au sein des deux pays.
- En novembre 2004, on a publié les rapports d'étapes conjoints sur l'Accord Canada-E.-U. sur la qualité de l'air. Le rapport d'étape de 2004 constitue le septième rapport d'étape biennal produit dans le cadre de l'Accord et le premier rapport à décrire les progrès sur la mise en oeuvre des mesures de réductions des émissions envers lesquelles se sont engagés le Canada et les Etats-Unis dans l'Annexe sur l'ozone.

Collaborer avec les Etats-Unis pour formuler des recommandations à l'intention des gouvernements dans le but de déterminer si d'autres négociations sont recommandées

- Le 17 août 2004, le Ministre Dion et l'administrateur Leavitt de l'Agence américaine de protection de l'environnement (AAPE), ont adopté une recommandation en vue d'étudier la possibilité d'une négociation pour l'ajout d'une annexe à l'Accord sur la qualité de l'air de 1991 permettant d'aborder le problème des MP et les enjeux préoccupants connexes à la pollution atmosphérique, tels que les pluies acides, les brumasses régionales et la visibilité dans les régions frontalières du Canada et des E.-U. Les deux pays entreprendront des discussions pour déterminer si ils sont prêts à négocier l'ajout d'une annexe à l'Accord lors de la réunion annuelle du Comité bilatéral sur la qualité de l'air à la fin de 2005.

Initiative/Programme principal : Programme de l'air pur – Réduction des émissions provenant des véhicules, des moteurs et des carburants
Résultats attendus : Réduction des émissions provenant des véhicules, des moteurs et des carburants.
Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005

Initiative sur les véhicules en service

Programme de réaménagement du transport en commun par autobus

- L'administration centrale d'Environnement Canada offre une contribution de 520 k\$ pour installer des convertisseurs d'oxydation au diesel (COD), un instrument de réaménagement, sur 239 autobus urbains dans 15 villes du Canada. Ce projet pilote a été réalisé en collaboration avec l'Association canadienne de transport urbain. Les COD sont des instruments que l'on installe sur les véhicules lourds en utilisation afin de réduire leurs émissions contribuant au smog. Les COD peuvent réduire les émissions de MP de 20 pour cent, de CO de 40 pour cent et de HC de 50 pour cent. Les COD sont des technologies fiables, économiques et ils sont largement utilisés dans les programmes de réaménagement du Canada et des E.-U.
- La région de l'Ontario a financé un projet pilote visant à installer des COD sur 34 autobus des villes de Sarnia et de Windsor.

Programme de mise à la ferraille de véhicules

- En 2004-2005, Environnement Canada a financé huit programmes de mise à la ferraille de véhicules dans six provinces. La promotion des moyens de transport plus propres, tels que le transport en commun, l'utilisation des vélos ou l'achat de nouvelles voitures à faibles émissions, se fait par l'entremise de ces programmes. Cela s'effectue en offrant aux propriétaires désirant changer leurs véhicules, des mesures incitatives, soit une mesure volontaire entreprise par les individus. La sensibilisation du public est très importante en ce qui a trait aux

d'effectuer un autre examen en 2010.

- Achèvement du Guide pour la détermination de l'atteinte des normes pancanadiennes (GDANP).
- Achèvement du document d'orientation national sur l'amélioration continue (AC) et la protection des régions non polluées (PRNP).

- Elaboration du protocole d'observation.

- Achèvement du troisième sommet annuel national sur l'ozone et les MP (2003).

- Diriger l'élaboration d'un code de pratique pour le secteur de la construction et de la démolition, ainsi que la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de communication et de sensibilisation pour ce secteur.

Continuer d'améliorer l'assise scientifique sur la qualité de l'air

Faits saillants scientifiques dans les laboratoires, sur le terrain et au sein des recherches de modélisation et des évaluations scientifiques

Laboratoires :

- Le laboratoire d'analyse des substances organiques (dans l'édifice du Laboratoire Andrew Thompson, un laboratoire de recherche important) a apporté des analyses scientifiques majeures dans un effort visant à déterminer l'apport de polluants dans les régions des Grands Lacs. Les données analytiques ont été utilisées dans le rapport de 2004 sur l'apport de polluants atmosphériques pour permettre une meilleure compréhension des tendances associées aux polluants pénétrant dans les Grands Lacs.

Terrain :

- Une campagne d'envergure sur le terrain a été lancée à titre de partie intégrante de l'ICARTT (*International Consortium for Atmospheric Research on Transport and Transformation*) dans le but de comprendre le transport et la transformation de la pollution de l'air et de ses répercussions sur les propriétés des nuages. L'étude s'étendait dans l'Atlantique du Nord à partir des E.-U. jusqu'en Europe de l'Ouest.
- En plus des produits chimiques particuliers, des mesures des produits chimiques en aérosol et de l'étendue de leur distribution, des gaz à l'état de trace, de la dynamique et de la microphysique des nuages ont été complétées. Pour la première fois, il a été possible de mesurer la chimie des gouttelettes de nuages en temps réel en utilisant des instruments mixtes.

Modélisation :

- Des améliorations additionnelles ont été apportées à l'AURAMS, un nouveau système unifié de modélisation de la qualité de l'air à l'échelle régionale. La nouvelle version de l'AURAMS fonctionne cinq fois plus rapidement, comprend plusieurs nouveaux processus de représentation et a été utilisée au cours de l'été 2004 afin de produire des prévisions en temps réel de la qualité de l'air pour une étude sur le terrain couvert par le Service météorologique du Canada (SMC).

Evaluations :

- Une évaluation Canada-Etats-Unis portant sur le transport frontalier des particules a été effectuée. Le rapport a été entrepris par le Sous-comité Canada-Etats-Unis de collaboration scientifique, et a été publié en décembre 2004, en soutien de l'accord sur la qualité de l'air qui résume l'état actuel des connaissances concernant le transport transfrontalier des particules et de leurs précurseurs entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis dans une évaluation scientifique.
- Scénarios de modélisation sur la qualité de l'air, des observations et des analyses de données ont offert les assises scientifiques à la production du rapport mixte d'évaluation scientifique sur les MP Canada-E.-U. qui a été publié en décembre 2004. Les renseignements scientifiques du rapport comprennent le classement des concentrations de MP et leur dépôt dans la région frontalière. Les constatations ont révélé qu'il existe une relation importante entre les émissions de MP, les précurseurs de MP et l'accroissement des niveaux de MP au Canada et aux E.-U. Les renseignements présentés dans le rapport serviront à appuyer l'élaboration de prochaines stratégies mixtes dans le cadre d'un annexe sur les MP de l'Accord Canada-E.-U. sur la qualité de l'air.

Pluies acides :

- L'appui scientifique à l'évaluation scientifique de 2004 des dépôts acides au Canada représente une contribution importante. Les éléments scientifiques se sont concentrés sur trois enjeux principaux, soit : (1) établir les niveaux des dépôts humides, secs et totaux dans l'Est du Canada; (2) déterminer si des changements sont survenus dans les dépôts humides au cours des années 90 en tant que résultat des réductions des émissions Nord-américaines de SO_2 ; (3) estimer le pourcentage de contribution de divers secteurs d'émissions Nord-

réglementaire. À l'aide d'un cadre réglementaire déjà en place, le rôle du Ministère pourra inclure des activités reliées à la promotion de la conformité, la surveillance et la production de rapports.

Les réalisations dans le domaine de la surveillance peuvent être mesurées en partie par la participation active des signataires du protocole d'entente (PE) concernant le RNSPA (le PE a été signé par toutes les provinces et tous les territoires au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005). Les contributions fédérales, provinciales et territoriales ont été annoncées au cours de la réunion annuelle des gestionnaires du RNSPA à Toronto durant laquelle l'ébauche d'un plan collectif a été élaborée. Les gestionnaires du RNSPA travailleront ensemble afin d'aborder les enjeux techniques et administratifs qui ressortent de l'examen annuel détaillé du réseau du RNSPA.

L'INRP permet de produire des rapports sur les émissions de plus de 300 polluants atmosphériques provenant d'installations industrielles et commerciales et de les mettre à la disposition des Canadiens. Des modifications ont été récemment apportées à l'INRP, dont l'ajout des substances suivantes : SO₂, NO_x, COV, MP et CO. Ces améliorations, ainsi que l'élimination de l'exemption accordée aux installations pétrolières et gazières en amont et la réduction des seuils relatifs aux déclarations de mercure, de plomb et de plusieurs autres substances toxiques ont augmenté considérablement le volume des renseignements disponibles sur les émissions de polluants atmosphériques. Ces changements devraient porter le nombre d'installations qui produisent des rapports à l'INRP de quelque 2 100 en 1999 à environ 8 000 en 2004. Environnement Canada a également dressé un inventaire exhaustif de toutes les sources, actuelles et futures, d'émissions de polluants atmosphériques (industrie, transport, chauffage, etc.) et l'a rendu public.

Le Ministère continue d'appuyer les mesures internationales en matière de contrôle des émissions de polluants atmosphériques dangereux (PAD). La Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP) est entrée en vigueur le 17 mai 2004. Le Canada a été le premier pays à signer cet accord. Le Ministère a également dirigé la participation du Canada au Programme mondial sur le mercure des Nations Unies pour l'environnement et aux discussions visant l'évaluation de l'efficacité et de l'adéquation des Protocoles sur les POP et les métaux lourds de la CEE. Le Ministère a également contribué à l'élaboration de méthodes d'évaluation des POP potentiels dans le but d'établir des mesures de contrôle éventuel de ces derniers.

Les points saillants de 2004-2005 par rapport au Programme de l'air pur sont décrits dans les tableaux suivants.

Initiative/Programme principal : Programme de l'air pur – standards pancanadiens sur les matières particulaires (MP) et l'ozone.	Résultats attendus : Travailler en partenariat avec les ministères provinciaux et territoriaux de l'Environnement pour atteindre et améliorer les objectifs des standards pancanadiens sur les matières particulaires (MP) et l'ozone.	Activités prévues et points saillants relatifs au rendement 2004-2005	Continuer à diriger les discussions du CCM sur les SPC
- Réexamen complet des sciences de la santé et de l'environnement en ce qui concerne les standards pancanadiens sur l'ozone et les MP _{2.5} . La conclusion en est que les renseignements ne sont pas suffisants pour garantir une fraction assez grande des normes relatives aux MP _{2.5-10} en ce moment, mais on recommande			

L'air et des renseignements opportuns tels que des prévisions sur la qualité de l'air pour les Canadiens. La recherche sur la qualité de l'air vise à améliorer la compréhension de la chimie changeante de l'atmosphère en déployant des efforts pour combler les lacunes des connaissances scientifiques dans ce domaine. La science implique une recherche et un développement axés sur les constituants atmosphériques et leurs caractéristiques.

Environnement Canada a mis sur pied un réseau important de surveillance de la qualité de l'air en collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires. Les éléments clés de l'infrastructure de surveillance se trouvent dans le Réseau national de surveillance de la pollution atmosphérique (RNSPA) comprenant environ 300 sites et au Réseau de surveillance de l'air et des précipitations (RSAP) qui comprend 24 sites. En 2000, le Ministère a attribué 29 millions de dollars sur une période de quatre ans pour mettre à jour les réseaux du RNSPA et du RSAP en y ajoutant 20 autres sites et en modernisant l'équipement de surveillance. L'objectif visé par le Ministère consiste à s'assurer que le Canada détienne la capacité de surveillance nécessaire pour répondre aux exigences relatives aux standards pancanadiens, respecter les accords concernant l'Annexe sur l'ozone, appuyer le Programme national de prévision de la qualité de l'air (PNPQA) et rassembler des données qui orienteront les prochaines mesures visant à réduire les émissions. Finalement, des efforts considérables et continus sont déployés dans le but d'améliorer l'accès aux données du RNSPA pour les Canadiens.

Le Ministère a élaboré l'Inventaire national des rejets de polluants (INRP) offrant ainsi aux Canadiens un accès aux renseignements sur les émissions des principaux polluants atmosphériques provenant d'installations choisies à la grandeur du Canada.

Faisons-nous des progrès?

Le Programme de l'air pur s'est amélioré en matière de qualité de l'air grâce au Programme sur les véhicules, les moteurs et les carburants. D'autres améliorations sont prévues par le biais de la mise en oeuvre, entre autres, des SPC en matière de polluants atmosphériques importants, en collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires.

Le Canada a atteint des résultats considérables dans certains domaines, en ce qui concerne les enjeux relatifs à la qualité de l'air, tels que la gestion des enjeux par rapport à l'air transfrontalier et la gestion des enjeux ayant trait à l'air et qui sont connexes aux cadres réglementaires en matière de transports. Le Ministère continue d'apporter son appui aux provinces et aux territoires pour leur permettre de respecter les obligations nationales et internationales, y compris les SPC sur les matières particulaires (MP), l'ozone et le mercure, puisqu'ils sont responsables, en bout de ligne, du rendement au sein de plusieurs secteurs. Les progrès réalisés en ce qui concerne l'Annexe sur l'ozone de l'Accord sur la qualité de l'air entre le Canada et les États-Unis ont été réexaminés en 2004 et les deux pays sont en voie de respecter leurs engagements.

Le programme fédéral d'une durée de 10 ans concernant les véhicules, les moteurs et les combustibles plus propres (2001) expose un ensemble de mesures liées à la réduction des émissions des véhicules (routiers et hors route), des moteurs et des carburants. Ce programme permettra d'harmoniser de façon significative les besoins du Canada avec les normes rigoureuses de l'Agence des États-Unis pour la protection de l'environnement. Environnement Canada a réalisé des progrès considérables en ce qui a trait à l'application de son programme

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

été, vivre des périodes où la qualité de l'air est inacceptable. Depuis le milieu des années 80, les concentrations, dans l'air urbain, de SO_2 , de NO_x , de composés organiques volatiles et de matières particulaires fines ($\text{MP}_{2.5}$) ont diminué, alors que depuis le milieu des années 90, aucun changement notable dans les concentrations de $\text{MP}_{2.5}$ n'a été observé. Les tendances stables ou à la baisse font contraste avec celles des niveaux saisonniers moyens de l'ozone troposphérique, celui-ci ayant augmenté au cours de la même période. (Voir le tableau précédent)

notamment sur :

- les standards pancanadiens sur les matières particulaires et l'ozone;
- les flux transfrontaliers de pollution atmosphérique;
- les émissions des véhicules, des moteurs et des carburants;
- les émissions des industries principales et des autres secteurs;
- la surveillance et la prévision de la qualité de l'air et la production de rapports sur celle-ci;
- la mobilisation du public.

Environnement Canada travaille en étroite collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires par l'entremise du CCMF pour atteindre les cibles communément approuvées et fixées par les standards pancanadiens (SPC) en matière de qualité de l'air. Le Ministère soutient également la mise en œuvre de programmes d'amélioration continue, de prévention de la pollution et de protection des régions non polluées dans les secteurs où les concentrations ambiantes de substances particulières sont inférieures aux niveaux fixés par les SPC.

À l'échelle internationale, le Canada s'est engagé à réduire les sources transfrontalières de pollution atmosphérique grâce à des ententes internationales telles que l'Accord Canada-États-Unis sur la qualité de l'air et la Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP). L'Accord Canada-États-Unis sur la qualité de l'air de 1991 a été déterminant afin d'attribuer les rôles et les responsabilités relevant de chacun des deux pays par rapport aux enjeux en matière de pluies acides et d'ozone troposphérique. La réponse des deux pays en matière de pluies acides dans les années 80 et au début des années 90 a entraîné une réduction considérable du dioxyde de soufre (SO_2 – émissions responsables des pluies acides). L'Accord, de même que l'Annexe sur l'ozone établie par la suite (en 2000), ont continué à former le cadre de la coopération continue pour les enjeux relatifs à l'air. Environnement Canada se concentre maintenant à la mise en œuvre des engagements en ce qui concerne l'Annexe sur l'ozone d'autres projets sur la qualité de l'air transfrontalier. Le Canada a également des ententes avec la Chine qui appuient les efforts dans le but de réduire le transport des polluants atmosphériques sur de longues distances.

Un des mandats premiers de la science sur la qualité de l'air est d'établir et d'offrir des connaissances, des avis et des données qui sont précis, complets et scientifiques concernant la qualité de l'air. Le programme scientifique sur la qualité de l'air offre un leadership national ainsi que la base scientifique nécessaires à l'élaboration de politiques relatives à la qualité de

2.1.1 Résultat stratégique : Réduction des effets néfastes de l'activité humaine sur l'atmosphère et la qualité de l'air

Qualité de l'air

Quels sont les enjeux?

La qualité de l'air est un enjeu régional et local affecté par l'activité humaine, les conditions météorologiques et la topographie. Elle a un impact sur l'habitat faunique, le rendement agricole, les forêts et la santé des Canadiens. Une meilleure qualité de l'air améliorerait la santé chez les jeunes et les personnes âgées, réduirait l'incidence des maladies respiratoires, le nombre de crises d'asthme chez les enfants, le nombre d'admissions dans les hôpitaux, ainsi que celui des décès prématurés.

Beaucoup de polluants, soit seuls ou combinés avec d'autres, détériorent la qualité de l'air. Lorsqu'ils sont combinés, ces polluants forment le smog (une préoccupation majeure au Canada) qui est constitué principalement d'ozone troposphérique et de particules microscopiques en suspension dans l'air. L'ozone troposphérique et plus de la moitié de la concentration des matières particulaires sont produits par la réaction d'autres polluants atmosphériques appelés gaz précurseurs, qui comprennent les oxydes d'azote (NOx), les composés organiques volatils (COV) et le dioxyde de soufre (SO_2). Ces gaz sont formés principalement par l'activité humaine, comme l'utilisation de

combustibles fossiles pour les véhicules

motorisés, les fondrières, les habitations, les

l'agriculture, les centrales thermiques et

autres industries, sans oublier l'évaporation

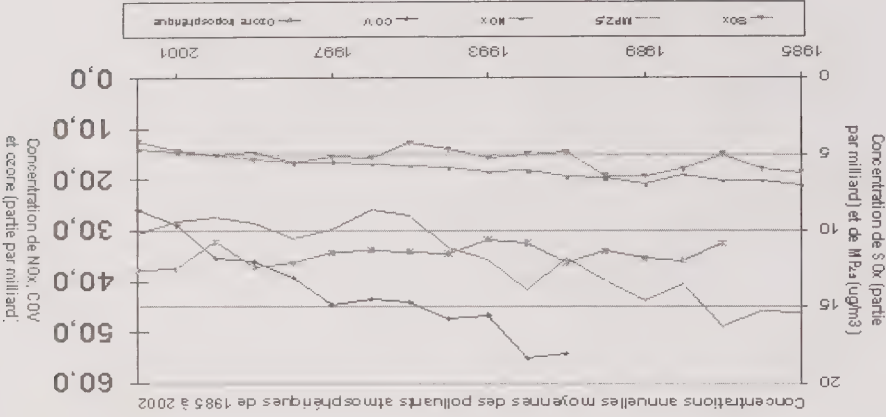
de solvants et les sous-produits des

procédés industriels. Les composés organiques volatils

peuvent toutefois provenir également de sources naturelles, telles que la végétation locale

et le transport routier sur de longues distances font de la région située entre Windsor et Québec celle ayant la pire qualité de l'air au pays, mais beaucoup d'autres régions font face à des problèmes de smog.

Même si les émissions de certains polluants atmosphériques ont diminué dans beaucoup de régions du pays, autant rurales qu'urbaines, de nombreux Canadiens doivent encore, surtout en



Secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain			
Résultat stratégique			
Protéger les Canadiens et leur environnement contre les sources nationales et mondiales de pollution			
Budget principal des dépenses		Dépenses prévues	
273,1		416,5	
Dépenses réelles		389,1	
357,8		1634	
Résultats clés			
Réduction des impacts de l'activité humaine sur l'atmosphère et la qualité de l'air.		Réduire l'impact des substances toxiques et d'autres substances préoccupantes sur la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement.	
Budget principal des dépenses	Dépenses prévues	Dépenses principales des dépenses	Dépenses prévues
114,9	242,7	161,9	201,2
Domaines prioritaires			
Amélioration de la qualité de l'air		Changement climatique	
Substances toxiques			
Résultats intermédiaires			
Substances toxiques			
Qualité de l'air			
Amélioration continue des cibles.			
Réduction de la circulation transfrontalière de la pollution atmosphérique.			
Réduction des émissions des véhicules, des moteurs et des carburants.			
Réduction des émissions industrielles et d'autres secteurs.			
Les Canadiens prennent des mesures pour réduire la pollution atmosphérique.			
Les Canadiens savent interpréter l'information sur la qualité de l'air et sont conscients des répercussions et des mesures qu'ils peuvent prendre.			
Poursuite du progrès national, binationnel et multilatéral dans le domaine des pluies acides, des PAD et de l'ozone stratosphérique.			
Coordination et leadership dans les enjeux liés au changement climatique.			
Les Canadiens participent activement au Défi d'une tonne et aux mesures de réduction des émissions.			
Les Canadiens tiennent compte de la conservation et de l'efficacité de l'énergie dans leurs décisions relatives à ce qu'ils consomment et utilisent, ainsi qu'à leur style de vie.			
Progrès continus dans la mise en oeuvre internationale des dispositions clés du Protocole de Kyoto.			
En collaboration avec des partenaires clés, développer un nouveau cadre international durable du changement climatique international qui inclut tous les pays industrialisés et certains pays en développement.			
Conclure des accords bilatéraux avec certains pays en développement.			
Connaissance des répercussions du changement climatique sur les processus de planification et de développement économique.			
Scénarios et options pour guider la prise de décisions sur l'adaptation dans les domaines vulnérables à un climat changeant.			
Stratégies d'adaptation au climat changeant, particulièrement dans le Nord et dans les municipalités, ainsi que stratégies de gestion de l'eau.			
Initiatives ou programmes principaux			
Qualité de l'air			
Programme de l'air pur			
Pluies acides, PAD et ozone stratosphérique.			
Changement climatique			
Mettre en oeuvre des réductions à court terme des émissions de GES et fixer des buts à long terme; élaborer un plan sur les changements climatiques pour le Canada.			
Aider les Canadiens à faire leur part pour relever le défi posé par le changement climatique; mettre en oeuvre le Défi d'une tonne.			
Jouer un rôle de chef de file dans l'établissement d'un lien vers un nouveau régime de changement durable du climat mondial.			
Aider les Canadiens à s'adapter au changement climatique.			

* Les totaux peuvent différer d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des chiffres.

L'objectif du secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain est de protéger les Canadiens contre les sources de pollution nationales et mondiales en jouant un rôle dans la remise en état du patrimoine naturel ayant souffert de contamination, ainsi que dans la prévention de la pollution. Les résultats clés à atteindre comprennent notamment :

- la réduction des effets néfastes de l'activité humaine sur l'atmosphère et la qualité de l'air; la compréhension, la prévention ou la réduction des menaces posées par les substances toxiques et autres substances préoccupantes sur la santé humaine et environnementale.

Environnement Canada adopte une approche stratégique intégrée en matière de réduction des émissions en mettant en évidence les liens existants entre l'air pur et le changement climatique et en adoptant une approche multi-polluants. Plus particulièrement, le Ministère a entrepris les activités suivantes, en travaillant en collaboration avec les provinces et d'autres partenaires, notamment pour :

- déterminer les menaces exercées par les polluants, leur provenance et les moyens de les contrôler par l'application de principes scientifiques solides;
- élaborer des normes, des lignes directrices et des codes de pratique pour assurer le niveau approprié de protection de la qualité environnementale;
- déterminer et mettre en œuvre les meilleures stratégies pour prévenir ou réduire la pollution;
- administrer et appliquer les lois relatives à la prévention et au contrôle de la pollution au sein des domaines de compétences fédéraux;
- surveiller les taux de contaminants présents dans l'air, l'eau et les sols;
- représenter les intérêts du Canada dans l'élaboration des ententes et accords internationaux visant la réduction de la pollution;
- formuler des conseils et fournir des outils afin de prévenir la pollution et d'appuyer le développement et l'utilisation de technologies écologiques.

Depuis dix ans, on observe des améliorations considérables dans l'environnement du Canada : les concentrations de composés toxiques au sein de certaines espèces sauvages ont diminué et l'on remarque une réduction de la concentration des composés acides dans un grand nombre de lacs. Même si elle préoccupe toujours, la qualité de l'air s'est améliorée dans certaines régions urbaines et les terres agricoles sont maintenant mieux protégées contre l'érosion.

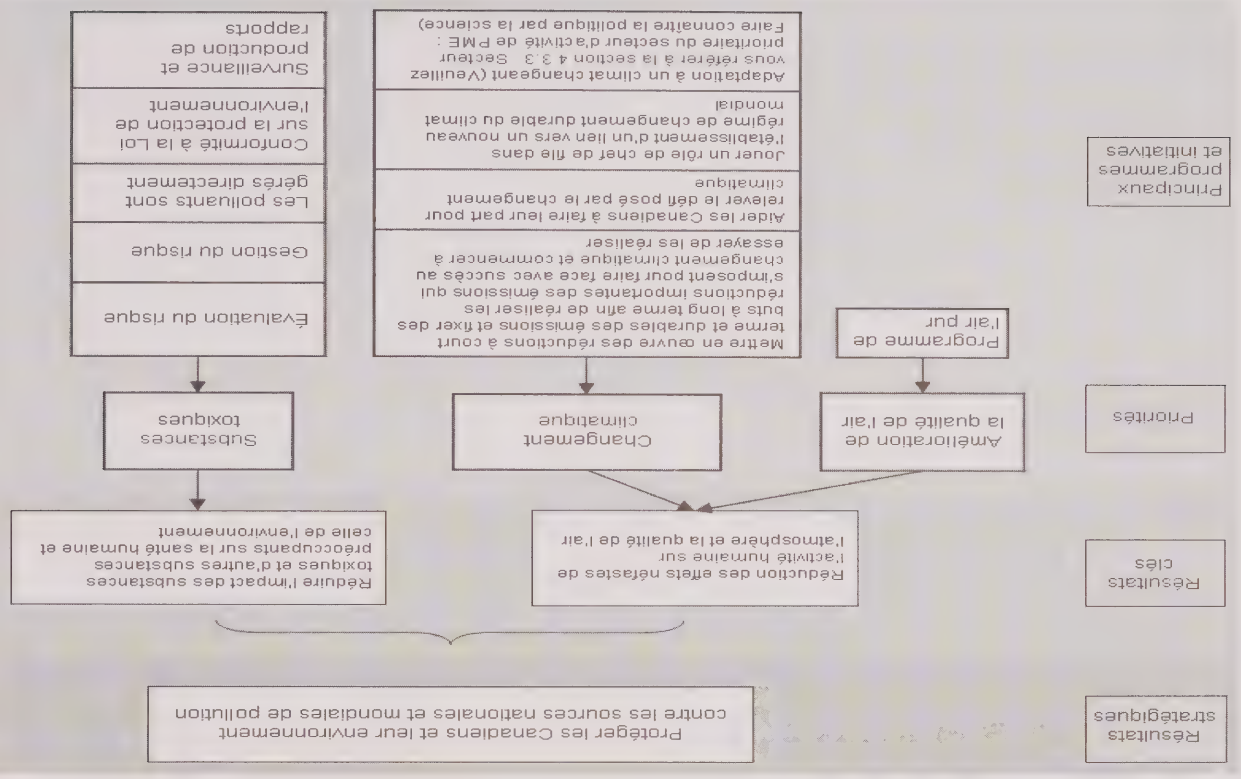
Grâce à la population canadienne, la qualité de l'environnement s'est améliorée depuis les années 70, mais il reste encore d'importants défis à relever. Des polluants provenant de nombreuses sources, et se présentant sous diverses formes, affectent toujours la population canadienne au quotidien. Les effets des pressions qui s'exercent sur l'environnement se font ressentir par la pollution dans l'air que les Canadiens respirent et les substances toxiques présentes dans les aliments et l'eau qu'ils consomment.

Le tableau suivant établit les liens existants entre les résultats à long terme du Ministère et ses activités, ainsi que les résultats intermédiaires et à court terme. La présentation de l'information sur le rendement se fait selon les trois préoccupations prioritaires, soit : le changement climatique, la qualité de l'air et les substances toxiques.

Section 2 : Analyse du rendement par résultat stratégique 2.1 Résultat stratégique : Protéger les Canadiens et leur environnement contre les sources de pollution nationales et mondiales

L'environnement est sous la menace constante d'un grand nombre de facteurs de stress, y compris l'activité industrielle, l'utilisation non viable des terres et l'accroissement de la population. Ces activités entraînent l'augmentation de la pollution de l'air et de l'eau, le changement climatique, ainsi que la disparition de l'habitat. Protéger les Canadiens et leur environnement contre les sources de pollution nationales et mondiales demeure une priorité du gouvernement du Canada.

La qualité environnementale est essentielle à la qualité de vie et à la compétitivité économique à long terme. Elle est essentielle à la santé, au sentiment de mieux-être et à la qualité de vie de la collectivité. Il existe des liens solides entre la pollution de l'air et les problèmes de santé – plus particulièrement chez les personnes âgées, les enfants et chez les gens souffrant de maladies cardiaques et respiratoires. Plusieurs études ont démontré que, à des niveaux observés au Canada, la pollution de l'air peut entraîner un taux plus élevé d'absentéisme, un plus grand nombre de visites dans les urgences, une augmentation des admissions dans les hôpitaux et des décès prématurés.



ANALYSE DU RENDEMENT PAR RÉSULTAT STRATÉGIQUE

SECTION II

Substances toxiques dans l'environnement	—	Lors de l'adoption de la <i>LCPE</i> en 1988, cette liste ne comportait que neuf substances. On en comptait 52 en 2002, et 70 lors de sa dernière mise à jour le 9 mars 2005. Nous disposons de données appariées fiables portant sur 15 substances toxiques et couvrant la période 1995-2000. Dans le cas des rejets sur place de ces 15 substances, on a noté une diminution pour 7, très peu de variations pour 3 et une augmentation pour 5 d'entre elles. Les émissions de mercure dans l'atmosphère ont diminué de 77 pour cent de 1990 à 2000. Les concentrations de polluants organiques persistants (POP) dans la faune varient considérablement d'un animal à l'autre et d'un endroit à l'autre au pays. Les niveaux de contaminants dans les œufs des Cormorans à aigrettes constituent des indicateurs de substances toxiques dans l'environnement. On a observé que la concentration de contaminants dans les œufs des Cormorans à aigrettes a diminué depuis le début des années 1970, la plus grande partie des améliorations ayant été réalisée avant 1990.
La consommation d'eau	—	En 2001, la quantité moyenne d'eau consommée par personne pour usage résidentiel était de 335 litres par jour – une augmentation de 8 litres comparativement au niveau le plus bas en 1996. Ceci constitue une amélioration depuis le dernier recensement en 1999, mais demeure encore loin du niveau le plus bas atteint en 1996 (327 litres par jour).

Légende

- ↑ Tendances à la hausse
- Aucune tendance définie observée en ce moment (à cause du manque de données sur les tendances ou des nombreuses mesures démontrant des tendances opposées)
- ↓ Tendances à la baisse

* Les indicateurs et les renseignements sur l'état de l'environnement ont été extraits de la base d'information sur l'état de l'environnement Canada. (<http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/Francais/default.cfm>)

La science et la surveillance environnementales, constituent une pierre angulaire en matière de détection et de suivi des changements écosystémiques et atmosphériques. Le rapport complémentaire *Indicateurs environnementaux : la série nationale d'indicateurs environnementaux du Canada 2003* présente une courte série de 13 enjeux appuyés par 50 indicateurs importants et qui visent à offrir une vue d'ensemble plus large des tendances environnementales au Canada dans les secteurs d'envergure pour les Canadiens. Un sommaire des tendances des indicateurs contenus dans ce rapport est publié dans le rapport annuel du président du Conseil du Trésor au parlement, soit *Le rendement du Canada*. Le tableau suivant se fonde sur les renseignements contenus dans le rapport et démontre que les tendances relatives à un certain nombre d'enjeux environnementaux connexes aux priorités d'Environnement Canada sont mixtes ou continues, et nécessitent des prises de mesure dans tous les secteurs de la société canadienne.

Le tableau des indicateurs ci-après présente un mélange des états environnementaux et des mesures concernant les pressions environnementales. En général, l'état de l'environnement est une mesure de l'état de l'air, de l'eau, de la terre et des formes de vie. Selon la plupart des évaluations, l'environnement canadien se porte très bien, comparé au reste du monde. Les pressions sur l'environnement correspondent à la mesure des effets des activités humaines qui peuvent nuire à l'environnement ou aux humains à travers leur environnement. Par exemple, les émissions et certains types d'utilisation du sol sont des pressions sur l'environnement. De ce point de vue, le Canada est rarement parmi les plus performants.

En résumé, on constate que l'état de notre environnement est bon mais que nous lui infligeons des contraintes considérables. Le fait est que le Canada, comparé aux autres nations, comprend une population restreinte vivant sur un territoire vaste et bien doté (en termes de ressources naturelles telles que l'eau douce). Cependant, au Canada, les pressions sur l'environnement, par habitant, sont parmi les plus importantes, en particulier en matière d'émissions de GES, de consommation énergétique et d'utilisation résidentielle des ressources en eau.

Tendances des indicateurs environnementaux au Canada*

Les indicateurs	Tendance	Points saillants
Qualité de l'air	—	Concentrations moyennes annuelles dans l'atmosphère urbain, à la grandeur du Canada, de dioxyde de soufre (SO ₂), d'oxydes d'azote (NO _x), de composés organiques volatiles (COV) et de matières particulaires fines (MP _{2,5}) ont toutes diminué depuis le milieu et la fin des années 1980. Les concentrations de matières particulaires (MP _{2,5}) ont augmenté depuis l'an 2000. L'ozone troposphérique, qui avait augmenté depuis le milieu des années 1990, est resté relativement stable entre 2001 et 2003.
Biodiversité	↑	En mai 2005, la situation de 147 espèces en péril a été réévaluée. Parmi celles-ci, la situation de 42 espèces s'est aggravée (28,6 pour cent) tandis que 25 espèces (17 pour cent) ont été reclassées dans une catégorie à moindre risque.
Changements climatiques	↑	Les émissions de GES ont augmenté de 3 pour cent entre 2002 et 2003 et de 24 pour cent depuis 1990. De plus, l'utilisation des énergies secondaires a augmenté de 4 pour cent entre 2002 et 2003, et de 22 pour cent depuis 1990.

- Un nouveau cadre stratégique pour la compétitivité et la durabilité de l'environnement a été approuvé par le comité spécial du Cabinet sur la durabilité et l'environnement; Environnement Canada a lancé un processus de transformation, créé dans le but de permettre au Ministère de mieux remplir son mandat qui est d'assurer la plus grande qualité environnementale pour les Canadiens;
- Un nouveau système de gouvernance a été élaboré. Il offre les structures et les processus nécessaires à la collaboration en matière d'enjeux stratégiques horizontaux et à des prises de décisions éclairées;
- Une nouvelle architecture d'activité de programme a été définie pour présenter plus clairement de quelle manière les activités ministérielles interagissent entre elles et quelle est leur contribution aux objectifs stratégiques, ainsi que d'offrir un outil pour la réorientation des efforts ministériels vers les priorités importantes lorsque nécessaire.
- Des systèmes et des processus de gestion ont été mis en œuvre afin d'assurer la conformité avec les politiques, les règlements et les lois, et afin d'offrir des services complets et équitables, des renseignements opportuns et des avertissements rapides par rapport aux ressources, aux résultats et aux contrôles.
- Un nouveau cadre, intitulé *Une stratégie pour les gens*, a été créé et formera le fondement d'une approche intégrée et systématique pour accroître les efforts collectifs et les talents des employés.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les résultats réalisés par Environnement Canada sur la mise en œuvre de politiques efficaces, de fonctions administratives et de gestion au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, veuillez consulter la section 2.4.

CONCLUSION

Ce rapport présente des renseignements qui correspondent et vont au-delà du rapport *Le rendement du Canada*, qui est déposé au Parlement par le président du Conseil du Trésor. De plus, pour aborder les indicateurs dans des domaines particuliers relatifs à la qualité de l'air, et qui le sont également dans le RPP de 2004-2005 d'Environnement Canada, *Le rendement du Canada* de 2005 a également rassemblé les thèmes concernant l'économie et l'environnement au sein d'un même chapitre, reflétant ainsi l'importance donnée aux liens qui unissent l'économie canadienne et l'environnement naturel. Cela consiste en un changement significatif qui renforce les répercussions des modifications sur le contexte opérationnel global mentionné précédemment.

- Un outil de production a été mis en place dans tous les centres de prévision des tempêtes à la grande échelle. Cet outil permet aux prévisionnistes de se concentrer davantage sur la détermination, la prévision et à l'émission d'avertissements approfondis par rapport aux phénomènes météorologiques violents;

- Trois bureaux nationaux des services (BNS) ont été créés au cours de l'année 2004-2005, soit à Gander (Terre-Neuve, services maritimes), Rimouski (Québec, services médias) et Kelowna (Colombie-Britannique, services de météo routière et pour les secteurs vulnérables à la température);

- La mise en œuvre du réseau de radars Doppler est terminée. Ce réseau constitué de 31 radars couvre 95 pour cent de la population du Canada. Cette technologie augmente la capacité des prévisionnistes à détecter les phénomènes météorologiques violents imminents, plus particulièrement en matière d'orages électriques, de tornades et de crue subite au cours de la saison estivale, et à en prévenir les Canadiens;
- Le Ministère a mis en œuvre un système de mesure du rendement pour permettre le suivi des prévisions et des délais connexes aux avertissements;

- Accroissement de la fiabilité, de la rapidité d'accès et de la précision des renseignements affichés sur le site Web météorologique d'Environnement Canada, grâce à l'amélioration de l'infrastructure et de la maintenance du site. Les visites/sessions ont augmenté de 35 pour cent de 2003-2004 à 2004-2005, soit de 114 millions de visites/sessions à plus de 155 millions;

- Environnement Canada a contribué à la mise au point et à la mise en opération d'un système d'information routière en collaboration avec d'autres organismes fédéraux, les provinces et le secteur privé;
- On a fourni sur le Web des analyses interactives des données historiques, des températures extrêmes et des précipitations pour les périodes et les régions au Canada identifiées par les utilisateurs. Environ 1,7 million de pages Web ont été visitées mensuellement au cours de 2004-2005, une augmentation de 210 pour cent comparativement à 2003-2004.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les résultats réalisés par Environnement Canada sur la réduction des risques causés par les phénomènes météorologiques, les changements environnementaux et d'autres dangers au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, veuillez consulter la section 2.3.

PRIORITÉ 5 – POLITIQUES EFFICACES ET GESTION ET ADMINISTRATION MINISTÉRIELLES

Environnement Canada modifie également sa manière de fonctionner et de gérer pour permettre une meilleure coordination du programme environnemental à la grande échelle et atteindre les objectifs stratégiques qu'il s'est fixés. Le Ministère a concentré ses efforts afin d'effectuer des changements par l'entremise d'un programme de gestion visant tout à la fois à mettre en place les structures et les processus de gestion nécessaires pour atteindre les résultats et exercer un contrôle et une responsabilité.»

Environnement Canada établit une nouvelle architecture de planification qui offre une base plus solide en matière de responsabilisation, de mesure du rendement, de processus décisionnel et d'activités. Les bénéfices de cette approche de planification comprennent particulièrement : un accroissement de la transparence, une amélioration de l'harmonisation stratégique, une clarté des rôles et des responsabilités ainsi qu'un cadre pour la gestion des ressources.

- La Loi sur les espèces en péril (LEP) est entrée entièrement en vigueur le 1^{er} juin 2004. Sur les 91 espèces soumises par la COSEWAPAC en janvier 2004, 73 ont été ajoutées à la liste des espèces en péril de la LEP. Le premier rapport annuel au Parlement sur l'administration de la LEP a été déposé et couvre la période couverte entre juin 2003 et décembre 2004;
 - Le projet de loi C-15, Loi modifiant la Loi de 1994 sur la convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs et la Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement (1999) visant à accroître la capacité du gouvernement à aborder le problème de la pollution marine a reçu la sanction royale le 18 mai 2005;
 - Dans le cadre du Programme d'intendance de l'habitat pour les espèces en péril, on a investi 10 millions de dollars dans 165 projets reliés aux habitats terrestres et aquatiques; Lancement de RésEau, un portail Web pour le partage, la découverte, l'accès et l'utilisation de renseignements sur les ressources en eau provenant des organismes fédéraux, provinciaux, territoriaux et municipaux, du secteur bénévole, de l'industrie, du milieu universitaire et d'autres partenaires;
 - Le Programme national sur les indicateurs de la qualité de l'eau en est à sa première année d'opération;
 - De nouvelles lignes directrices sur la qualité environnementale ont été approuvées par le Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement (CCME);
 - Production de connaissances et de techniques améliorées afin de remettre en état les sites contaminés, d'améliorer les approches municipales de gestion des eaux usées et d'élaborer des pratiques viables relativement aux eaux d'orage urbaines;
 - Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, a joué un rôle important dans la production du document intitulé *De la source au robinet : Guide d'application de l'approche à barrières multiples pour une eau potable saine*, publié en juin 2004 par le CCME.
- (http://www.ccmec.ca/assets/pdf/mba_guidance_doc_f.pdf)
- Pour en savoir davantage sur les résultats réalisés par Environnement Canada sur la conservation de l'environnement naturel du Canada au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, veuillez consulter la section 2.2.
- PRIORITÉ 4 – RÉDUIRE LES RISQUES CAUSÉS PAR LES PHÉNOMÈNES MÉTÉOROLOGIQUES, LES CHANGEMENTS ENVIRONNEMENTAUX ET D'AUTRES DANGERS
- Environnement Canada travaille en partenariat avec d'autres organismes pour tenter d'améliorer la capacité des Canadiens à anticiper, atténuer, résister, s'adapter et à se remettre des phénomènes météorologiques violents et des dangers connexes en améliorant la rapidité, la précision, l'utilité et la satisfaction à l'aide des avertissements. Au cours de la période visée par le présent rapport :
- Cinq nouveaux centres de prévision des tempêtes ont été créés, ainsi qu'un bureau satellite à Winnipeg;
 - Les opérations associées à l'aviation ont été regroupées dans les deux centres météorologiques du Canada pour le secteur de l'aviation, soit celui de l'Est et de l'Ouest (Montréal et Edmonton);

- On a annoncé dans le budget fédéral de 2005 a annoncé l'investissement d'environ 2 milliards de dollars dans des mesures visant à aborder le problème du changement climatique, y compris 1 milliard de dollars sur une période de cinq ans pour le Fonds pour le climat et 250 millions de dollars pour la création d'un Fonds de partenariat pour les initiatives fédérales-provinciales-territoriales;
- Le Protocole de Kyoto est entré en vigueur en février 2005. Le Premier ministre a annoncé que le Canada sera l'hôte de la 11^e Conférence des Parties (COP-11) à la Convention-cadre des Nations-Unies sur le changement climatique qui se tiendra du 28 novembre au 9 décembre 2005;
- La première phase du Projet vert a été lancée le 13 avril 2005 avec la publication *Aller de l'avant pour contre les changements climatiques : Un plan pour honorer notre engagement de Kyoto*. Le Plan présente des mesures permettant au Canada de respecter ses engagements envers le Protocole de Kyoto, tout en intégrant les considérations par rapport au changement climatique dans la prise de décisions quotidiennes des Canadiens et en améliorant la compétitivité du Canada au sein d'une économie fondée sur le développement durable;
- Environnement Canada et Ressources naturelles Canada ont procédé conjointement en 2004 au lancement du Défi d'une tonne pour encourager les Canadiens à réduire leurs émissions de GES d'une tonne ou d'environ 20 pour cent en adoptant des mesures d'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique dans leurs maisons, en réduisant la quantité de déchets qui sont envoyés dans les sites d'enfouissement, en utilisant les ressources en eau plus efficacement, en limitant l'utilisation de leur automobile et en encourageant à d'autres moyens de transport.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les résultats réalisés par Environnement Canada en ce qui concerne aller de l'avant dans le domaine du changement climatique au cours de 2004-2005, veuillez consulter la section 2.1.

PRIORITÉ 3 – CONSERVER L'ENVIRONNEMENT NATUREL DU CANADA

Environnement Canada continue de définir et de promouvoir un programme sur le patrimoine naturel en encourageant la conservation, la protection et l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles. Au cours de la période visée par le présent rapport :

- Les ministres fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux de la Faune, des Pêches, de l'Exploitation forestière et de l'Aquaculture se sont entendus en vue de collaborer à l'élaboration d'un cadre de mise en œuvre axé sur les résultats pour la Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité;
- Les ministres ont approuvé une Stratégie canadienne pour les espèces exotiques envahissantes. Le budget de 2005 a alloué aux ministères et organismes fédéraux une somme de 85 millions de dollars, répartie sur une période de cinq ans, permettant ainsi d'entreprendre la mise en œuvre de la stratégie;
- Le gouvernement du Canada a annoncé son engagement à aller de l'avant en ce qui concerne un Plan d'action pour les océans dans le discours du Trône d'octobre 2004. Cet engagement a été renforcé grâce à l'affectation de 28 millions de dollars, sur une période de deux ans, dans le budget fédéral de 2005 pour la mise en œuvre de la première phase du Plan;

- Environnement Canada a pris des décisions concernant le classement préliminaire d'environ 21 000 des 23 000 substances prévues pour juillet 2005. Le Ministère et Santé Canada ont également évalué les déclarations concernant 768 nouvelles substances;
- Le Ministère a coordonné la gestion du Plan d'action sur les sites contaminés fédéraux (PASCF), en collaboration avec le Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor, en examinant les propositions et en approuvant le financement de mesures rapides visant 55 sites fédéraux hautement prioritaires et pour l'évaluation de 242 autres sites. Grâce à la mise à contribution des ressources allouées sur une période de dix ans dans le budget de 2004, tous les sites fédéraux seront évalués, des mesures correctives ou de gestion des risques seront prises et les passifs financiers connexes seront efficacement.
- De nouvelles initiatives réglementaires ont été mises de l'avant, y compris le projet de loi C-15, *Loi modifiant la Loi de 1994 sur la convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs et la Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement (1999)*, qui a reçu la sanction royale le 18 mai 2005 et le *Règlement sur l'exportation et l'importation des matériaux dangereux* qui est entré en vigueur le 1^{er} novembre 2005.
- On a procédé à une évaluation de la *LCPÉ de 1999* et les conclusions de cette évaluation révèlent notamment que :
 - Environnement Canada s'acquitte de ses obligations en vertu de la *LCPÉ de 1999*.
 - Les réalisations d'Environnement Canada sont appréciables dans la plupart des secteurs des programmes.
 - Le plein potentiel de la *LCPÉ de 1999* n'a pas encore été atteint.
- En 2004, la quantité de rapports ministériels sur la durabilité produits par les compagnies canadiennes et internationales a augmenté de 75 pour cent depuis 2001, dépassant ainsi l'objectif d'une augmentation de 50 pour cent fixé par le Ministère.
- Amélioration de l'accès public aux renseignements ayant trait aux substances toxiques, par l'entremise du registre environnemental de la *LCPÉ*. Le nombre d'utilisateurs mensuels du registre est passé de 30 000 en mars 2004 à 90 000 en avril 2005. Plus de 250 documents publics concernant la *LCPÉ* ont été ajoutés à la base de données au cours de la même période.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les résultats obtenus par Environnement Canada relativement à la réduction des répercussions de la pollution sur la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, veuillez consulter la section 2.1.

PRIORITÉ 2 – ALLER DE L'AVANT DANS LE DOMAINE DU CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

Aborder la question du changement climatique est un élément important pour la compétitivité du Canada et pour la santé et la sécurité des Canadiens. La réalisation d'objectifs à court et à long terme de réduction durable des émissions en vue d'aborder avec succès le changement climatique et d'entreprendre les efforts en ce sens, accélérera le virage vers la viabilité. Au cours de la période visée par le présent rapport :

- Le discours du Trône d'octobre 2004 a réitéré les engagements du Canada envers le Protocole de Kyoto de manière à produire des résultats durables et à long terme tout en conservant une économie forte et croissante;

- Conserver l'environnement naturel du Canada;
 - Réduire les risques causés par les phénomènes météorologiques, les changements environnementaux et d'autres dangers;
 - Mettre en œuvre des politiques, une gestion et une administration ministérielles efficaces.
- La section suivante présente un résumé du rendement ministériel dans ces domaines. Pour en savoir davantage sur les résultats réalisés par Environnement Canada au cours de 2004-2005, veuillez consulter la section 2.

PRIORITÉ 1 – RÉDUIRE LES RÉPERCUSSIONS DE LA POLLUTION SUR LA SANTÉ ET L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Air pur

Environnement Canada ne cesse de concentrer ses efforts sur la mise en œuvre du Programme fédéral de l'air pur qui est d'une durée de dix ans. En plus de l'affectation de 120 millions de dollars en 2001, Environnement Canada s'est vu octroyé 40 millions de dollars, sur une période de deux ans, dans le budget de 2003, ainsi que 15 millions de dollars dans le budget de 2004. Les ressources obtenues en 2004 sont destinées à la réalisation de l'engagement, cité dans le discours du Trône, qui consiste à mobiliser les États-Unis en ce qui concerne les enjeux transfrontaliers. Au cours de la période visée par le présent rapport :

- Les progrès en ce qui a trait à l'Annexe sur l'ozone de l'Accord Canada-E.-U. sur la qualité de l'air ont été examinés et les deux pays semblent être en mesure de respecter leurs engagements;
- Le Canada a réalisé des progrès considérables dans la mise en œuvre de son cadre réglementaire visant des véhicules, des moteurs et des carburants plus propres;
- Les prévisions sur la qualité de l'air sont désormais accessibles dans toutes les provinces, respectant ainsi l'engagement de 2001 du gouvernement qui consistait à mettre en place un programme national de prévisions de la qualité de l'air et du smog avant la fin de 2004;

- L'Inventaire national de rejet des polluants (INRP) inclut dorénavant des renseignements sur les caractéristiques des polluants atmosphériques, un plus grand nombre de rapports sur le mercure et des renseignements sur les industries pétrolières et gazières en amont, menant par le fait même à un accroissement considérable des renseignements disponibles sur les émissions de polluants atmosphériques. Le nombre d'installations qui produisent des rapports pour l'INRP est passé de 2 100 en 1999 à plus de 8 000 en 2004.

Substances toxiques et autres polluants

Dans le budget de 2003, Environnement Canada a reçu 75 millions de dollars, sur une période de deux ans, permettant de préserver la capacité du Ministère à évaluer et à gérer les substances toxiques, en collaboration avec Santé Canada. Cet investissement permet à Environnement Canada de respecter ses obligations en vertu de la *Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement de 1999 (LCPE de 1999)*. Dans le budget de 2004, le gouvernement a investi 4 milliards de dollars sur une période de 10 ans, dans le but d'accélérer le processus de remise en état des sites contaminés. Au cours de la période visée par le présent rapport :

- Réduire les incidences de la pollution sur la santé et l'environnement;
- Aller de l'avant dans le domaine du changement climatique;

principales, soit :

Le RPP de 2004-2005 d'Environnement Canada identifie cinq priorités ministérielles

considérations environnementales dans le processus décisionnel du gouvernement.

que la publication *Aller de l'avant pour contre les changements climatiques : Un plan pour honorer notre engagement de Kyoto* sont des étapes importantes pour l'intégration des de l'exercice 2004-2005. L'orientation environnementale du budget fédéral de 2005, de même Les travaux d'Environnement Canada se sont traduits par des réalisations importantes au cours

PROGRÈS ET FAITS SAILLANTS RELATIFS AU RENDEMENT

- réduire l'exposition des Canadiens à des substances toxiques.
- diriger les évaluations du risque sur la santé et les recherches et dont l'objectif est de 90 millions de dollars additionnels, répartis sur une période de cinq ans, permettront de l'Atlantique;
- annuellement dans le but de décourager la surpêche étrangère dans le nord-ouest de plan d'action pour la compétitivité et la durabilité des océans et 15 millions de dollars
- 28 millions de dollars, sur une période de deux ans, contribueront à l'élaboration d'un espèces exotiques envahissantes telles que la lamproie;
- 125 millions de dollars, sur une période de cinq ans, serviront à améliorer l'intégrité écologique des écosystèmes des Grands Lacs et à minimiser les risques posés par les
- améliorer l'infrastructure publique dans les parcs nationaux du Canada;
- 269 millions de dollars, sur une période de cinq ans, pour rétablir l'intégrité écologique et

nationaux, notamment :

Protéger l'environnement naturel du Canada, y compris les Grands Lacs, les océans et les parcs

- investir plus de la moitié de leur financement dans les infrastructures durables.
- l'infrastructure stratégique et le Fonds sur l'infrastructure municipale rurale, qui le renouvellement des programmes d'infrastructures, tels que le Fonds canadien sur communautaires de production énergétique;
- municipales tels que le transport en commun, les ressources en eau et les systèmes rapportées par les taxes fédérales sur l'essence pour des projets d'infrastructures
- l'équivalent de 5 milliards de dollars, sur une période de cinq ans, provenant des recettes le développement des friches industrielles;
- de dollars seront utilisés pour venir en aide aux communautés et permettre le nettoyage et 300 millions de dollars seront alloués pour les Fonds municipaux verts, dont 150 millions

Investir dans l'infrastructure publique afin de promouvoir une utilisation plus efficace de l'énergie, ainsi que la remise en état des friches industrielles, notamment :

- Accroître le taux de déduction pour amortissement (DPA) de 30 à 50 pour cent pour les formes d'énergies écologiques et élargir les mesures d'encouragement pour y inclure les systèmes de production énergétique et de gaz biologiques de quartier.

Renforcer les mesures fiscales existantes pour encourager les entreprises canadiennes à investir de façon plus efficace dans la production d'énergies renouvelables, notamment :

Un système de gouvernance ministériel efficace est essentiel à la transformation globale d'Environnement Canada. Ce nouveau système est fondé sur l'établissement des structures et des processus nécessaires à la collaboration dans le contexte des enjeux stratégiques horizontaux et aux prises de décisions éclairées. Une organisation axée sur l'équipe, structurée selon les priorités du CCDE et dirigée par des conseils composés de sous-ministres adjoints et de directeurs généraux régionaux, renforce le travail de collaboration et l'approche « d'un seul organisme » nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs du CCDE.

Cadre de planification

Même si le présent RMR est structuré selon les secteurs d'activité et les résultats mentionnés dans le RPP de 2004-2005, le Ministère réorganise actuellement ses ressources et ses activités selon une nouvelle architecture d'activité de programme (AAP). Cette dernière, qui se reflètera dans le RPP de 2006-2007 d'Environnement Canada, permet au Ministère de mieux comprendre de quelle façon ses activités interagissent entre elles et leurs contributions à l'atteinte des objectifs stratégiques majeurs d'Environnement Canada. L'architecture offre également un nouvel outil d'une importance considérable aux cadres de direction pour la réorientation des efforts ministériels en fonction des priorités principales lorsque cela s'avère nécessaire. Le Ministère cherchera également à établir des liens entre l'AAP et d'autres activités axées sur l'environnement dans tout le gouvernement fédéral, afin de mieux gérer la totalité des efforts déployés par l'ensemble des ministères pour faire face aux enjeux environnementaux.

Budget de 2005

Grâce au budget de 2005, le Projet vert poursuit ses progrès dans le cadre de mesures existantes, totalisant un investissement de 5,2 milliards de dollars, sur cinq ans, pour soutenir la viabilité de l'environnement, soit :

Aborder le changement climatique en faisant la promotion de la réduction des émissions de GES et en encourageant le développement de technologies environnementales, notamment :

- 1 milliard de dollars, sur une période de cinq ans, alloué au Fonds pour le climat qui sera utilisé pour encourager les projets et les mesures économiques qui réduisent les émissions de GES;
- 250 millions de dollars serviront à créer un Fonds de partenariat pour les projets qui se réalisent plus facilement grâce à la collaboration entre le gouvernement fédéral, les provinces et les territoires;
- 225 millions de dollars, étalés sur une période de cinq ans, permettront de quadrupler le nombre de maisons rénovées dans le cadre du Programme de subventions pour la rénovation énergétique des maisons;
- 200 millions de dollars, sur une période de cinq ans, contribueront à l'élaboration d'une stratégie scientifique et technologique relative à l'énergie durable;
- 200 millions de dollars, répartis sur une période de cinq ans, afin de stimuler davantage l'utilisation de l'énergie éolienne grâce au programme d'Encouragement à la production d'énergie éolienne (EPÉÉ) et 97 millions de dollars, sur une période de cinq ans, serviront à la création d'un nouveau programme d'Encouragement à la production d'énergie renouvelable en vue d'inciter à l'utilisation d'autres technologies d'énergies renouvelables telles que les petites centrales hydroélectriques, la biomasse et les gaz d'enfouissement.

basées sur la science, et collaborent avec l'industrie et ses autres partenaires de façon à tenir compte des réalités du monde des affaires.

2. Une **information** de meilleure qualité grâce à l'amélioration des méthodes de collecte, d'analyse et de mise en commun de l'information qui est destinée aux décideurs en vue d'une prise de décisions éclairée et d'une attribution claire des responsabilités.
3. Des **régimes de promotion du rendement et de mise en application**, y compris le recours aux incitatifs commerciaux et aux mesures réglementaires, ainsi qu'à des règlements qui sont prévisibles, justes, opérant selon un modèle de guichet unique, afin d'encourager l'industrie à mieux performer sur le plan environnemental et de promouvoir sa compétitivité.

4. Une **approche nationale intégrée en matière de science et technologie**, axée sur les priorités principales, qui est reliée aux besoins du marché, appliquée dans le contexte d'un partenariat entre les milieux universitaires, les organisations non gouvernementales, l'industrie et les gouvernements. Celle-ci est essentielle à l'amélioration de notre compréhension et à la mise en œuvre de solutions en ce qui concerne les changements qui se produisent dans notre environnement naturel.

5. Une **stratégie efficace en matière d'éducation et de mobilisation** permettant aux Canadiens de détenir les renseignements nécessaires pour faire des choix éclairés et pour être en mesure de prendre des décisions viables constitue un élément clé pour atteindre la viabilité au Canada.

Transformer le cadre de gestion d'Environnement Canada

Il est crucial de transformer notre façon de faire pour permettre à Environnement Canada de coordonner le programme environnemental du gouvernement, soit le Projet vert, et réaliser les objectifs de ce dernier grâce au CCDE. Le Ministère doit commencer à intégrer en « un seul organisme » les politiques, les programmes et les structures de gestion pour pouvoir travailler de façon uniforme avec d'autres ministères fédéraux, d'autres gouvernements et le secteur privé.

Il est essentiel de mettre en œuvre l'approche « d'un seul organisme » au sein d'Environnement Canada en vue d'optimiser les ressources pour les Canadiens. À cette fin, le Ministère devra atteindre l'excellence dans tous ses secteurs d'activité, en procédant notamment à :

- la délimitation précise des attentes en matière de responsabilisation et de reddition de comptes;
- la mise sur pied de mécanismes décisionnels efficaces, où les décisions sont fondées sur la connaissance de l'ensemble des facteurs dont il faut tenir compte;
- l'implantation de processus détaillés de planification et d'établissement des priorités, où l'utilisation des ressources est transparente et liée à des résultats vérifiables;
- la prestation conforme, efficace et efficiente de programmes et de services aux clients; l'établissement de structures de gouvernance qui font la promotion d'une organisation souple axée sur l'équipe et qui anticipent et répondent aux priorités changeantes du gouvernement, ainsi qu'aux besoins du client.

Mettre au point un nouveau programme national en matière d'environnement

Le Projet vert constitue la vision environnementale détaillée du gouvernement du Canada en répondant à cette transformation globale. Le projet reconnaît que les approches du Canada en matière de viabilité environnementale peuvent être améliorées grâce à une meilleure intégration, une meilleure conformité, une collaboration plus productive avec les intervenant clés et des politiques environnementales qui intègrent les principes économiques de base, ainsi que les principes d'affaire. Le Projet vert permet d'assurer que la stratégie économique et les politiques environnementales du Canada sont orientées de la même manière. Il permet également de réaliser l'engagement du gouvernement présenté dans le discours du Trône d'octobre 2004 consistant à « veiller, en collaboration avec ses partenaires, à intégrer systématiquement le développement durable dans les processus décisionnels. »

Environnement Canada est responsable de l'élaboration d'un Cadre pour la compétitivité et la durabilité de l'environnement (CCDE) qui orientera la mise en œuvre du Projet vert à la grandeur du gouvernement. La vision du CCDE consiste à maximiser le plus haut niveau de qualité environnementale pour améliorer la santé et le mieux-être des Canadiens, préserver l'environnement naturel du Canada et accroître la compétitivité du pays à long terme. Environnement Canada s'engage à collaborer avec d'autres ministères et organismes fédéraux, les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, l'industrie, les peuples autochtones et des intervenants clés pour réaliser cette vision. Le CCDE vise à établir des objectifs nationaux à long terme en matière d'environnement et de santé, et à adopter une approche intégrée pour relever tous les défis liés au développement durable, notamment : le changement climatique, la salubrité de l'air et de l'eau, l'utilisation des terres et de l'habitat, et la biodiversité.

Le CCDE établit trois objectifs stratégiques prioritaires que doit atteindre l'ensemble du Canada :

- *Améliorer la sécurité et le mieux-être des Canadiens* : protéger les Canadiens contre les dangers qui peuvent se présenter par l'entremise de l'environnement ou contre les phénomènes météorologiques violents et contribuer ainsi aux objectifs par rapport à l'amélioration de la santé, à la diminution des coûts des soins de santé et à l'accroissement de la sûreté et de la sécurité de la population.
- *Préserver notre environnement naturel* : protéger, conserver et restaurer les écosystèmes du Canada pour garantir la plus grande qualité environnementale possible et l'accès au capital naturel du Canada pour les générations à venir.
- *Accroître notre compétitivité à long terme* : favoriser les approches viables en matière de développement économique pour accroître la productivité, l'efficacité et l'utilisation durables de l'énergie.

Adopter de nouvelles approches pour atteindre les objectifs stratégiques d'Environnement Canada

Le Ministère s'affaire actuellement à établir cinq éléments opérationnels clés afin de déterminer comment les gouvernements, l'industrie, les villes et la population établissent et atteignent les objectifs stratégiques du CCDE. Ces **cinq piliers** sont reliés et interdépendants.

1. Un nouveau modèle de **processus décisionnel** pour les gouvernements, l'industrie et les principaux intervenants, qui tient compte de leur responsabilité partagée d'atteindre des objectifs environnementaux ambitieux, où les gouvernements établissent des attentes claires,

1.4 Rendement global du Ministère

CONTEXTE OPÉRATIONNEL

Des changements se sont produits dans le contexte opérationnel d'Environnement Canada depuis le dépôt du RPP de 2004-2005 du Ministère. Ces changements sont décrits dans le RPP de 2005-2006 du Ministère et sont réexaminés dans le présent rapport.

Le gouvernement veut faire du Canada un chef de file mondial en matière de durabilité de l'environnement et cette volonté se manifeste dans un programme ambitieux qui reconnaît notamment que :

- la durabilité de l'environnement joue un rôle de plus en plus crucial dans l'amélioration de notre qualité de vie;
- les liens entre l'environnement et la compétitivité de l'économie guident les changements au sein de l'économie globale;
- les pays qui réussiront à établir des liens solides entre l'environnement et l'économie en retireront un avantage économique important;
- le Canada doit s'affirmer comme chef de file de la nouvelle révolution industrielle, celle de la durabilité de l'économie, comme il l'a fait pour toutes les révolutions industrielles antérieures.

Le lien évident qui existe entre les considérations environnementales et la compétitivité économique oriente la transformation du fonctionnement de l'économie globale. Nous percevons de plus en plus les signes de ce qui ne peut être qu'une nouvelle révolution industrielle, où l'environnement est un élément moteur de créativité, d'innovation et de compétitivité à l'échelle planétaire. Les pays qui n'intègrent pas simultanément les facteurs environnementaux et économiques ne pourront améliorer, ou même maintenir, la qualité de vie de leur population.

Dans le nouveau modèle de compétitivité, la croissance économique soutenue à long terme inclut l'adaptation et passe par une approche intégrée et à long terme en matière de durabilité. La réussite de cette croissance économique dépend de la mobilisation de la population, de l'industrie et des gouvernements. En fait, comme les consommateurs sont de plus en plus conscients des incidences de la dégradation de l'environnement sur leur santé et leur mieux-être, ils sont plus nombreux à exiger que les entreprises mettent en oeuvre des pratiques durables.

Cette transformation peut se faire ressentir à travers la société. Par exemple, les citoyens demandent plus de mesures visant la protection de l'environnement, les consommateurs exercent des pressions sur les entreprises pour que ces dernières répondent à leur choix environnemental et les investisseurs demandent aux entreprises de fournir les renseignements nécessaires à l'évaluation des risques environnementaux. Les grandes entreprises se plient à ces demandes du marché et en retirent des avantages en bout de ligne. Les gouvernements répondent également à cette transformation. En effet, les pays industrialisés comprennent que la viabilité et les enjeux environnementaux sont désormais de première importance dans la prise de décision économique.

Sommaire du rendement relativement aux résultats stratégiques, aux priorités et aux engagements du Ministère

Résultats stratégiques	Priorités / engagements de 2004-2005	Situation	Résultats attendus	État actuel	Dépenses prévues	Dépenses réelles
(section 2.1) Environnement sain	Réduire les répercussions de la pollution sur la santé et l'environnement (air pur et substances toxiques)	Continu	Mise en œuvre du Programme de l'air pur du gouvernement fédéral; Mise en œuvre de la Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement de 1999 (LCPE de 1999).	Sur la bonne voie	416,5 M\$	357,8 M\$
	Aller de l'avant dans le domaine du changement climatique	Continu	Elaboration et mise en œuvre d'un plan national sur le changement climatique	Sur la bonne voie		
(section 2.2) Nature	Conserver l'environnement naturel du Canada	Continu	Conservation, protection et utilisation viable des espèces sauvages et de l'environnement naturel	Sur la bonne voie	215,1 M\$	210,0 M\$
(section 2.3) Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales	Réduire les risques causés par les phénomènes météorologiques, les changements environnementaux et d'autres dangers	Continu	Transformation du Service météorologique du Canada; Accroissement des capacités de prévision, de la précision des prévisions et des prévisions à plus long terme.	Sur la bonne voie	282,4 M\$	265,7 M\$
(section 2.4) Gestion, administration et politiques	Mettre en œuvre des approches innovatrices en ce qui concerne les politiques et les programmes	Continu	Elaboration et mise en œuvre d'un cadre pour la compétitivité et la durabilité de l'environnement.	Sur la bonne voie	125,7 M\$	167,6 M\$
	Assurer l'efficacité de la gestion et de l'administration ministérielles	Continu	Transformation d'Environnement Canada.	Sur la bonne voie		

* Les renseignements relatifs aux dépenses prévues et aux dépenses réelles sont donnés en fonction des résultats stratégiques.

Explication des différences entre les dépenses prévues et réelles selon le secteur d'activité :

Environnement sain : La différence de 58,7 M\$ est attribuable à des mesures restrictives qui ont été appliquées en vue de respecter le cap salarial à l'intérieur des services publics, à une réallocation interne en vue d'appuyer les fonction habilitantes, ainsi qu'à un réajustement de 15,7 M\$ des dépenses prévues dans le domaine du changement climatique.

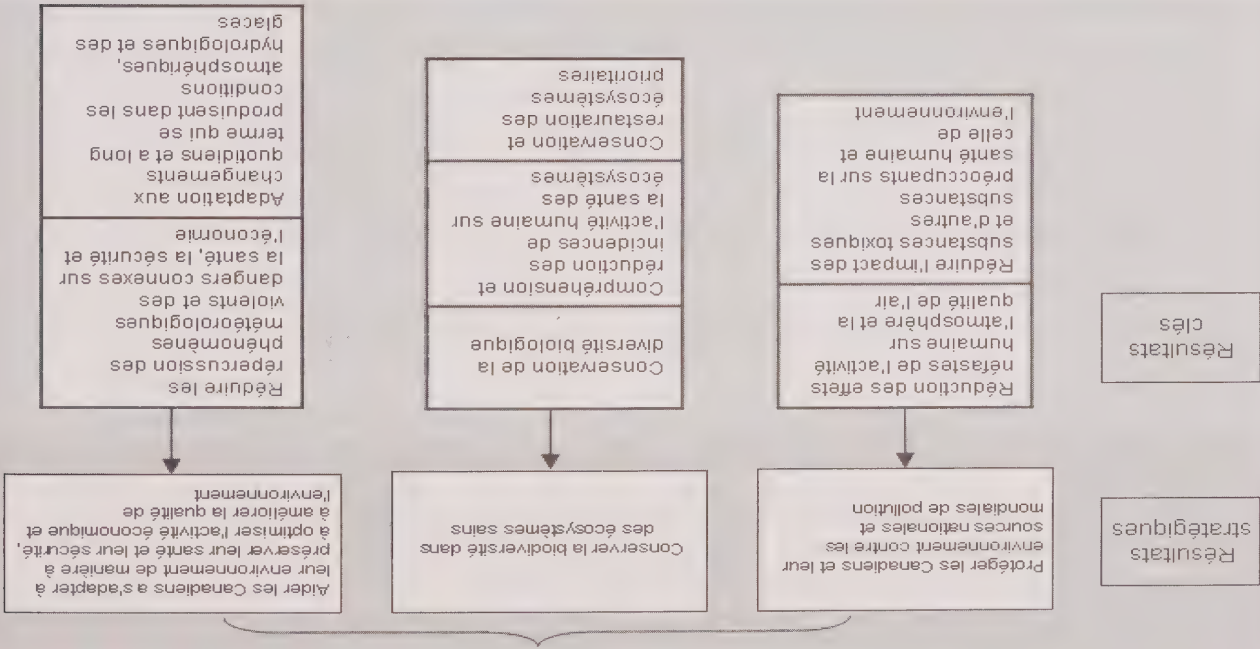
Nature : La différence de 5,1 M\$ est principalement attribuable au réajustement approuvé de 2,5 M\$ pour le cadres stratégique pour l'agriculture. Les mesures restrictives qui ont été appliquées en vue de respecter le cap salarial à l'intérieur des services publics constituent un autre facteur principal.

Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales : La différence de 16,7 M\$ est principalement attribuable à des mesures restrictives qui ont été appliquées en vue de respecter le cap salarial à l'intérieur des services publics, à une réallocation interne en vue d'appuyer les fonction habilitantes, ainsi qu'à une perception de recettes plus basse que prévue.

Gestion, administration et politiques : La différence de 41,9 M\$ est dû à une réallocation interne et à des ajustements à la structure organisationnelle en vue d'appuyer les services habilitants tels que les ressources humaines, les finances, gestion de l'information et technologie de l'information et communications. Les frais remboursables par le Conseil du Trésor tels que la maternité, les prestations de départ et les retraites sont inclus sous ce résultat stratégique et compte pour 11,8 M\$ de cette accroissement. Les dépenses totales sous ce résultat stratégique ont diminuées de 10 M\$ depuis l'exercice financier 2003-2004.

Cadre de planification et de production de rapports de 2004-2005

Environnement Canada
(Cadre de planification et de production de rapport de 2004-2005)



Budget des dépenses principales de 2004-2005

(en millions de dollars)	Fonctionnement	Capital	Paielements de transfert	Sous-total	Moins : revenus à valoir sur le crédit	Total	Budget principal des dépenses 2003-2004
Environnement sain	236,0	13,4	23,7	273,1	(9,2)	263,9	228,2
Nature	178,6	2,6	29,2	210,4	(6,9)	203,5	182,5
Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales	250,6	25,0	2,6	278,1	(64,1)	214,0	190,6
Gestion, l'administration et politiques	121,2	1,2	2,1	124,6	(0,8)	123,8	119,4
Total	786,5	42,2	57,6	886,2	(81,0)	805,2	720,7

* Les chiffres étant arrondis, ils peuvent ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

Total des ressources financières

Total des ressources financières de 2004-2005	Autorisations totales	Dépenses réelles
958,7	980,0	926,7

Total des ressources humaines

Total des équivalents temps plein de 2004-2005			
Ressources humaines prévues	5,871	Ressources humaines réelles	6,086
Différence	215		

Cadre de planification et de production de rapports d'Environnement Canada

Le Rapport ministériel sur le rendement (RMR) de 2004-2005 d'Environnement Canada est structuré en fonction des résultats stratégiques et des secteurs d'activité présentés dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités (RPP) de 2004-2005 du Ministère, ainsi qu'en fonction du Budget principal des dépenses de 2004-2005 du gouvernement du Canada. Le prochain RMR d'Environnement Canada sera structuré selon l'architecture d'activité de programme du Ministère.

Environnement Canada s'acquitte de son mandat grâce aux efforts de ses quatre secteurs d'activité axés sur les résultats :

- Environnement sain
- Nature
- Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales
- Gestion, administration et politiques

Tous les secteurs d'activité sont structurés de manière à atteindre un résultat stratégique à long terme. Chaque résultat attendu comprend deux ou trois objectifs à long terme plus précis qui, à leur tour, sont divisés en une série de cibles distinctes et réalisables. Ces secteurs d'activité et leurs objectifs à long terme connexes, appelés « résultats clés », fournissent le cadre de gestion et de responsabilisation internes et de communication de l'information à l'extérieur du Ministère. Les résultats clés établissent également une orientation stratégique stable, axée sur les résultats, et servant à guider l'organisation des pressions auxquelles est soumis le Ministère, ainsi que des priorités à court terme pour y faire face.

Les secteurs d'activité ne sont pas isolés les uns des autres. Ils possèdent des domaines d'intérêt communs tels que la qualité de l'air, l'eau, le changement climatique et ses effets sur l'environnement, et ils conjuguent leurs efforts pour produire des résultats. Il est alors possible de réaliser des programmes et de suivre des orientations coordonnées et cohérentes dans un contexte axé sur les besoins des clients, tout en respectant les différences régionales.

Environnement Canada exécute ses programmes en misant sur ses compétences stratégiques et ses connaissances scientifiques et techniques, combinées à une solide compréhension des facteurs sociaux, culturels et économiques régionaux qui façonnent les attitudes, les perceptions et les comportements. Le Ministère contribue à la réalisation de la vision nationale sur l'environnement et travaille en partenariat avec les provinces, les territoires, les collectivités locales et d'autres groupes dans tout le pays. Il offre également des données scientifiques et probantes, des mesures et des occasions de partager les expériences et les leçons apprises et contribue en outre à accroître la capacité de tous les intervenants d'apporter des changements pour améliorer leur qualité de vie. Pour en savoir davantage, veuillez consulter le site Web national d'Environnement Canada à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.ec.gc.ca/environnement.html>.

1.3 Aperçu du Ministère

Raison d'être : Mandat, vision et mission

Mandat

Le mandat d'Environnement Canada existe depuis 1971, mais la portée et la nature des enjeux auxquels le Ministère est confronté ont évolué considérablement. Les pouvoirs, fonctions et obligations du ministre de l'Environnement comprennent entre autres :

- la conservation et l'amélioration du milieu naturel, notamment la qualité de l'eau, de l'air et des sols;
- les ressources renouvelables, dont les oiseaux migrateurs et le reste de la flore et de la faune non indigènes;
- les ressources en eau;
- la météorologie;
- l'application des règles ou des règlements de la Commission mixte internationale sur les eaux frontalières;
- la coordination des politiques et programmes du gouvernement canadien pour la conservation et la valorisation de l'environnement naturel.

(Loi sur le ministère de l'Environnement)

- Les lois et règlements qui forment le fondement juridique du mandat d'Environnement Canada et qui lui permettent d'exécuter ses programmes peuvent être consultés à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs/FRE/Default.cfm>.

Mission

La mission d'Environnement Canada consiste à faire du développement durable une réalité au Canada. À cette fin, l'approche du Ministère vise à :

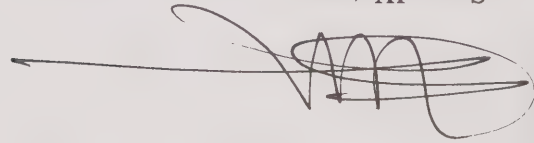
- assurer un leadership national et international sur les questions liées à la viabilité de l'environnement;
- aborder les enjeux environnementaux d'importance nationale au nom de tous les Canadiens et faire respecter et renforcer les lois et règlements sur l'environnement;
- offrir aux Canadiens les services nécessaires leur permettant de s'adapter à leur environnement en ayant recours à des méthodes qui protègent leur santé et leur sécurité, et optimisent l'efficacité économique;
- Créer des capacités à l'intérieur de la société permettant la prise de décisions vers un environnement durable, ainsi qu'une coopération avec d'autres qui ont des objectifs similaires.

1.2 Déclaration de la direction

Je soumetts, en vue de son dépôt au Parlement, le Rapport ministériel sur le rendement de 2004-2005 d'Environnement Canada.

Le document a été préparé en fonction des principes de reddition de comptes contenus dans le Guide de préparation des rapports ministériels sur le rendement 2004-2005 du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada :

- Il est conforme aux exigences particulières de reddition de comptes décrites dans le guide;
- Il est fondé sur la structure de secteur d'activités approuvée du Ministère;
- Il présente des renseignements uniformes, complets, équilibrés et précis;
- Il offre un modèle de responsabilisation pour les résultats atteints avec les ressources et les pouvoirs alloués;
- Il fait état des sommes qui ont été allouées et approuvées dans les Budgets des dépenses et les Comptes publics du Canada.



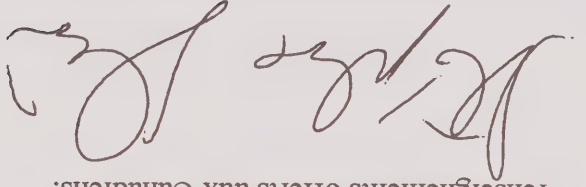
Sammy Watson

Sous-ministre de l'Environnement

Cette transformation implique également l'adoption d'une approche plus stratégique afin d'aborder la question du changement climatique. Le Protocole de Kyoto est entré en vigueur au début de l'année 2005. Peu après, le gouvernement a procédé au lancement de la première phase du Projet vert en publiant *Aller de l'avant pour contrer les changements climatiques : Un plan pour honorer notre engagement de Kyoto*. Le Plan a été conçu afin d'intégrer les considérations relatives au changement climatique dans les décisions quotidiennes qu'il a prendre les Canadiens, de permettre au Canada de respecter les engagements qu'il a pris dans le Protocole de Kyoto et d'améliorer la compétitivité du pays. Le Plan, qui demeure néanmoins un des divers éléments du Projet vert, constitue également une étape importante dans l'intégration des considérations environnementales au processus décisionnel.

Environnement Canada met en oeuvre une nouvelle approche stratégique pour améliorer la performance du Canada au plan environnemental sans pour autant négliger ses objectifs économiques généraux. L'objectif de cette approche est d'atteindre le plus haut niveau de qualité environnementale en vue d'accroître le mieux-être des Canadiens et de préserver l'environnement naturel du Canada tout en favorisant le développement de la compétitivité à long terme du pays.

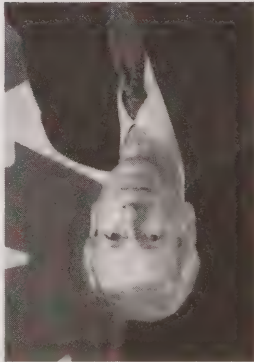
Le Ministère a réalisé des progrès importants, mais beaucoup reste encore à faire. Environnement Canada poursuivra ses activités pour améliorer la qualité des services et des renseignements offerts aux Canadiens.



L'honorable Stéphane Dion, C.P., député
Ministre de l'Environnement

Section 1 : Aperçu et sommaire du rendement du Ministère

1.1 Message du Ministre



Je suis heureux de présenter le Rapport ministériel sur le rendement 2004-2005 d'Environnement Canada. Le rapport décrit les progrès que nous avons réalisés relativement aux priorités énumérées dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2004-2005 d'Environnement Canada.

Depuis qu'il a équilibré le budget en 1997-1998, le gouvernement fédéral a investi plus de dix milliards de dollars pour améliorer la qualité des terres, de l'air et de l'eau au Canada. Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, le gouvernement du Canada a confirmé une fois de plus son engagement à promouvoir les plus hautes normes environnementales pour les Canadiens. Le Projet Vert annoncé dans le budget fédéral de 2005 représente un investissement de 5,2 milliards de dollars dans diverses mesures visant à soutenir la viabilité de l'environnement, soit :

- aborder la question du changement climatique en faisant la promotion des réductions des émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES) et en encourageant le développement de technologies environnementales;
- renforcer les mesures fiscales existantes pour encourager les entreprises canadiennes à investir dans la production d'énergies renouvelables de façon plus efficace;
- investir dans l'infrastructure publique dans le but de promouvoir une utilisation plus efficace de l'énergie, ainsi que la remise en état des friches industrielles;
- protéger l'environnement naturel du Canada, y compris les Grands Lacs, le fleuve St-Laurent, les océans et les parcs nationaux.

Le Projet vert constitue cette vision d'ensemble de l'environnement qui lie la compétitivité et la prospérité économique du Canada à un avenir durable. Ce projet comprendra une série d'initiatives, de programmes et d'autres projets qui aborderont toutes les facettes du défi par rapport à l'environnement et à la viabilité auquel le Ministère fait face. Les mesures concrètes que le Ministère entreprend dans le cadre du Projet vert seront guidées par une nouvelle approche fondamentale pour l'environnement axée sur un nouveau programme stratégique. Grâce au Projet vert, le gouvernement a confirmé son objectif de transformer l'économie pour en faire un modèle de viabilité. Il sera nécessaire par conséquent, de travailler en collaboration avec les partenaires du Ministère pour inclure le développement durable de manière systématique dans le processus décisionnel.

APERÇU

SECTION I

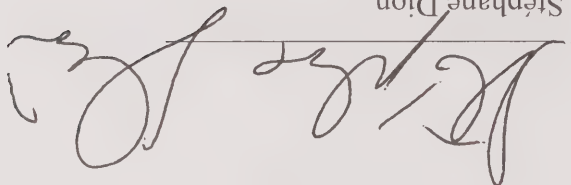
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Environnement Canada

2004-2005

Rapport ministériel sur le rendement


Stéphane Dion
Ministre de l'Environnement

Avant-propos

Le gouvernement du Canada améliore sans cesse ses pratiques de gestion, ce qui constitue pour lui une priorité depuis le dépôt au Parlement, au printemps 2000, du document intitulé *Des résultats pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes : Un cadre de gestion pour le gouvernement du Canada*. Dans sa poursuite de l'excellence en gestion, le gouvernement envisage d'offrir aux Canadiens : un gouvernement à l'écoute, qui sert bien ses citoyens et qui est administré comme une seule et même entité cohérente; un gouvernement innovateur, qui est appuyé par une fonction publique hautement qualifiée, en mesure de bien tirer parti de toute l'information à sa disposition et de faire un usage optimal des fonds publics, tout en tenant compte des risques éventuels; et un gouvernement redevable, qui rend compte clairement et ouvertement de son rendement au Parlement et aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes.

Les rapports ministériels sur le rendement jouent un rôle de premier plan dans le cycle de planification, de suivi, d'évaluation ainsi que de communication des résultats au Parlement et aux citoyens. Ils sont au cœur même de l'application du concept du gouvernement redevable.

Les ministères et les organismes sont invités à rédiger leurs rapports en appliquant les principes pour l'établissement de rapports publics efficaces (voir le *Guide pour la préparation des rapports ministériels sur le rendement 2004-2005* : http://www.lbs-sct.gc.ca/tma/dpr/04-05/guidelines/guide_f.asp). Selon ces derniers, un rapport ne peut être efficace que s'il présente un tableau du rendement qui soit non seulement cohérent et équilibré mais bref et pertinent. Un tel rapport doit insister sur les résultats - soit les avantages dévolus aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes et à la société canadienne - et il doit refléter ce que l'organisation a pu contribuer à ces résultats. Il doit mettre le rendement du ministère en contexte, faire le lien entre le rendement et les engagements antérieurs, expliquer les changements ainsi que décrire les risques et les défis auxquels le ministère a été exposé en répondant aux attentes sur le rendement. Le rapport doit aussi souligner les réalisations obtenues en partenariat avec d'autres organisations gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales. Et comme il est nécessaire de dépenser judicieusement, il doit exposer les liens qui existent entre les ressources et les résultats. Enfin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la méthodologie utilisée et par des données pertinentes.

Le présent rapport ministériel sur le rendement (ainsi que ceux de nombreux autres ministères et organismes) peut être consulté sur le site Web du Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor du Canada à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.lbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estime.asp>. Les lecteurs qui désiraient un aperçu global des efforts déployés par le gouvernement du Canada afin d'améliorer la qualité de vie peuvent lire *Le rendement du Canada 2005*, qu'on peut également consulter à l'adresse Internet précitée. Ce rapport est structuré autour de trois grands thèmes (économie durable, fondements sociaux du Canada et la place du Canada dans le monde) et sa version électronique renferme des liens avec les rapports ministériels sur le rendement pertinents. *Le rendement du Canada 2005* renferme également un aperçu spécial des efforts déployés par le gouvernement afin d'améliorer le bien-être des Autochtones.

Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à améliorer sans cesse les rapports qu'il présente au Parlement et aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes. Par leurs observations et leurs suggestions, les lecteurs peuvent contribuer grandement à améliorer, au fil du temps, la qualité des rapports ministériels sur le rendement et aux

Les observations ou les questions peuvent être adressées à :

Direction de la gestion axée sur les résultats
Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0R5
OU à : mma-mtr@lbs-sct.gc.ca

Les documents budgétaires

Chaque année, le gouvernement établit son Budget des dépenses, qui présente l'information à l'appui des autorisations de dépenser demandées au Parlement pour l'affectation des fonds publics. Ces demandes d'autorisations sont présentées officiellement au moyen d'un projet de loi de crédits déposé au Parlement.

Le Budget des dépenses du gouvernement du Canada est divisé en plusieurs parties. Commentant par un aperçu des dépenses totales du gouvernement dans la Partie I, les documents deviennent de plus en plus détaillés. Dans la Partie II, les dépenses sont décrites selon les ministères, les organismes et les programmes. Cette partie renferme aussi le libellé proposé des conditions qui s'appliquent aux pouvoirs de dépenser qu'on demande au Parlement d'accorder.

Le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités* fournit des détails supplémentaires sur chacun des ministères ainsi que sur leurs programmes qui sont principalement axés sur une planification plus stratégique et les renseignements sur les résultats escomptés.

Le *Rapport sur le rendement* met l'accent sur la responsabilisation basée sur les résultats en indiquant les réalisations en fonction des prévisions de rendement et les engagements à l'endroit des résultats qui sont exposés dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités*.

Le Budget des dépenses, de même que le budget du ministre des Finances, sont le reflet de la planification budgétaire annuelle de l'État et de ses priorités en matière d'affectation des ressources. Ces documents, auxquels viennent s'ajouter par la suite les Comptes publics et les rapports ministériels sur le rendement, aident le Parlement à s'assurer que le gouvernement est dûment comptable de l'affectation et de la gestion des fonds publics.

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le Ministre des Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada — 2005

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Environnement Canada

Rapport sur le rendement

Pour la période se terminant
le 31 mars 2005

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Government
Publications



Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada

Performance Report



For the period ending
March 31, 2005

Canada

ESTIMATES

The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Foreword

The Government of Canada has made continuous improvement in its management practices a priority since *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada* was tabled in Parliament in the spring of 2000. Driving the government's pursuit of management excellence is its vision to provide Canadians with a responsive government, which serves citizens and manages itself as a unified, coherent enterprise; an innovative government supported by a highly-qualified public service equipped to leverage information and make the best use of public funds while balancing risk; and an accountable government which answers clearly and openly for its performance to Parliament and to Canadians.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting results to Parliament and citizens. They are at the heart of accountability in government.

Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following principles for effective public reporting (provided in the *Guide for the Preparation of the 2004-05 Departmental Performance Reports*: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr1/04-05/guidelines/guide_e.asp). Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes (benefits to Canadians and Canadian society) and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets performance in context, associates performance with earlier commitments, explains any changes, and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering on these commitments. Achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations are also discussed. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

This departmental performance report (along with those of many other organizations) is accessible from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estime.asp>. Readers wishing a high level, whole of government overview of the Government of Canada's efforts to improve quality of life should refer to *Canada's Performance 2005* available at the same internet address. This report is structured around three broad policy areas (Sustainable Economy, Canada's Social Foundations and Canada's Place in the World) and, in its electronic version, links to relevant Departmental Performance Reports. *Canada's Performance 2005* also contains a special overview of the government's efforts to improve the well-being of Aboriginal peoples.

The Government of Canada is committed to continually improving reporting to Parliament and Canadians. The input of readers can do much to ensure that Departmental Performance Reports and other reports are enhanced over time.

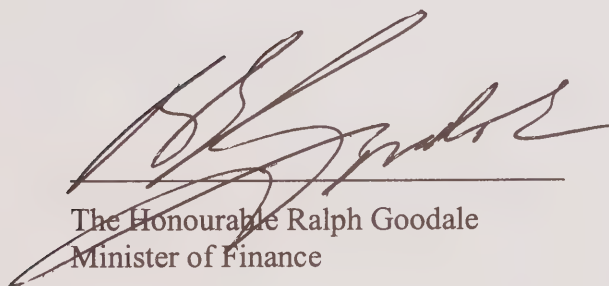
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Results-based Management Directorate
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
L'Esplanade Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R5
OR at: rma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca

Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada

For the Period ending March 31, 2005

Departmental Performance Report



The Honourable Ralph Goodale
Minister of Finance

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SECTION I – OVERVIEW

Director's Message

I am pleased to present the Departmental Performance Report (DPR) for the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) for the fiscal year 2004-05.

In this fifth year since our enabling legislation came into force, FINTRAC achieved significant success and gained a wealth of experience in the fight against money laundering and terrorist activity financing. Our partners in law enforcement and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service have indicated that they attach considerable value to our financial intelligence product.

This past year, we were able to produce case disclosures of significantly higher dollar value and of broader scope and complexity than was previously possible. By employing increasingly sophisticated analytical tools on the growing quantity and improving quality of financial transaction reports, the dollar value of our case disclosures more than tripled compared with last year's results.

Our strategic financial analysis kicked into high gear over the past year, producing numerous analyses of various aspects of our financial transactions and other information in response to internal and external requirements. It also produced an in-depth analysis of our disclosed money laundering cases to reveal patterns characteristic of different types of money laundering operations in Canada.

Our compliance function is now fully operational, including our monitoring and examination activities. With the advent of a number of new agreements with regulatory agencies, we minimized duplication in the conduct of on-site verifications and maximized the efficiency of existing regulatory reviews.

Money laundering and terrorist activity financing are international in scope and FINTRAC is also committed to making a difference internationally through participation and leadership in multilateral fora. During the year, we concluded thirteen new agreements for exchange of information with other financial intelligence units, bringing the total number of such agreements to twenty. We also maintained a strong presence in the Egmont Group of financial intelligence units, making important contributions to technology, administration and training initiatives, as well as providing support for new and prospective members.

Although still a young agency, we are rightfully proud of our accomplishments to date. This past year has been one of significant progress and achievement. I invite you to review this Performance Report for specific details on how FINTRAC is working along with our partners in national law enforcement, security agencies and reporting entities to identify and deter those who would use the Canadian financial system to launder money and finance terrorism.

Management Representation Statement

I submit for tabling in Parliament, the 2004-2005 Departmental Performance Report (DPR) for the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada.

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles contained in the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's *Guide for the Preparation of 2004-2005 Departmental Performance Reports*:

- It adheres to the specific reporting requirements;
- It uses an approved Business Line structure;
- It presents consistent, comprehensive, balanced and accurate information;
- It provides a basis of accountability for the results pursued or achieved with the resources and authorities entrusted to it; and
- It reports finances based on approved numbers from the Estimates and the Public Accounts of Canada.



Name: Horst Intscher

Title: Director

Summary Information

This report presents FINTRAC's performance accomplishments against commitments made in the 2004-05 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP). It follows the same strategic outcome and business line format as the RPP to facilitate easy comparison of information.

As outlined in FINTRAC's 2004-05 RPP, FINTRAC's raison d'être, mandate and mission are as follows:

Raison d'être

The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) was established by the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act* (PCMLA) in July 2000 as part of the National Initiative to Combat Money Laundering. In December 2001, Parliament enacted the *Anti-terrorism Act*, c. 41, Statutes of Canada, 2001, that set out new responsibilities for FINTRAC and others to combat terrorist activity financing and threats to the security of Canada. At that time, the PCMLA was renamed the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* (PCMLTFA).

Mandate

FINTRAC's mandate and activities are prescribed by legislation. It is an independent agency, operating at arm's length from the police and other departments and government agencies to which it can provide financial intelligence.

FINTRAC's mandate is to:

- Receive reports on suspicious and prescribed financial transactions, and receive and collect other information relevant to money laundering and terrorist activity financing;
- Receive reports on the cross-border movement of large amounts of currency or monetary instruments;
- Analyze and assess the information it receives;
- Provide domestic law enforcement with financial intelligence that it suspects would be relevant to the investigation or prosecution of money laundering and terrorist activity financing offences;
- Provide the same information to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) if the Centre also determines that the information is relevant to an offence of evading or attempting to evade paying federal taxes, to Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) if the Centre also determines that the intelligence is relevant to certain provisions of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*; and to the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) if the Centre determines that the intelligence is also relevant to an offence of evading or attempting to evade duties or certain provisions of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*;
- Provide CSIS with financial intelligence that would be relevant to threats to the security of Canada;

- Provide financial intelligence to foreign financial intelligence units with which it has concluded a memorandum of understanding providing for the exchange of such information;
- Ensure that personal information under its control is protected from unauthorized disclosure;
- Ensure compliance by financial institutions and other reporting entities with their obligations under the *Act* and regulations;
- Enhance public awareness and understanding of matters related to money laundering and terrorist activity financing; and
- Assist in fulfilling Canada's international commitments to participate in the fight against transnational crime, particularly money laundering and terrorist financing.

Mission

FINTRAC's mission is to provide law enforcement and intelligence agencies with financial intelligence on suspected money laundering, terrorist activity financing and threats to the security of Canada, while ensuring the protection of the information it holds.

The requirement to disclose information is balanced by the protection of privacy. The PCMLTFA strikes a careful balance between the needs of law enforcement and an individual's right to privacy. In keeping with the PCMLTFA, FINTRAC applies a high and rigorous standard of privacy protection to the personal information under its control.

FINTRAC is uniquely positioned to provide strategic intelligence on broad trends and emerging developments in money laundering and terrorist activity financing to partners and stakeholders engaged in anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism efforts. To this end, it undertakes strategic analysis and participates in a number of key domestic and international fora to exchange information and share expertise.

For more information about the PCMLTFA, please go to:

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/p-24.501/93840.html>

Benefits for Canadians

Canada's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), FINTRAC contributes to the National Initiative to Combat Money Laundering and to Canada's anti-terrorism efforts by assisting in the detection, prevention and deterrence of money laundering and terrorist activity financing in Canada and abroad. In so doing, the Centre contributes to the public safety and national security of Canadians through the Government's National Security Policy and related security and intelligence activities. The Centre is also part of an international community of similar organizations engaged in combating money laundering and the financing of terrorist activities.

Summary of FINTRAC's Performance

Strategic Objectives				
Financial intelligence that contributes to the detection and deterrence of money laundering and terrorist activity financing in Canada and abroad.				
2004-2005 Priorities/ Commitments	Type	Planned Spending	Actual Spending	Performance Summary and Results
Deliver timely and high quality financial intelligence to law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and foreign financial intelligence units	Ongoing	\$18.9	\$18.9	Successfully met expectations - FINTRAC's case disclosures were unprecedented in the total value they represented and in the complexity of money laundering networks revealed. The Centre's financial intelligence product made a relevant and meaningful contribution to the fight against money laundering and terrorist activity financing.
Implement the comprehensive risk-based compliance program	New	\$9.0	\$9.1	Successfully met expectations - All of FINTRAC's key functions that comprise the cooperative risk-based compliance function were operational in 2004-05. Examinations were conducted in every reporting entity sector resulting in higher levels of compliance.
Disseminate strategic information on money laundering and terrorist activity financing to partners, stakeholders, and the general public	New	\$3.0	\$3.0	Successfully met expectations - FINTRAC substantially reviewed all case disclosures in 2004-05 to produce valuable new insights about the patterns and trends related to money laundering and terrorist activity financing in Canada. By sharing this information with various national and international partners, the Centre contributed to efforts to develop new money laundering indicators.

Total Financial Resources

Planned	Actual	Difference
\$30.9	\$32.9	\$31.0

Total Human Resources

Planned	Actual	Difference
200	183	17

Operating Environment and Context

Operational Context

FINTRAC contributes to the National Initiative to Combat Money Laundering (NICML) and to Canada's Public Security and Anti-Terrorism (PSAT) Initiative by gathering financial information, analyzing it, and disclosing the resulting financial intelligence to law enforcement and CSIS. The Centre is also part of an international community of similar organizations engaged in combating money laundering and the financing of terrorist activities.

FINTRAC reports to Parliament through the Minister of Finance, who is responsible for the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA)* and its accompanying regulations. The organization is funded through appropriations.

FINTRAC is headquartered in Ottawa and has small regional offices in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

FINTRAC contributes to the public safety and national security of Canadians by assisting in the detection and deterrence of money laundering, terrorist activity financing and threats to the security of Canada. Given the transnational nature of money laundering and terrorist activity financing, FINTRAC's international initiatives, particularly in the form of information sharing, are an important aspect of its work.

For more information on Canada's anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing initiatives, please go to <http://www.fintrac.gc.ca/>

The Year in Review

In the five years since it was founded in 2000, FINTRAC has evolved into a valuable component of Canada's effort to combat money laundering and terrorist activity financing. In 2004-05, the Centre achieved significant progress against all of the priorities identified in its Report on Plans and Priorities.

During the year, a total of 142 case disclosures of suspected money laundering, terrorist activity financing and other threats to the security of Canada were made to law enforcement and intelligence agencies, as well as to foreign Financial Intelligence Units. Of these, 115 were new cases, and 27 were updates on cases that had been the subject of previous disclosures.

The dollar value of the transactions included in case disclosures for 2004-05 was just over \$2 billion – close to triple the value disclosed last year and more than four times that of previous years. The increase in the total dollar value of the transactions involved in disclosures reflected the increasingly sophisticated analysis applied to the growing quantity and improving quality of the information contained in the Centre's databases. FINTRAC's growing capacity to uncover more complex and larger cases was also evident in the significant increase in the number of individuals or businesses implicated in each case disclosure and the number of different reporting entities involved.

Over the past year, FINTRAC also looked for trends and patterns in its disclosure information to provide insights to senior management in support of operational and policy decision-making. This included an analysis of the thousands of transaction reports associated with FINTRAC's yearly case disclosures, as well as a macro analysis of reports received.

Among other findings, this analysis unveiled patterns characteristic of several different types of money laundering operations in Canada. Some insights confirmed the findings gained over long experience by anti-money laundering experts, others shed new light on criminal methods and practices. In all, the results allow FINTRAC to begin building a knowledge base that can assist in supporting measures taken by law enforcement, government and financial institutions against money laundering and terrorist activity financing.

The financial intelligence FINTRAC produces is directly linked to the financial transaction reports the Centre receives. In 2004-05, FINTRAC received over 30,000 transaction reports per day from reporting entities, for a total of 10.8 million reports. The reports were from all reporting streams, including: Suspicious Transaction Reports; Electronic Funds Transfer Reports; Large Cash Transaction Reports; Terrorist Property Reports; Cross-Border Currency Reports; and Cross-Border Seizure Reports. The Centre also received voluntary information from a variety of sources, including law enforcement, intelligence agencies and the general public.

The Centre achieved a critical milestone during the year, conducting compliance examinations in every reporting entity sector. The Centre also enhanced relationships with key federal and provincial regulators through the signing of agreements for the exchange of information to help minimize duplication in the conduct of verifications, maximize the efficiency of existing regulatory reviews, and lessen the regulatory burden on reporting entities.

FINTRAC continued to support the global campaign against money laundering and terrorist activity financing by moving forward in a number of areas. During the year, the Centre concluded 13 new agreements for exchange of information with foreign financial intelligence units, bringing the total number of such agreements to 20. FINTRAC also continued to maintain a strong presence in the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, an international association of FIUs representing close to 100 countries that work together to promote information exchange and to enhance the capabilities of financial intelligence units from around the world. FINTRAC made important contributions in the areas of technology, administration and training initiatives.

In the past year, the Office of the Auditor General undertook a value-for-money audit of the National Initiative to Combat Money Laundering and made helpful recommendations to improve the functioning of the initiative overall and of FINTRAC. After considering the recommendations, the Centre began implementing the FINTRAC-specific recommendations. This work, together with the recommendations of an independent evaluation of the National Initiative to Combat Money Laundering is helping to prepare the Centre for the year-five Parliamentary review of the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*, expected to begin in the fall of 2005.

The Centre also worked closely with the Department of Finance on the development of a consultation paper entitled "Enhancing Canada's Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Regime", which was released in June for public consultation. The paper contains a range of proposals for legislative and regulatory enhancements to keep Canada at the forefront of the global fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, including a proposal to expand the scope of designated information FINTRAC can provide in its case disclosures, thereby addressing a recommendation of the Auditor General.

The protection of the personal information entrusted to the Centre is an important FINTRAC obligation. During 2004-05, the Centre continued to reinforce security measures. State-of-the-art security identification systems, as well as the vigilance of FINTRAC employees, protect both data and premises.

FINTRAC produces an Annual Report that details the Centre's activities and achievements in carrying out its mandate to detect and deter money laundering and terrorist activity financing. The Annual Report can be accessed at: <http://www.fintrac.gc.ca/>.

SECTION II – ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME

Strategic Outcome Logic Model

Strategic Outcome

Financial intelligence that contributes to the detection and deterrence of money laundering and terrorist activity financing in Canada and abroad.

FINTRAC's role is to provide financial intelligence that the Centre considers to be relevant to the investigation and prosecution of money laundering and terrorist activity financing. The Centre contributes to the safety and security of Canadian communities through its efforts to detect and deter the proceeds of crime.

The actual spending for FINTRAC in 2004-2005 was \$31.0 million.

Key Relationships

FINTRAC has established relationships with both those from whom it receives information and those to whom it discloses financial intelligence. The Centre's effectiveness depends on forging ties with a network of internal and external partners and other federal stakeholders: government departments; the financial entities and intermediaries that send reports; law enforcement and security agencies; and financial intelligence units in other parts of the world. For a broader description of these relationships, see Section IV – Other Items of Interest, FINTRAC's Key Relationships.

Immediate and Intermediate Outcomes

The Centre's detection capabilities and contributions are continually strengthened

- High-quality case disclosures are produced and disseminated on a timely basis
- New and emerging money laundering and terrorist activity financing trends and methods are identified and communicated
- Automated tools and solutions improve the efficiency and effectiveness of compliance monitoring and financial intelligence analysis
- Global capacity to combat money laundering and terrorist activity financing is strengthened

Enhanced compliance and awareness supports the deterrence of money laundering and terrorist activity financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of compliance are attained by reporting entities in meeting their legislative obligations • Required record-keeping and client identification practices are implemented by reporting entities • Increased awareness and understanding among partners, stakeholders and the general public
Effective security and protection of privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes and controls are in place, and operating effectively, to protect the privacy of information collected and to guard against unauthorized disclosures

Plans and Priorities

Priority	Associated Resources (Actual)
Deliver timely and high-quality financial intelligence to law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and foreign financial intelligence units	04/05 - \$18.9
Implement the comprehensive risk-based compliance program	04/05 - \$9.1
Disseminate strategic information on money laundering and terrorist activity financing to partners, stakeholders, and the general public	04/05 - \$3.0

Performance Report by Priorities in 2004-05 RPP

Strategic Outcome:

Financial intelligence that contributes to the detection and deterrence of money laundering and terrorist activity financing in Canada and abroad.

Priority 1:

Deliver timely and high-quality financial intelligence to law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and foreign financial intelligence units.

Key Results Achieved:

In 2004-05, FINTRAC produced case disclosures of higher dollar value and broader scope than in previous years. The Centre made 142 case disclosures. Of these 115 were new cases, and 27 were updates on cases that had been the subject of previous disclosures. The total dollar value of case disclosures was just over \$2 billion, close to triple the approximately \$700 million from 2003-04. As well the average number of transactions per disclosure increased from 62 last year to 136 in 2004-05.

Of the 142 case disclosures made in 2004-05:

- 110 were for suspected money laundering;
- 24 were related to suspected terrorist activity financing and other threats to the security of Canada; and
- 8 case disclosures involved both suspected money laundering and terrorist activity financing or threats to the security of Canada.

Key Initiatives and Performance Areas	Results Achieved
Enhanced Tactical Analysis and Disclosures	<p>In 2004-05, FINTRAC analysts utilized more sophisticated approaches to uncover suspicious money trails, resulting in increased breadth and depth of analysis contained in case disclosures. As a result, the number of case disclosures involving more than \$10 million in financial transactions increased to 22 per cent of total output, compared to 7 per cent in 2003-04. As well, the average number of reporting entities represented in each case disclosure increased from 4 to 6.</p> <p>Feedback from CSIS and from law enforcement agencies has confirmed that a number of FINTRAC case disclosures have added value to ongoing investigations, and in some cases have led to the initiation of new investigations.</p>

Key Initiatives and Performance Areas	Results Achieved
Implementation of a new case management system for disclosures	In 2004-05, FINTRAC initiated development of a new case management system. Implementation will be piloted in 2005-06 and the new case management system will ultimately be integrated with FINTRAC's other key applications for data management, analysis and detection.
Selection and implementation of a new suite of analytical tools for detection	In 2004-05, FINTRAC partnered with AUSTRAC, the Australian FIU in order to accelerate the development of FINTRAC's new data management, compliance support and detection platform. The new platform will leverage AUSTRAC's proven expertise in analyst assisted and fully automated detection tools.
Maintenance of a continuous outreach program with all large and medium sized law enforcement agencies, CSIS, CIC, CBSA and CRA	<p>FINTRAC's continuing outreach activities to large and medium sized law enforcement agencies, CSIS, CIC, CBSA and CRA included a large number of individual visits, senior level presentations, workshops and training activities to promote the Centre's financial intelligence products.</p> <p>A key result of these outreach activities has been improved information sharing and feedback to FINTRAC from case disclosure recipients on the value of disclosures to their investigations.</p>
Improved tracking of disclosures	FINTRAC, in consultation with disclosure recipients and other NICML partners, developed a mechanism to track case disclosures. Disclosure recipients will be encouraged to provide feedback to FINTRAC on the utility of case disclosures. The feedback received from disclosure recipients will allow the Centre to monitor the quality of its disclosures, enhance its core product, and better meet the needs of law enforcement.

Key Initiatives and Performance Areas	Results Achieved
<p>Access to law enforcement databases</p>	<p>FINTRAC has access to CPIC, the national Canadian Police Information Centre database, and during the year, was able to obtain access to PIRS, the RCMP's Police Information Retrieval System.</p> <p>Discussions are ongoing with other federal and provincial partners to secure access to strategically important databases maintained for law enforcement or national security purposes.</p>
<p>Enhanced information sharing with foreign FIUs</p>	<p>In 2004-05, FINTRAC concluded 13 new agreements for the exchange of information with Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in other countries bringing the total number of agreements in place to 20.</p>

Priority 2:

Implement a comprehensive risk-based compliance program

Key Results Achieved:

All of FINTRAC's key functions that comprise the cooperative risk-based compliance function were operational in 2004-05. Examinations were conducted in every reporting entity sector.

Relationships with key federal and provincial regulators were strengthened through the signing of agreements for the exchange of information to help minimize duplication in the conduct of verifications, maximize the efficiency of existing regulatory reviews, and lessen the regulatory burden on reporting entities.

In addition to these activities, FINTRAC continued its outreach efforts to raise awareness among reporting entities by participating in more than 700 presentations and meetings with reporting entities, reaching over 12 700 of their representatives. The Centre also responded to over 2300 call centre enquiries from reporting entities.

Key Initiatives and Performance Areas	Results Achieved
Undertaking of reporting entity assistance and policy interpretation	<p>A number of tools and approaches were utilized by FINTRAC in efforts to educate reporting entities and to assist them in meeting their obligations. Over the past year, these efforts included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducting more than 700 presentations and meetings with reporting entities and reaching over 12 700 of their representatives;• Producing a nine-minute video to inform reporting entities of their legal obligations and help explain FINTRAC's role;• Distributing more than 117 000 pamphlets and information sheets to reporting entities and individuals in response to their questions about FINTRAC;• Responding to over 2300 call centre inquiries from reporting entities. <p>FINTRAC's efforts also focused on providing timely and consistent policy interpretation to reporting entities through monitoring efforts as well as by launching FINTRAC Interpretation Notices (FIN) on the Centre's website to address broad based policy issues and provide additional guidance to reporting entities.</p> <p>FINTRAC also provided strategic feedback to representatives in the banking, caisses populaires and real estate sectors on trends within their sector, the quality of reporting, as well as their sector's contribution to money laundering and terrorist activity financing disclosures.</p>

Key Initiatives and Performance Areas	Results Achieved
Monitoring of quality of reporting and Undertaking risk assessment	<p>During the year, FINTRAC produced compliance risk assessments covering all reporting sectors. Compliance questionnaires were also sent in most reporting entity sectors to further enhance FINTRAC's risk assessment information.</p> <p>This increased the Centre's effectiveness in determining where outreach and examination resources could be most effectively targeted.</p> <p>As a result of continuous monitoring and quality assurance follow-ups, the Centre noted a marked improvement in the quality of financial transaction reports submitted by reporting entities.</p>
Conducting of examinations	<p>By utilizing a variety of examination techniques, FINTRAC performed examinations in all reporting entity sectors in 2004-05.</p> <p>In 2004-05, the Centre performed 190 on-site examinations. The major focus for on-site examinations was on money services businesses and foreign exchange dealers.</p> <p>FINTRAC disclosed 2 cases of non-compliance to law enforcement.</p>
Implementation of enhanced technological support	<p>A number of tactical solutions were deployed in 2004-05 in support of the compliance program. Web based compliance questionnaires were issued to a number of reporting sectors. In addition, enhanced reporting tools were provided to support examination planning and preparation. Finally, a roadmap was developed identifying the new IT compliance solutions, which will be implemented over the next 3 fiscal years.</p>

Priority 3:

Disseminate strategic information on money laundering and terrorist activity financing to partners, stakeholders, and the general public

Key Results Achieved:

FINTRAC substantially reviewed all disclosures in 2004-05 to identify patterns and trends that provide new insights on money laundering and terrorist activity financing in Canada to be shared with national and international partners and contributing to the development of new money laundering indicators.

The Centre encouraged the sharing of strategic intelligence internationally through leadership and participation in a number of international fora including the United Nations Global Program against Money Laundering, the Egmont Group and the Financial Action Task Force.

In the past year, FINTRAC strengthened capacity and introduced new tools to raise public awareness of money laundering and terrorist activity financing.

Key Initiatives and Performance Areas	Results Achieved
Enhanced strategic analysis	During the past year, the Centre conducted an extensive analysis of the thousands of transaction reports associated with its yearly disclosures to gain an understanding of the patterns and characteristics of different types of money laundering operations in Canada. This analysis confirmed findings and shed new light on the criminal activities and behaviours among individuals and groups involved in money laundering that may assist in the future development of effective counter strategies.
Production of strategic analysis reports	In 2004-05, FINTRAC developed and provided strategic information products to a number of domestic and international partners and fora, including the National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime, the United Nations Global Program Against Money Laundering and the Egmont Group. These insights gave added depth to the understanding that law enforcement and national security officials, policy makers and others have of money laundering and terrorist activity financing in Canada.

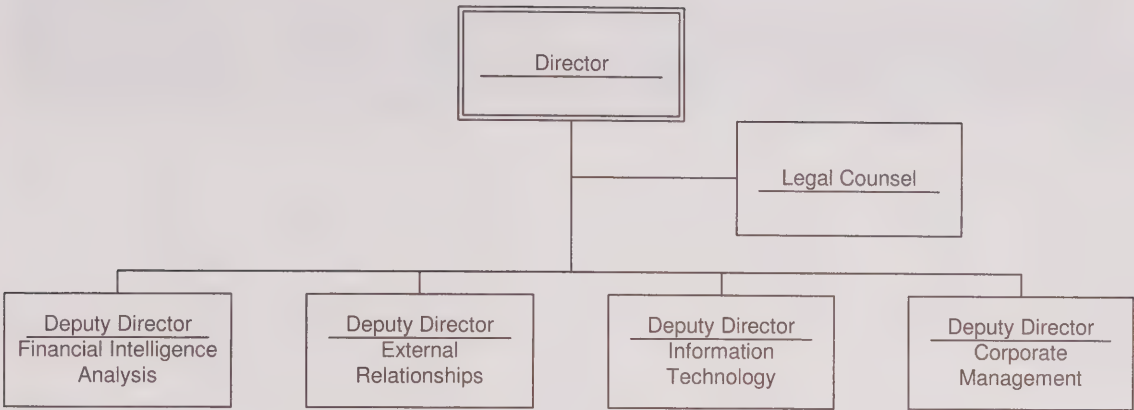
Key Initiatives and Performance Areas	Results Achieved
Provision of international technical assistance	<p>During the year, FINTRAC received a number of delegations from foreign FIUs seeking to discuss aspects of the Centre's operations, including information technology, analytical functions, and compliance operations.</p> <p>In 2004-2005 FINTRAC provided technical assistance on-site to a foreign FIU for the first time. The Centre shared its information technology expertise with the FIU of Colombia, as they worked to enhance their IT systems.</p>
External Communications	<p>To raise public awareness of money laundering and terrorist activity financing and help alert Canadians to the threat posed by these activities, FINTRAC undertakes a number of activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishing and disseminating an annual report to Parliament; • Publishing articles in trade journals and newsletters; • Publishing pamphlets and other printed material for distribution to reporting entities and their clients; • Operating a web site and a call centre to provide information to reporting entities and the public; • Participating in media interviews; and • Conducting a workshop with large financial institutions to share information on money laundering and terrorist activity financing typologies.

Other Significant Initiatives	
Key Initiatives and Performance Areas	Results Achieved
Development and implementation of an integrated planning, budgeting, and performance management framework	During the past year, FINTRAC took a number of steps to implement an integrated performance management framework, including the development of a results chain for the Centre illustrating the links and interdependencies between our resources, activities, outputs and outcomes; and implementing performance scorecards for each of FINTRAC's sectors and the agency overall.
Development and implementation of a comprehensive and rigorous approach to effective comptrollership	Updated policies and implemented new procedures in the areas of finance, procurement and internal audit. This included the introduction of a state-of-the-art financial delegation instrument along with associated training for all FINTRAC managers, a new delegation instrument for procurement, and an effective internal audit function.
Development of a business continuity plan	To further support FINTRAC's ability to resume business after a disruption of operations, the Centre reinforced its Business Continuity Program. The program provides a comprehensive approach to responding to potential crises or other types of business interruptions using a risk assessment model.
Leading investments in learning, human resource planning and support and organizational wellness initiatives	The Centre pursued a broad range of human resource initiatives designed to provide employees with a rewarding work environment. During the year, FINTRAC maintained investments in employee learning and development opportunities. For example, compliance officers took part in learning events designed to develop their expertise in policy interpretation, risk assessment and quality assurance; financial intelligence analysts took part in training that enhanced their knowledge of tracking terrorists online, casino operations, and of tax havens. As well, analysts were able to interact with experts in the academic community and with our partners in law enforcement.

Key Initiatives and Performance Areas	Results Achieved
Protection of personal information	<p>To demonstrate commitment to the protection of privacy, the Centre engaged an outside expert in 2004-05 to assess the extent to which effective privacy protection policies and practices are implemented within FINTRAC.</p> <p>This review included an examination of the awareness and compliance of staff in the protection of personal information, as well as an examination of the risk management approach adopted by the organization. In examining all aspects of FINTRAC's policies, business systems and processes, the specialist noted that: "FINTRAC has implemented the necessary measures...to achieve the protection of the personal information it receives and handles."</p>
Establish a comprehensive integrated information management framework	<p>In 2004-05, FINTRAC adopted its first formal information management (IM) Policy, developed and published IM Best Practices documents and provided IM Awareness training to all employees. An exercise was conducted by each sector to review and revise their file plans to ensure that they are reflective of FINTRAC's current information holdings.</p>

SECTION III – SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Organizational Information



The **Director**, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, has all the powers of a deputy head of a department, as well as those of a separate employer. The Director is required to report to the Minister of Finance from time to time, on the exercise of those powers and the performance of duties authorized under the Act.

FINTRAC’s tactical and strategic analytical functions for combating money laundering and terrorist activity financing are grouped under the **Financial Intelligence Analysis Sector**.

The **External Relationships Sector** is responsible for FINTRAC’s relationships with all partners and stakeholders, as well as for compliance and communications. The Reporting Entity Relationships group, including the regional offices, is responsible for implementing the compliance program and undertaking regional outreach to law enforcement. The Government Relationships section is responsible for relationships with domestic and international partners. The Communications group is responsible for external communications and public awareness.

The **Corporate Management Sector** is made up of four groups: Financial, Administrative and Strategic Management; Human Resources; ATIP & Library; and Security.

The **Information Technology Sector** is responsible for developing and applying information management and information technology methodologies that support and advance all of FINTRAC’s objectives. It designs, maintains, implements and supports database management systems and other systems solutions to meet internal and external end user requirements.

Legal Services are provided by the General Counsel and three Senior Legal Counsel, who are employees of the Department of Justice. In addition, FINTRAC allocates one FTE toward the administration of this office.

Table 1: Comparison of Planned to Actual Spending (incl. FTE)

(\$ millions)	2002-03 Actual	2003-04 Actual	2004-2005			
			Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Financial Information	19.2	16.8	19.4	18.8	20.0	17.7
Corporate Support*	21.7	15.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.3
Total	40.9	31.8	31.9	30.9	32.9	31.0

Total	40.9	31.8	31.9	30.9	32.9	31.0
Plus: Cost of services received without charge	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
Net cost of Department	42.0	32.9	33.5	32.5	34.5	32.8

Full Time Equivalents	160	183	183			
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* In addition to agency management and corporate services, Corporate Support includes all of FINTRAC's costs for office space & facilities, legal services, and security & privacy to meet the Centre's special operational requirements and ensure the protection of personal information.

Table 2: Voted and Statutory Items

Vote or Statutory Item	Truncated Vote or Statutory Wordling	2004-2005			
		Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
30	Operating expenditures	29.0	28.0	29.9	28.0
	Capital expenditures				
	Grants and Contributions				
	Minister of Finance – Salary and motor car allowance				
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
	Total	31.9	30.9	32.9	31.0

Table 3: Net Cost of Department

(\$ millions)	2004–2005
Total Actual Spending	31.0
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Contributions covering employers' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS (excluding revolving funds)	1.3
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	0.5
2004–2005 Net cost of Department	32.8

Table 4: Response to Parliamentary Committees, Audits and Evaluations for FY2004–2005**Response to the Auditor General**

Chapter 2 of the Report of the Auditor General issued November 2004 documents the results of the value-for-money audit of the National Initiative to Combat Money Laundering. The report made a number of recommendations to improve the functioning of the initiative overall and of FINTRAC. A complete list of the recommendations and the responses of FINTRAC and other initiative partners can be accessed at:

<http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/reports.nsf/html/20041102ce.html>

External Audits or Evaluations

The Year Five Evaluation of the National Initiatives to Combat Money Laundering and Interim Evaluation of Measures to Combat Terrorist Financing was conducted in late 2004. The final report detailing the conclusions of the evaluation may be found at:

http://www.fin.gc.ca/toce/2005/nicml-incba_e.html

Internal Audits or Evaluations

During the year, Consulting and Audit Canada performed an internal audit of FINTRAC's Control Framework for the Protection of Personal Information. The findings and observations of the internal audit report will be made available in 2005-06 on FINTRAC'S website at: <http://www.fintrac.gc.ca/>

Table 5: Horizontal Initiatives

FINTRAC is involved in the following horizontal initiatives as a partner:

1. National Initiative to Combat Money Laundering
2. Public Security and Anti-Terrorism Initiative (PSAT)

Further information on these horizontal initiatives can be found at:

http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/eppi-ibdrp/hrdb-rhbd/profil_e.asp

SECTION IV – OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

FINTRAC's Key Relationships

Reporting Entities: those who have obligations under the PCMLTFA, including submitting reports to FINTRAC

- Financial entities (including banks, credit unions, caisses populaires, trust and loan companies and agents of the Crown that accept deposit liabilities);
- Life insurance companies, brokers or agents;
- Securities dealers, portfolio managers and investment counsellors who are provincially authorized;
- Persons engaged in the business of foreign exchange dealing;
- Money services businesses (including alternative remittance systems, such as Hawala, Hundi, Chitti, and others);
- Agents of the Crown when they sell money orders;
- Accountants and/ or accounting firms (when carrying out certain activities on behalf of their clients);
- Real estate brokers or sales representatives (when carrying out certain activities on behalf of their clients); and
- Casinos.

Law Enforcement, National Security Agencies and other Partners: those to whom FINTRAC **must** send disclosures

When there are reasonable grounds to suspect that “designated information” would be relevant to the investigation and/or prosecution of a money laundering or terrorist activity financing offence, FINTRAC **must** disclose that information to the appropriate police force, i.e.:

- the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- provincial, territorial or municipal police forces in Canada

When there are reasonable grounds to suspect that “designated information” would be relevant to threats to the security of Canada, FINTRAC **must** disclose that information to the:

- Canadian Security Intelligence Service

When there are reasonable grounds to suspect that “designated information” would be relevant to the investigation and/or prosecution of a money laundering or terrorist activity financing offence **and** FINTRAC determines that the information is relevant to an offence of evading or attempting to evade paying taxes or duties, FINTRAC **must** disclose that information to the:

- Canada Revenue Agency for tax evasion
- Canada Border Services Agency for duties evasion

When there are reasonable grounds to suspect that “designated information” would be relevant to the investigation and/or prosecution of a money laundering or terrorist activity financing offence **and** FINTRAC determines that the information would promote international justice and security

by fostering respect for human rights and by denying access to Canadian territory to persons who are criminals or security risks, and would be relevant to certain provisions of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, FINTRAC **must** disclose that information to:

- Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- Canada Border Services Agency

Foreign Financial Intelligence Units: those to whom FINTRAC **may** send disclosures

Where the Minister of Finance has entered into a written agreement or arrangement with the government of a foreign state or an international organization established by the governments of foreign states regarding the exchange of information between FINTRAC and an agency or institution of that foreign state or international organization that has powers and duties similar to those of FINTRAC, or where FINTRAC, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, has entered into a written agreement or arrangement with an agency or institution of a foreign state that has powers and duties similar to those of FINTRAC, regarding the exchange of information between FINTRAC and that agency or institution; and there are reasonable grounds to suspect that “designated information” may be relevant to the investigation or prosecution of a money laundering offence or a terrorist activity financing offence, or an offence substantially similar to either offence, FINTRAC may disclose that “designated information” to such a foreign agency or institution.

Outreach to Regulatory Bodies

Many reporting entities are overseen by regulatory bodies that ensure entities conform to specific norms of conduct. As part of its outreach activities, FINTRAC has been exploring the possibility of entering into agreements with regulatory bodies in order to allow the Centre to maximize its compliance efforts and minimize regulatory overlap. In 2004-05, FINTRAC signed five Memoranda of Understanding with the following regulatory bodies:

- The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI);
- The Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC);
- The Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO);
- The British Columbia Gaming Policy Enforcement Branch (GPEB);
- The Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority (SLGA).

- S'il a des motifs raisonnables de soupçonner que des renseignements seraient utiles aux fins d'enquête ou de poursuite relativement à une infraction de recyclage des produits de la criminalité ou à une infraction de financement d'activités terroristes **et** s'il estime que les renseignements seraient utiles pour promouvoir, à l'échelle internationale, la justice et le respect des droits de la personne et l'interdiction de territoire aux personnes qui sont des criminels ou constituent un danger pour la sécurité, et qu'ils seraient pertinents à certaines dispositions de la Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés, CANAFE **doit** communiquer ces renseignements :

Principales relations de CANAFE

Entités déclarantes : entités qui **doivent** produire des déclarations à CANAFE en vertu de la Loi

- les entités financières (y compris les banques, les coopératives de crédit, les caisses populaires, les sociétés de fiducie et de prêt et les mandataires de Sa Majesté qui se livrent à l'acceptation de dépôts);
- les sociétés et les représentants d'assurance-vie;
- les courtiers en valeurs mobilières, les gestionnaires de portefeuille et les conseillers en placement qui sont autorisés par les provinces;
- les personnes et les entités qui se livrent à des opérations de change;
- les entreprises de transfert de fonds ou de vente de titres négociables (y compris les systèmes parallèles de remise de fonds tels que les Hawala, Hundi, Chitti, etc.);
- les mandataires de Sa Majesté qui se livrent à la vente de mandats;
- les comptables et/ou les cabinets d'expertise comptable (lorsqu'ils exercent certaines activités pour le compte de leurs clients);
- les courtiers ou les agents immobiliers (lorsqu'ils exercent certaines activités pour le compte de leurs clients);
- les casinos.

Organismes d'application de la loi, de sécurité nationale et autres partenaires : entités à qui CANAFE doit communiquer des renseignements

S'il a des motifs raisonnables de soupçonner que des « renseignements désignés » seraient utiles aux fins d'enquête ou de poursuite relativement à une infraction de recyclage des produits de la criminalité ou à une infraction de financement d'activités terroristes, CANAFE doit communiquer ces renseignements aux forces policières compétentes, c'est-à-dire :

- à la Gendarmerie royale du Canada;
- aux services de police des niveaux provincial, territorial ou municipal du Canada.

S'il a des motifs raisonnables de soupçonner que des « renseignements désignés » se rapporteraient à des menaces à la sécurité du Canada, CANAFE doit communiquer ces renseignements :

- au Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité.

S'il a des motifs raisonnables de soupçonner que des « renseignements désignés » seraient utiles aux fins d'enquête ou de poursuite relativement à une infraction de recyclage des produits de la criminalité ou à une infraction de financement d'activités terroristes **et** s'il estime que les renseignements se rapportent à une infraction, consommation ou non, d'évasion fiscale, y compris le non-paiement de droits, CANAFE doit communiquer ces renseignements :

- à l'Agence des douanes et du revenu du Canada pour l'évasion fiscale;
- à l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada pour le non-paiement de droits.

SECTION IV – AUTRES SUJETS D'INTÉRÊT

Tableau 5 : Initiatives horizontales

CANAFE participe aux initiatives horizontales suivantes à titre de partenaire :

1. Initiative nationale de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent
2. Initiative de sécurité publique et d'antiterrorisme

De plus amples renseignements sur ces initiatives horizontales se trouvent à l'adresse suivante : http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/epi-ibdirp/hrdb-rhbd/profil_f.asp

Vérifications ou évaluations internes

Au cours de l'année, Conseils et Vérification Canada a effectué une vérification interne du cadre de contrôle de CANAFE pour la protection des renseignements personnels. Les résultats et les observations de cette vérification interne seront affichés sur le site Web de CANAFE en 2005-2006, à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.canafe.gc.ca/>

Vérifications ou évaluations externes

L'évaluation à la cinquième année de l'Initiative nationale de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et l'évaluation préliminaire des mesures de lutte contre le financement du terrorisme ont été effectuées à la fin de 2004. Le rapport final, comprenant les conclusions de l'évaluation, se trouve à l'adresse suivante : http://www.fin.gc.ca/loctf/2005/nicml-incba_f.html

Réponse au rapport du Bureau du vérificateur général

Le chapitre 2 du rapport du Bureau du vérificateur général, présenté en novembre 2004, présente les résultats de la vérification de l'optimisation des ressources de l'Initiative nationale de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent. Le rapport comprend un certain nombre de recommandations afin d'améliorer le fonctionnement de l'Initiative dans son ensemble et du Centre plus particulièrement. Une liste complète des recommandations et des réponses de CANAFE et des autres partenaires dans le cadre de cette initiative se trouve à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/dominio/rapports.nsf/html/20041102cf.html>

Tableau 4 : Réponses aux comités parlementaires, aux vérifications et aux évaluations pour l'exercice 2004-2005

2004-2005 Coût net pour CANAFE		32,8
Traitements et dépenses connexes liés aux services juridiques fournis par Justice Canada		0,5
Contributions de l'employeur aux primes d'assurance des employés et dépenses payées par le SCT (hors des fonds renouvelables)		1,3
<i>Plus : services reçus à titre gracieux</i>		
Dépenses totales réelles		31,0
(en millions de dollars)		2004-2005

Tableau 3 : Coût net pour CANAFE

Tableau 2 : Postes votés et législatifs

Poste voté ou législatif	Libellé tronqué pour le poste voté ou législatif	2004-2005			
		Budget principal	Dépenses prévues	Autorisations	Dépenses réelles
30	Dépenses de fonctionnement	29,0	28,0	29,9	28,0
	Dépenses en capital				
	Subventions et contributions				
	Ministre des Finances – Traitement et allocation pour automobile				
(S)	Contributions aux avantages sociaux des employés	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,0
Total		31,9	30,9	32,9	31,0

Tableau 1 : Comparaison des dépenses prévues et des dépenses réelles (comprenant les ETP)

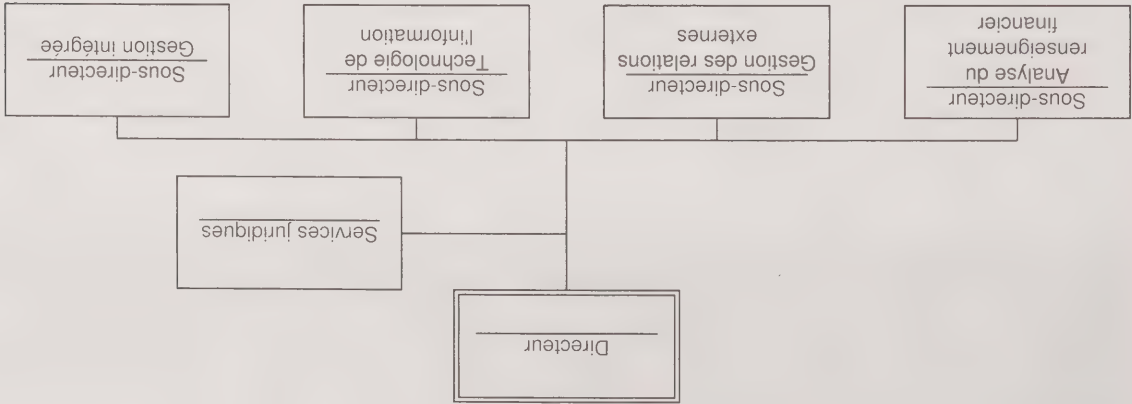
2004-2005		2003-2004		2002-2003		Appui organisationnel*	Total
Budget principal des dépenses	Dépenses prévues	Autorisations totales	Réelles	Réelles	Réelles		
19,4	18,8	20	17,7	19,2	16,8	Cueillette, analyse et renseignements de communication financiers	40,9
12,5	12,1	12,9	13,3	21,7	15	Appui organisationnel*	31,8
31,9	30,9	32,9	31				

Total	Plus : coûts des services reçus à titre gracieux*	Coût net
40,9	1,1	42,0
31,8	1,1	32,9
31,9	1,6	33,5
30,9	1,6	32,5
32,9	1,6	34,5
31,0	1,8	32,8

Equivalents temps plein	160	183	183
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* En plus de la gestion de l'organisme et des services organisationnels, l'appui organisationnel comprend tous les coûts de CANAFE pour l'espace de bureau et les installations, les services juridiques, la sécurité et la protection afin de respecter les besoins opérationnels propres au Centre et d'assurer la protection des renseignements personnels.

Renseignements sur l'organisation



Le **directeur**, nommé par le gouverneur en conseil, est investi de tous les pouvoirs d'un administrateur général d'un ministère et d'un employeur distinct. Il est tenu de rendre compte au ministre des Finances de temps à autre de l'exercice de ses pouvoirs et du rendement des attributions prescrites par la loi constituante de CANAFE.

Les fonctions d'analyses tactique et stratégique de CANAFE relativement au blanchiment d'argent et au financement des activités terroristes relèvent du **Secteur de l'analyse du renseignement financier**.

Le **Secteur de la gestion des relations externes** se charge des relations avec les partenaires et autres parties intéressées. Il assure également les fonctions de conformité et de communication. Le groupe des relations avec les entités déclarantes, y compris les bureaux régionaux, voit à la mise en œuvre du programme d'assurance de la conformité et au rayonnement régional à l'endroit du secteur de l'application de la loi. Le groupe des relations gouvernementales est responsable des relations avec les partenaires canadiens et étrangers. Le groupe des communications veille aux communications externes et à la sensibilisation du public.

Le **Secteur de la gestion intégrée** est formé de quatre groupes : gestion financière, administrative et stratégique; ressources humaines; AIPRP et bibliothèque; sécurité.

Le **Secteur de la technologie de l'information** est responsable d'élaborer et d'appliquer des méthodes de technologie et de gestion de l'information qui appuient les objectifs de CANAFE et en facilitent l'atteinte. Il s'occupe également de concevoir, de mettre en œuvre, de tenir et d'alimenter les systèmes de gestion des bases de données et d'apporter des solutions en matière de systèmes qui répondent aux besoins des utilisateurs finaux internes et externes.

Les **Services juridiques** sont assurés par l'avocat général et trois conseillers juridiques principaux, qui sont des employés du ministère de la Justice. Un équivalent temps plein sera fourni par CANAFE aux fins de l'administration du bureau.

SECTION III – RENSEIGNEMENTS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES

<p>Principales initiatives et rendement</p>	<p>Protection des renseignements personnels</p> <p>Afin de prouver son engagement envers la protection des renseignements personnels, CANAFE s'est assuré les services d'un expert provenant de l'extérieur afin d'évaluer l'efficacité des politiques et pratiques en matière de protection des renseignements personnels mises en œuvre par le Centre.</p> <p>Cet examen comprenait une étude du niveau de sensibilisation et de conformité au sein des employés dans le cadre de la protection des renseignements personnels ainsi qu'un examen de la gestion du risque. En étudiant tous les aspects que présentent les politiques, les systèmes et les processus opérationnels du Centre, le spécialiste a noté que « CANAFE a mis en œuvre les mesures nécessaires... pour assurer la protection des renseignements personnels qu'il détient et qu'il traite » [Traduction].</p>	<p>Elaborer un cadre intégré de gestion de l'information et un plan global en ce sens</p> <p>En 2004-2005, CANAFE a adopté sa première politique formelle de gestion de l'information, a développé et a publié des pratiques exemplaires en TI et tous ses employés ont assisté à des séances de sensibilisation à la TI. Chaque secteur a étudié et révisé ses méthodes de disposition des dossiers afin de s'assurer qu'elles reflétaient bien les banques d'information que détient actuellement le Centre.</p>
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Résultats

Autres initiatives importantes		Principales initiatives et rendement	<p>Elaboration et mise en œuvre d'un cadre intégré de planification, de budgétisation et de gestion du rendement</p>	<p>Elaboration et application d'une approche globale et rigoureuse à l'appui d'une fonction de contrôleleur efficace</p>	<p>Établissement d'un plan de continuité des opérations</p>	<p>Investissements en apprentissage, en planification des ressources humaines et soutien à leur endroit et initiatives de mieux-être dans l'organisation</p>	<p>Le Centre a approfondi une vaste gamme d'initiatives en ressources humaines conçues afin de fournir aux employés un milieu de travail gratifiant. Au cours de l'année, CANAFE a continué d'investir dans les possibilités d'apprentissage et de perfectionnement pour ses employés. Par exemple, des agents de conformité ont participé à des événements d'apprentissage conçus pour améliorer leur expertise en interprétation de politique, en évaluation du risque et en assurance de la qualité; les analystes financiers ont reçu de la formation afin d'approfondir leurs connaissances du suivi électronique de terroristes, des activités se déroulant dans un casino et des paradis fiscaux. Les analystes ont également été en mesure d'interagir avec des experts du milieu scolaire et avec nos partenaires du domaine de l'application de la loi.</p>
Résultats		<p>Au cours de l'année, CANAFE a pris certaines mesures afin de mettre en œuvre un cadre intégré de gestion du rendement et a élaboré une chaîne de résultats qui illustrait les liens et les interdépendances entre nos ressources, nos activités, nos résultats et nos conclusions. Le Centre a également mis en œuvre des cartes de pointage pour chacun de ses secteurs et pour l'organisme dans son ensemble.</p>	<p>Au cours de l'année, CANAFE a mis à jour des politiques et à mis en œuvre de nouvelles procédures dans le domaine des finances, de l'approvisionnement et de la vérification interne. Cela comprenait un nouvel instrument de délégation financière à la fine pointe de la technologie, ainsi que la formation nécessaire pour tous les gestionnaires de CANAFE, un nouvel outil de délégation pour l'approvisionnement et une fonction efficace de vérification interne.</p>	<p>Afin de mieux appuyer la capacité de CANAFE à reprendre ses activités après une interruption, le Centre a renforcé son programme de continuité des opérations. Ce programme offre une approche complète afin d'affronter les crises potentielles ou d'autres types d'interruptions grâce à un modèle d'évaluation du risque.</p>	<p>Le Centre a approfondi une vaste gamme d'initiatives en ressources humaines conçues afin de fournir aux employés un milieu de travail gratifiant. Au cours de l'année, CANAFE a continué d'investir dans les possibilités d'apprentissage et de perfectionnement pour ses employés. Par exemple, des agents de conformité ont participé à des événements d'apprentissage conçus pour améliorer leur expertise en interprétation de politique, en évaluation du risque et en assurance de la qualité; les analystes financiers ont reçu de la formation afin d'approfondir leurs connaissances du suivi électronique de terroristes, des activités se déroulant dans un casino et des paradis fiscaux. Les analystes ont également été en mesure d'interagir avec des experts du milieu scolaire et avec nos partenaires du domaine de l'application de la loi.</p>	Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada	

Principales initiatives et rendement	Résultats
<p>Apport d'une aide technique sur l'échiquier international</p> <p>Au cours de l'année, CANAFE a reçu un certain nombre de délégations provenant d'URF étrangères qui désiraient discuter de certains aspects des activités du Centre, y compris de la technologie de l'information, des fonctions analytiques et des activités de conformité.</p> <p>En 2004-2005, CANAFE a fourni, pour la première fois, de l'aide technique sur place à une URF étrangère. Le Centre a partagé cette expertise en technologie de l'information avec l'URF de la Colombie alors que celle-ci tentait d'améliorer ses systèmes de TI.</p>	
Communications externes	<p>Afin de sensibiliser davantage le public au blanchiment d'argent et au financement d'activités terroristes et afin d'avertir les Canadiennes et Canadiens de la menace que posent ces activités, CANAFE a entrepris un certain nombre d'activités dont :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> la publication et la distribution d'un rapport annuel au Parlement; la publication d'articles dans des revues spécialisées et dans des bulletins d'information; la publication de dépliants et d'autres documents à des fins de distribution auprès des entités déclarantes et de leurs clients; la mise en œuvre d'un site Web et d'un centre d'appels afin de fournir de l'information aux entités déclarantes et au public; la participation à des entrevues avec les médias; l'organisation d'un atelier pour les institutions financières d'importance afin de leur communiquer de l'information sur la typologie du blanchiment d'argent et du financement des activités terroristes.

<p>Priorité 3</p> <p>Communiquer des renseignements stratégiques sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes aux partenaires, aux intervenants et au grand public.</p>	
<p>Principaux résultats</p> <p>CANAFE a examiné, dans une large mesure, toutes les communications faites en 2004-2005 afin de cibler les tendances qui permettent de dévoiler des activités de blanchiment d'argent et de financement d'activités terroristes au Canada et partager ces renseignements avec les partenaires nationaux et internationaux afin d'élaborer de nouveaux indicateurs de blanchiment d'argent.</p> <p>Le Centre a encouragé le partage de renseignements stratégiques sur le plan international grâce à son leadership et à sa participation à un certain nombre de forums internationaux dont le programme mondial des Nations Unies contre le blanchiment d'argent, le Groupe Egmont et le Groupe d'action financière sur le blanchiment de capitaux.</p> <p>Au cours de l'année, CANAFE a renforcé sa capacité et a élaboré de nouveaux outils afin de sensibiliser davantage le public au blanchiment d'argent et au financement des activités terroristes.</p>	
<p>Principales initiatives et rendement</p>	<p>Résultats</p>
<p>Analyse stratégique améliorée</p>	<p>Au cours de cette année, le Centre a effectué une analyse à grande échelle des milliers de déclarations d'opérations reliées aux communications annuelles afin de mieux comprendre les tendances et les caractéristiques retrouvées dans les différents types d'activités de blanchiment d'argent au Canada. Cette analyse a confirmé certains résultats et à permis de dévoiler les activités et les comportements criminels de certaines personnes et de certains groupes impliqués dans le blanchiment d'argent. Ces résultats pourront faciliter la prochaine élaboration de stratégies efficaces de lutte.</p>
<p>Production de rapports d'analyse stratégique</p>	<p>En 2004-2005, CANAFE a créé et fourni des produits d'information stratégique à un certain nombre de partenaires nationaux et internationaux et à différents forums comme le Comité national de coordination sur le crime organisé, le programme mondial des Nations Unies contre le blanchiment d'argent et le Groupe Egmont. Cette information a permis d'approfondir la compréhension qu'ont les organismes d'application de la loi et de sécurité nationale, les responsables des politiques et d'autres du blanchiment d'argent et du financement d'activités terroristes au Canada.</p>

		<p>CANAFE a également formulé de la réaction stratégique pour les représentants des secteurs des banques, des caisses populaires et de l'immobilier sur les tendances décelées au sein de leurs secteurs respectifs, sur la qualité des déclarations et sur l'apport de leur secteur dans le cadre des communications de cas de blanchiment d'argent et de financement d'activités terroristes.</p>	
Principales initiatives et rendement	Résultats		
Surveillance de la qualité des déclarations et conduite d'évaluations du risque	<p>Au cours de l'année, CANAFE a effectué des évaluations du risque en matière de conformité dans tous les secteurs de déclaration. Des questionnaires sur la conformité ont été envoyés à la plupart des secteurs d'entités déclarantes afin d'améliorer l'information que possède CANAFE sur l'évaluation du risque.</p> <p>Cela a permis d'améliorer l'efficacité du Centre qui a été en mesure de déployer des efforts de sensibilisation et d'examen mieux axés sur les besoins.</p> <p>Grâce à la surveillance continue de la qualité et aux efforts de suivi, le Centre a remarqué une nette amélioration dans la qualité des déclarations de renseignements financiers transmises par les entités déclarantes.</p>		
Conduite d'examen	<p>En utilisant différentes techniques d'examen, CANAFE a effectué un examen de tous les secteurs d'entités déclarantes en 2004-2005.</p> <p>En 2004-2005, le Centre a effectué 190 examens sur place. Ces examens portaient principalement sur des entreprises de transfert de fonds ou de vente de titres négociables et sur les courtiers de change.</p> <p>CANAFE a communiqué 2 cas de non-conformité aux organismes d'application de la loi.</p>		
Mise en œuvre d'un soutien technologique accru	<p>Un certain nombre de solutions tactiques ont été déployées en 2004-2005 afin d'appuyer le programme de conformité. Des questionnaires sur la conformité sur support électronique ont été envoyés à un certain nombre de secteurs d'entités déclarantes. De plus, de meilleurs outils de déclaration ont été créés afin de faciliter la planification et la préparation des examens. Enfin, un plan a été dressé afin de cibler de nouvelles solutions en TI pour assurer la conformité. Ces solutions seront mises en œuvre au cours des trois prochains exercices.</p>		

Priorité 2 Mettre en œuvre un programme global d'assurance de la conformité fondé sur le risque.	
Principaux résultats Toutes les principales fonctions de CANAFE sur lesquelles repose la fonction de conformité fondée sur le risque étaient opérationnelles en 2004-2005. Des examens ont été effectués dans tous les secteurs d'entités déclarantes. Les liens avec les principaux organismes de réglementation fédéraux et provinciaux ont été renforcés grâce à la signature d'ententes sur l'échange de renseignements afin de minimiser les chevauchements lors des vérifications, de maximiser l'efficacité des examens réglementaires actuels et de réduire le fardeau réglementaire pour les entités déclarantes. En plus de ces activités, CANAFE a poursuivi ses efforts de sensibilisation au sein des entités déclarantes en participant à plus de 700 présentations et réunions avec ces entités, communiquant ainsi avec plus de 12 700 de leurs représentants. Le Centre a également reçu à son centre d'appels plus de 2 300 demandes de renseignements des entités déclarantes.	
Principales initiatives et rendement	Résultats
Engagement à aider les entités déclarantes et à interpréter la politique Un certain nombre d'outils et d'approches ont permis à CANAFE d'informer les entités déclarantes et de les aider à respecter leurs obligations. Au cours de l'année, ces efforts ont compris : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• organiser plus de 700 présentations et réunions pour les entités déclarantes et communiquer avec plus de 12 700 de leurs représentants;• produire une vidéo de neuf minutes afin d'aviser les entités déclarantes de leurs obligations juridiques et du rôle de CANAFE;• distribuer plus de 117 000 dépliant et fiches de renseignements auprès des entités déclarantes et du public afin de répondre à leurs questions concernant CANAFE;• répondre à plus de 2 300 demandes d'information reçues des entités déclarantes. Les efforts de CANAFE ont également porté sur l'interprétation de politique pour les entités déclarantes grâce à des activités de surveillance et au lancement de bulletins d'interprétation de CANAFE sur le site Web du Centre afin de traiter de vastes questions d'ordre politique et de fournir de l'aide supplémentaire aux entités déclarantes.	

<p>Résultats</p>	<p>Principales initiatives et rendement</p>
<p>CANAFE a accès au CIPC, la base de données nationale du Centre d'information de la police canadienne. Au cours de l'année, le Centre a été en mesure d'obtenir l'accès au SIRRJ, le Système intégré de récupération de renseignements judiciaires de la GRC. Des négociations sont en cours avec d'autres partenaires fédéraux et provinciaux afin d'avoir accès à des bases de données d'importance stratégique qui sont entretenues à des fins d'application de la loi ou de sécurité nationale.</p>	<p>Accès aux bases de données des organismes d'application de la loi</p>
<p>En 2004-2005, CANAFE a signé 13 nouvelles ententes d'échange de renseignements avec des unités du renseignement financier (URF) étrangères. Le nombre total de ces ententes est maintenant passé à 20.</p>	<p>Meilleur partage des renseignements avec les URF étrangères</p>

<p>Principales initiatives et rendement</p>	<p>Programme de communication continue avec les organismes d'application de la loi de moyenne et de grande taille et avec le SCRS, CIC, l'ASFC et l'ARC</p>	<p>Les activités de communication continue de CANAFE avec les organismes d'application de la loi de moyenne et de grande taille ainsi qu'avec le SCRS, CIC, l'ASFC et l'ARC comprennent un grand nombre de visites individuelles, des présentations pour les membres de la direction, des ateliers et des activités de formation afin de promouvoir les renseignements financiers du Centre. Un des principaux résultats de ces activités a été l'amélioration du partage de renseignements et de la rétroaction reçue par le Centre, et provenant des destinataires de communication de cas, sur la valeur des communications dans le cadre de leurs enquêtes.</p>	<p>Meilleur suivi des communications</p>	<p>En consultation avec les destinataires des communications et d'autres partenaires de l'INLBA, CANAFE a élaboré un mécanisme permettant de suivre les communications de cas. Les destinataires de communications seront encouragés à fournir de la rétroaction à CANAFE sur leur utilité. La rétroaction reçue permettra au Centre de surveiller la qualité de ses communications, d'améliorer son produit de base et de mieux répondre aux besoins des organismes d'application de la loi.</p>
<p>Résultats</p>				

Principales initiatives et rendement	Meilleures analyses tactiques et communications	Mise en œuvre d'un nouveau système de gestion de cas pour les communications	Sélection et mise en œuvre d'un nouvel ensemble d'outils analytiques à des fins de détection
Résultats	<p>En 2004-2005, les analystes de CANAFE se sont servis d'approches plus sophistiquées afin de découvrir la piste de l'argent, ce qui a permis d'augmenter la portée et la profondeur des analyses comprises dans les communications. Le nombre de communications touchant des opérations financières de plus de 10 millions de dollars a donc augmenté et représentait 22 pour 100 de l'ensemble des communications par opposition à 7 pour 100 l'année précédente. Également, la moyenne du nombre d'entités déclarantes représentées dans chacune des déclarations est passée de 4, l'année dernière, à 6 cette année.</p> <p>La rétroaction reçue du SCRS et des organismes d'application de la loi a confirmé que certains cas communiqués par CANAFE ont apporté de nouveaux éléments à des enquêtes en cours et même, dans certains cas, ont entraîné de nouvelles enquêtes.</p>	<p>En 2004-2005, CANAFE a commencé l'élaboration d'un nouveau système de gestion de cas dont la mise en œuvre fera l'objet d'essais en 2005-2006 et qui sera intégré aux principales applications de gestion des données, d'analyse et de détection du Centre.</p>	<p>En 2004-2005, CANAFE s'est associé à AUSTRAC, l'URF australienne, afin d'accélérer le développement de la nouvelle plate-forme de gestion des données, d'appui de la conformité et de détection du Centre. Cette nouvelle plate-forme tirera parti de l'expertise éprouvée en outils de détection automatisés, pleinement ou partiellement, d'AUSTRAC.</p>

<p>Résultat stratégique</p> <p><i>Un renseignement financier qui contribue à la détection et à la dissuasion du recyclage des produits de la criminalité et du financement des activités terroristes au Canada et à l'étranger.</i></p>	<p>Priorité 1</p> <p>Communiquer en temps opportun des renseignements financiers de grande qualité aux organismes d'application de la loi et du renseignement et aux unités du renseignement financier étrangères.</p>	<p>Principaux résultats</p> <p>En 2004-2005, CANAFE a communiqué des cas d'une valeur plus élevée et d'une portée plus vaste que les années précédentes. Le Centre a communiqué 142 cas dont 115 étaient nouveaux et 27 étaient des mises à jour de cas déjà communiqués. La valeur totale de ces cas était de plus de 2 milliards de dollars, près du triple du montant d'environ 700 millions de dollars pour 2003-2004. La moyenne d'opérations reliées à une communication est passée de 62 l'année dernière à 136 en 2004-2005.</p> <p>Des 142 cas communiqués en 2004-2005 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 110 se rapportaient à des cas présumés de blanchiment d'argent; • 24 se rapportaient à des cas présumés de financement d'activités terroristes ou de menaces à la sécurité du Canada; • 8 se rapportaient à des cas présumés de blanchiment d'argent et de financement d'activités terroristes ou de menaces à la sécurité du Canada.
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<p>Des niveaux élevés de conformité et de sensibilisation favorisent la dissuasion du blanchiment d'argent et du financement des activités terroristes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les entités déclarantes atteignent des niveaux élevés de conformité dans leur respect des exigences juridiques. • Les entités déclarantes ont en place des pratiques de tenue de documents et d'identification des clients. • Les partenaires, les intervenants et le public sont de plus en plus sensibilisés.
<p>La protection des renseignements personnels est assurée.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Des procédés et des contrôles sont en place et fonctionnement de façon efficace pour assurer la protection des renseignements personnels et prévenir toute communication non autorisée.
Plans et priorités	
<p>Priorité</p>	<p>Ressources connexes (actuelles)</p>
<p>Communiquer en temps opportun des renseignements financiers de grande qualité aux organismes d'application de la loi et de renseignement ainsi qu'aux unités du renseignement financier étrangères.</p>	<p>04/05 – 18,9 \$</p>
<p>Mettre en œuvre le programme global d'assurance de la conformité fondé sur le risque.</p>	<p>04/05 – 9,1 \$</p>
<p>Communiquer des renseignements stratégiques sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes aux partenaires, aux intervenants et au grand public.</p>	<p>04/05 – 3,0 \$</p>

Résultat stratégique	
<p><i>Un renseignement financier qui contribue à la détection et à la dissuasion du recyclage des produits de la criminalité et du financement des activités terroristes au Canada et à l'étranger.</i></p> <p>CANAFE est chargé de communiquer des renseignements financiers lorsqu'il a des motifs raisonnables de soupçonner qu'ils seraient utiles aux fins d'enquête ou de poursuite relativement à une infraction de blanchiment d'argent ou de financement d'activités terroristes. Le Centre contribue à la protection et à la sécurité des Canadiens et des Canadiennes grâce à ses efforts de détection et de dissuasion de ces crimes.</p> <p>Les dépenses réelles de CANAFE en 2004-2005 se sont élevées à 31 millions de dollars.</p>	
Principales relations	
<p>CANAFE a établi des relations autant avec ceux qui lui transmettent des renseignements qu'avec ceux à qui il en communique. Son efficacité dépend de la qualité des liens qu'il tisse avec tout un réseau de partenaire internes et externes et d'autres intervenants fédéraux : les ministères, les entités et les intermédiaires financiers qui lui transmettent des déclarations, les organismes d'application de la loi et du renseignement et les unités du renseignement financier étranger. Veuillez consulter la Section IV – Autres sujets d'intérêt, Principales relations de CANAFE.</p>	
Résultats immédiats et intermédiaires	
<p>Les capacités de détection du Centre et ses contributions sont continuellement perfectionnées.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Des renseignements financiers de grande qualité sont produits et communiqués en temps opportun.• Les tendances et les méthodes nouvelles et émergentes du blanchiment d'argent et du financement d'activités terroristes sont décelées et communiquées.• Des solutions et des outils automatisés sont utilisés pour améliorer l'efficacité de la surveillance de la conformité et l'analyse des renseignements financiers.• La capacité globale de lutter contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes est renforcée.

SECTION II - ANALYSE DU RENDEMENT PAR RÉSULTAT STRATÉGIQUE

Le Centre a atteint un jalon important au cours de l'année, effectuant des examens de la conformité au sein de chacun des secteurs d'entités déclarantes. Le Centre a également consolidé ses relations avec des organismes de réglementation fédéraux et provinciaux grâce à la signature d'ententes sur l'échange de renseignements afin de minimiser les chevauchements lors de vérifications, maximisant ainsi l'efficacité des examens réglementaires et réduisant le fardeau de réglementation pour les entités déclarantes.

CANAFE continu d'appuyer la campagne mondiale de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes grâce à ses progrès dans différents domaines. Au cours de l'année, le Centre a conclu 13 nouvelles ententes d'échange de renseignements avec des unités du renseignement étrangères et le nombre de ces ententes est maintenant passé à 20. CANAFE a manifesté une forte présence au sein du Groupe Egmont, une association internationale d'URF représentant près de 100 pays qui travaillent ensemble afin de promouvoir l'échange de renseignements et l'amélioration des capacités. CANAFE a contribué de façon importante aux initiatives technologiques, de gestion et de formation.

Au cours de cette dernière année, le Bureau du vérificateur général a effectué une vérification de l'optimisation des ressources de l'Initiative nationale de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et a présenté des recommandations pertinentes afin d'améliorer le fonctionnement de cette initiative dans son ensemble et de CANAFE plus particulièrement. Après avoir étudié ces recommandations, ainsi que celles formulées lors d'une évaluation indépendante de la même initiative, le Centre a entrepris leur mise en œuvre afin de se préparer pour l'examen quinquennal de la Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes prévu pour l'automne 2005.

Le Centre a également travaillé étroitement avec le ministère des Finances à la rédaction d'un document de consultation intitulé « Améliorer le régime canadien de lutte contre le blanchiment des capitaux et le financement des activités terroristes » qui a été publié en juin à des fins de consultation publique. Le document propose une gamme d'améliorations législatives et réglementaires à apporter afin que le Canada demeure à l'avant-garde de la lutte mondiale contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes. Il propose également d'étendre la portée des renseignements désignés que CANAFE peut fournir lors de la communication de cas, répondant ainsi à l'une des recommandations de la vérificatrice générale.

La protection des renseignements personnels qui lui sont confiés est l'une des plus importantes obligations de CANAFE. Au cours de 2004-2005, le Centre a continué de renforcer ses mesures de sécurité. Des systèmes d'identification à la fine pointe de la technologie, ainsi que la vigilance dont font preuve les employés de CANAFE, ont permis d'assurer la protection des données et des locaux.

CANAFE produit un rapport annuel dans lequel il brosse un tableau de ses activités et de ses réalisations dans le cadre de l'exercice de son mandat de détection et de dissuasion du blanchiment d'argent et du financement des activités terroristes. Ce rapport peut être consulté à <http://www.canafe.gc.ca/>.

Depuis sa création en 2000, CANAFE est devenu un élément important des efforts que déploie le Canada afin de lutter contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes. En 2004-2005, le Centre a réalisé d'importants progrès dans l'atteinte des priorités fixées dans le Rapport sur les plans et priorités.

Au cours de l'année, un total de 142 cas soupçonnés de blanchiment d'argent, de financement d'activités terroristes et de menaces à la sécurité du pays ont été communiqués aux organismes d'application de la loi et du renseignement ainsi qu'aux unités du renseignement financier étrangères. De ce nombre, 115 cas étaient nouveaux et 27 étaient des mises à jour de cas déjà communiqués.

La valeur des opérations comprises dans les cas communiqués en 2004-2005 était de plus de 2 milliards de dollars, près du triple de la valeur des communications de l'année dernière et plus de quatre fois la valeur des communications des années précédentes. La valeur accrue des opérations comprises dans les communications reflète bien les méthodes de plus en plus sophistiquées qui sont utilisées pour analyser les données comprises dans la base de données du Centre dont le nombre et la qualité ne font que croître. L'augmentation importante du nombre de personnes ou d'entreprises concernées dans chacune des communications et du nombre d'entités déclarantes en cause prouve à quel point CANAFE est en mesure de découvrir des cas plus vastes et plus complexes.

Au cours de l'année, CANAFE a également tenté de cibler certaines tendances dans les déclarations afin de permettre à la haute direction de prendre des décisions opérationnelles et en matière de politique mieux éclairées. À cette fin, CANAFE a analysé des milliers de déclarations d'opérations reliées aux communications annuelles de cas et a effectué une macro-analyse des déclarations reçues.

Cette analyse a révélé, entre autres, des tendances propres à différents types d'activités de blanchiment d'argent au Canada. Certains résultats déjà obtenus par des experts de longue date en blanchiment d'argent ont été confirmés et d'autres ont permis de dévoiler de nouvelles méthodes et pratiques criminelles. L'ensemble de ces résultats a permis à CANAFE de constituer une base de connaissances sur laquelle reposeront les mesures adoptées par les organismes d'application de la loi, le gouvernement et les institutions financières afin de lutter contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes.

Les renseignements financiers produits par CANAFE sont directement reliés aux déclarations d'opérations financières reçues par le Centre. En 2004-2005, CANAFE a reçu des entités déclarantes plus de 30 000 déclarations d'opérations par jour, pour un total de 10,8 millions de déclarations pour l'année. Ces déclarations provenaient de différentes sources : déclarations d'opérations douteuses; déclarations de téléversements; déclarations d'opérations importantes en espèces; déclarations de mouvements transfrontaliers d'espèces et d'effets et déclarations de saisies transfrontalières. Le Centre a également reçu des renseignements transmis volontairement de différentes sources dont les organismes d'application de la loi et du renseignement et le grand public.

Environnement et contexte opérationnels

Contexte opérationnel

CANAFE, l'unité du renseignement financier (URF) du Canada, participe à l'Initiative nationale de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent (INLBA) et à l'Initiative de sécurité publique et d'antiterrorisme (ISPA) du Canada en recueillant des renseignements financiers, en les analysant et en communiquant les résultats de ces analyses aux organismes d'application de la loi et au SCRS. Le Centre fait également partie d'une communauté internationale d'organisations de même nature qui luttent contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement d'activités terroristes. CANAFE rend compte au Parlement par l'intermédiaire du ministre des Finances, qui est responsable de la *Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes* (la *Loi*) et de ses règlements. Le Centre est financé au moyen de crédits. L'administration centrale de CANAFE se trouve à Ottawa et il exploite trois petits bureaux régionaux, à Montréal, Toronto et Vancouver.

CANAFE contribue à la sécurité nationale et à la sécurité publique des Canadiens et des Canadiennes en facilitant la détection et la dissuasion du blanchiment d'argent, du financement des activités terroristes et des menaces à la sécurité du Canada. En raison du caractère transnational de ces phénomènes, les activités menées sur la scène internationale, en particulier sous la forme d'échange de renseignements, constituent un aspect important du travail de CANAFE.

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur les initiatives canadiennes de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes, veuillez consulter le site <http://www.canafe.gc.ca/>.

Sommaire du rendement du CANAFE

Résultat stratégique				
Un renseignement financier qui contribue à la détection et à la dissuasion du recyclage des produits de la criminalité et du financement des activités terroristes au Canada et à l'étranger.				
2004-2005 Priorités/ engagements	Type	Dépenses prévues	Dépenses actuelles	Sommaire et résultats du rendement
Communiquer en temps opportun des renseignements de grande qualité aux organismes d'application de la loi et du renseignement ainsi qu'aux unités du renseignement financier étrangères.	Continue	18,9 \$	18,9 \$	A satisfait pleinement aux attentes. La valeur totale des communications de CANAFE ainsi que la complexité des réseaux de blanchiment d'argent qui ont été dévoilés ont été sans précédent. Les renseignements financiers du Centre ont été d'une grande utilité dans la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes.
Mettre en œuvre le programme global d'assurance de la conformité fondé sur le risque.	Nouvelle	9 \$	9,1 \$	A satisfait pleinement aux attentes. Toutes les principales fonctions de CANAFE comprenant un aspect d'assurance de la conformité fondé sur le risque étaient opérationnelles en 2004-2005. Un examen de chacun des secteurs d'entité déclarante a été effectué et a permis de meilleurs niveaux de conformité.
Communiquer des renseignements aux partenaires, aux intervenants et au grand public.	Nouvelle	3 \$	3 \$	A satisfait pleinement aux attentes. En 2004-2005, CANAFE a examiné la presque totalité des cas communiqués afin d'y découvrir les nouvelles tendances dans le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes au Canada. Grâce au partage de ces renseignements avec différents partenaires nationaux et internationaux, le Centre a contribué aux efforts déployés afin d'élaborer de nouveaux indicateurs de blanchiment d'argent.

canadienne de sécurité nationale et des activités connexes de sécurité et de cueillette de renseignements. Le Centre fait également partie de la communauté internationale des organismes qui, comme lui, sont déterminés à contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes.

- communiquer au Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité (SCRS) les renseignements financiers pouvant se rapporter à des menaces à la sécurité du Canada;
- communiquer des renseignements financiers aux unités du renseignement financier étrangères avec lesquelles il a conclu une entente pour l'échange de tels renseignements; veiller à ce que les renseignements personnels qui relèvent de lui ne soient pas communiqués sans autorisation;
- s'assurer que les institutions financières et les autres entités déclarantes respectent leurs obligations aux termes de la *Loi* et de ses règlements;
- accroître le niveau de sensibilisation et de compréhension du public à l'égard des questions liées au recyclage des produits de la criminalité et au financement des activités terroristes;
- aider le Canada à respecter ses engagements internationaux consistant à participer à la lutte contre le crime transnational, en particulier le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes.

Mission

CANAFE a pour mission de fournir des renseignements financiers liés aux soupçons de recyclage des produits de la criminalité, de financement des activités terroristes et de menaces à la sécurité du Canada aux organismes d'application de la loi et du renseignement, tout en assurant la protection de l'information qu'il possède.

La protection des renseignements personnels fait contrepois au besoin de communiquer des renseignements. La *Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes* (la *Loi*) établit un juste équilibre entre les besoins des organismes d'application de la loi et le droit des citoyens à la protection de leur vie privée. Conformément à la *Loi*, CANAFE applique une norme élevée et rigoureuse de protection des renseignements personnels qui relèvent de lui.

CANAFE occupe une place de choix pour fournir à ses partenaires et aux autres parties engagées dans la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes des renseignements stratégiques sur les grandes tendances et les nouveaux développements ayant cours dans ces deux domaines. Pour y arriver, il effectue des analyses stratégiques et participe à un certain nombre d'événements organisés au pays et à l'étranger en vue d'échanger des renseignements et de partager des connaissances.

Pour en savoir plus sur la *Loi*, veuillez consulter le site

<http://lois.justice.gc.ca/fr/P-24.501/index.html>

Dans l'intérêt des Canadiens

En tant qu'unité du renseignement financier (URF) du Canada, CANAFE contribue à l'Initiative nationale de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et aux efforts de lutte contre le terrorisme du Canada en favorisant la détection, la prévention et la dissuasion du blanchiment d'argent et du financement d'activités terroristes au Canada et à l'étranger. Le Centre contribue ainsi à la protection publique et à la sécurité nationale des Canadiens par l'entremise de la politique

Renseignements sommaires

Ce rapport compare les réalisations liées au rendement aux engagements pris dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités (RPP) 2004-2005. Il respecte le même format que le RPP en ce qui a trait aux résultats stratégiques et aux secteurs d'activité afin de faciliter cette comparaison.

Voici la raison d'être, le mandat et la mission de CANAFE, tels qu'ils sont décrits dans le RPP

2004-2005 :

Raison d'être

Le Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada (CANAFE) a été créé en vertu de la *Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité* en juillet 2000, dans le cadre de l'Initiative nationale de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent. Puis, en décembre 2001, le Parlement a adopté la *Loi antiterroriste*, chapitre 41, Lois du Canada (2001), qui énonce de nouvelles responsabilités pour CANAFE et d'autres organismes afin de lutter contre le financement des activités terroristes et les menaces à la sécurité du Canada. La *Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité* est alors devenue la *Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes* (la *Loi*).

Mandat

Le mandat et les activités de CANAFE sont prévus par la loi. CANAFE est un organisme autonome qui fonctionne sans lien de dépendance avec les services de police et les autres ministères et organismes gouvernementaux, auxquels il peut être appelé à fournir des renseignements financiers.

Le mandat de CANAFE consiste en ce qui suit :

- recevoir les déclarations d'opérations financières douteuses et les autres déclarations visées par règlement, et recueillir tout autre renseignement qui se rapporte au recyclage des produits de la criminalité et au financement d'activités terroristes;
- recevoir les déclarations sur les mouvements transfrontaliers d'espèces ou d'effets représentant d'importantes sommes;
- analyser et évaluer les renseignements reçus;
- communiquer aux organismes canadiens d'application de la loi les renseignements financiers pouvant être utiles aux fins d'enquête ou de poursuite relativement à une infraction de recyclage des produits de la criminalité ou de financement d'activités terroristes;
- communiquer les mêmes renseignements à l'Agence du revenu du Canada (ARC), si le Centre estime que ces renseignements se rapportent à une infraction, consommée ou non, d'évasion fiscale, à Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada (CIC), s'il estime qu'ils se rapportent à certaines dispositions de la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés*, et à l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC), s'il estime qu'ils se rapportent à une infraction, consommée ou non, d'évasion fiscale ou qu'ils se rapportent à certaines dispositions de la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés*;

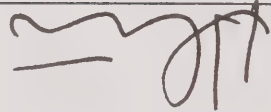
Déclaration de la direction

Je soumetts, en vue de son dépôt au Parlement, le Rapport sur le rendement de 2004-2005 du Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada.

Ce document a été préparé conformément aux principes de reddition de comptes contenus dans le Guide de préparation des rapports ministériels sur le rendement de 2004-2005 du Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor :

- Il est conforme aux exigences particulières de reddition de comptes décrites dans le Guide;
- Il est fondé sur une structure approuvée de secteurs d'activité;
- Il présente des renseignements uniformes, complets, équilibrés et précis;
- Il offre un modèle de responsabilisation pour les résultats atteints avec les ressources et les autorités allouées;
- Il fait état des sommes qui ont été allouées en fonction des dépenses prévues et approuvées dans le Budget des dépenses et les Comptes publics du Canada.

Nom : Horst Intscher



Titre : Directeur

Message du directeur

J'ai le plaisir de présenter le Rapport sur le rendement du Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada (CANAFE) pour l'année 2004-2005.

Cette année, la cinquième depuis l'adoption de notre loi habilitante, CANAFE a connu un important succès et a acquis une vaste expérience dans la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes. Nos partenaires au sein des organismes d'application de la loi et du Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité ont souligné la grande importance qu'ils accordent à nos renseignements financiers.

Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, nous avons été en mesure de communiquer des cas dont la valeur était beaucoup plus élevée et dont la portée et la complexité dépassaient ce que nous avions produit au cours des exercices précédents. Grâce à l'utilisation d'outils de plus en plus sophistiqués afin d'analyser les déclarations d'opérations financières, dont le nombre et la qualité sont toujours croissants, la valeur des cas que nous avons communiqués a plus que triple comparativement à l'année précédente.

L'essor qu'a connu notre analyse financière stratégique cette année nous a permis d'analyser nos renseignements sur les opérations financières et autres sous différents angles afin de respecter certaines exigences internes et externes. Cela nous a également permis d'obtenir une analyse détaillée des cas de blanchiment d'argent que nous avons communiqués afin d'y déceler les tendances propres aux différents types d'opérations de blanchiment d'argent au Canada.

Notre fonction de conformité ainsi que nos activités de surveillance et d'examen sont maintenant entièrement opérationnelles. Grâce à la conclusion d'un certain nombre de nouvelles ententes avec des organismes de réglementation, nous avons minimisé les chevauchements lors de vérifications sur place et maximisé l'efficacité de nos examens réglementaires actuels.

Le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes sont de nature transnationale et CANAFE est déterminé à faire une différence sur le plan international grâce à sa participation et à son leadership au sein de forums multilatéraux. Au cours de l'année, nous avons conclu treize nouvelles ententes pour l'échange de renseignements avec d'autres unités du renseignement financier et le nombre de ces ententes est maintenant passé à vingt. Nous avons également exercé une forte présence au sein du Groupe Egmont, contribuant de façon importante aux initiatives technologiques, de gestion et de formation, apportant de l'aide aux nouveaux membres et aux membres potentiels.

Bien que notre organisme n'en soit qu'à ses débuts, nous avons tous les droits d'être fiers de ce que nous avons réalisé jusqu'à maintenant. Cette dernière année a été marquée par des progrès et des succès de taille. Je vous invite à consulter ce Rapport sur le rendement et à y découvrir comment CANAFE travaille avec ses partenaires des organismes nationaux d'application de la loi, de sécurité et avec les entités déclarantes afin de cibler et de décourager le blanchiment d'argent et le financement des activités terroristes au sein du système financier canadien.

SECTION I - SURVOL

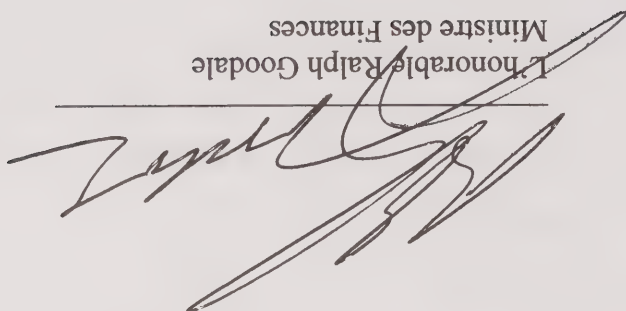
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**Centre d'analyse des opérations et
déclarations financières du Canada**

**Pour la période se terminant
le 31 mars 2005**

Rapport sur le rendement



L'honorable Ralph Goodale
Ministre des Finances



**Centre d'analyse des
opérations et déclarations
financières du Canada**
Rapport sur le rendement

Pour la période se terminant
le 31 mars 2005

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Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2005

ESTIMATES

The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Foreword

The Government of Canada has made continuous improvement in its management practices a priority since *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada* was tabled in Parliament in the spring of 2000. Driving the government's pursuit of management excellence is its vision to provide Canadians with a responsive government, which serves citizens and manages itself as a unified, coherent enterprise; an innovative government supported by a highly-qualified public service equipped to leverage information and make the best use of public funds while balancing risk; and an accountable government which answers clearly and openly for its performance to Parliament and to Canadians.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting results to Parliament and citizens. They are at the heart of accountability in government.

Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following principles for effective public reporting (provided in the *Guide for the Preparation of the 2004-05 Departmental Performance Reports*: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr1/04-05/guidelines/guide_e.asp). Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes (benefits to Canadians and Canadian society) and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets performance in context, associates performance with earlier commitments, explains any changes, and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering on these commitments. Achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations are also discussed. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

This departmental performance report (along with those of many other organizations) is accessible from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estime.asp>. Readers wishing a high level, whole of government overview of the Government of Canada's efforts to improve quality of life should refer to *Canada's Performance 2005* available at the same internet address. This report is structured around three broad policy areas (Sustainable Economy, Canada's Social Foundations and Canada's Place in the World) and, in its electronic version, links to relevant Departmental Performance Reports. *Canada's Performance 2005* also contains a special overview of the government's efforts to improve the well-being of Aboriginal peoples.

The Government of Canada is committed to continually improving reporting to Parliament and Canadians. The input of readers can do much to ensure that Departmental Performance Reports and other reports are enhanced over time.

Comments or questions can be directed to:

Results-based Management Directorate
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
L'Esplanade Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R5
OR at: rma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Departmental Performance Report

**For the period ending
March 31, 2005**

Approved by

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Geoff Regan', written in a cursive style.

The Honourable Geoff Regan, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

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Section 1 — Overview



In this section:

- ◆ A message from Canada's Minister of Fisheries and Oceans
- ◆ Management representation statement
- ◆ Summary information
- ◆ Overall departmental performance
- ◆ Operating environment and context

A message from Canada's Minister of Fisheries and Oceans



As Canada's Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, it gives me great pleasure to present Fisheries and Oceans Canada's *Departmental Performance Report* for 2004–2005.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) provides a range of programs and services throughout the country. This includes managing our fisheries in a sustainable manner, providing maritime safety and security services, and conserving and protecting fish habitat. We also take the steps necessary to keep our harbours safe and accessible, and we carry out research and related activities that are vital to the sustainable management

of Canada's oceans and aquatic resources.

Over the past year, we have continued to provide these programs and services, while finding new and better ways to make them more effective, and more in line with Canadians' needs.

In 2004-2005, we launched the first phase of Canada's Oceans Action Plan. The Oceans Action Plan is a government-wide blueprint to maximize the many opportunities our oceans offer, while increasing our efforts to manage them sustainably, in partnership with Canadians. As part of this initiative, I announced that Canada is creating a network of Marine Protected Areas to protect our most fragile marine ecosystems. This network, along with the Plan's many other initiatives, proves that we can strike a balance between the great opportunities our oceans hold and our responsibility to protect them.

We also continued our work to develop a competitive and sustainable aquaculture industry. Through the National Aquatic Animal Health Program and our work with the provinces and territories to develop an Aquaculture Framework Agreement, we are well on our way to building an aquaculture industry of which all Canadians can be proud.

In the past year, we continued our efforts to modernize the Habitat Management Program to make it more effective, efficient and relevant to Canadians. This involved developing a risk management framework that focuses our efforts on regulating activities with the greatest impact on fish and fish habitat. These and other initiatives involving our key stakeholders will help us make decisions in a more transparent, predictable and timely manner and better conserve and protect fish habitat.

We moved forward on the renewal of our Science Program, seeking to improve the alignment of our science work with the strategic directions of the Department, the federal government and the priorities of Canadians. As part of this renewal, the ecosystem approach to the management of our fisheries is supported by multi-species assessments and more collaborative efforts with resource users, including commercial, Aboriginal, inland and recreational fishers, to assess the status of individual fish stocks. This and other renewal initiatives will ensure resources are focused on the science needed for the Oceans Action Plan and other key priorities. DFO scientists continue to work with industry to build its capacity to take on more monitoring and assessment capabilities.

Regarding fisheries management, we released a new policy framework for the management of the Atlantic fisheries, developed a blueprint to reform Pacific fisheries and engaged in an initiative called Fisheries Management Renewal. Our goal is to build strong, sustainable fisheries — on both coasts, for non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal fishers alike — while bringing a renewed sense of stability and predictability to the industry, and working with all stakeholders through co-management strategies to achieve these goals.

While we can do much within the current regime, legislative change — changes to the *Fisheries Act*, for instance — would provide important tools to assist us. I am committed to modernizing this 137-year old piece of legislation. I look forward to working with all Canadians to build an effective and modern fisheries management regime.



In the past year, we also made a number of changes within the Department that will help us improve service delivery and achieve our corporate vision and mandate.

For example, on April 1, 2005, the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) became a Special Operating Agency within the Department. This change will allow CCG to focus on providing essential services to mariners in Canadian waters. With its new status, CCG received increased management flexibility in different areas, including contracting for oil-spill clean-ups and respending revenues related to oil spills.

In February 2005, we released our renewed Strategic Plan, *Our Waters, Our Future*. The Plan provides broad direction on how DFO will move forward in the next five years. It also articulates a renewed departmental vision, confirms a revised mission based on three new strategic outcomes (healthy and productive aquatic ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, and safe and accessible waterways) and provides a framework of corporate objectives and strategic priorities.

The Department continues to work toward modernizing the delivery of its core programs to balance commitments with available resources. This will involve many challenges as the Department realigns its activities and implements Expenditure Review Committee initiatives, many of which have added to the pressures on our human and financial resources. Funding received in 2005-2006 will help the Department move forward and assist in addressing funding pressures.

Through this work, and our ongoing commitment to matching our resources to the needs of Canadians, my department will continue working with Canadians to strengthen our fisheries and oceans, and ensure that these precious resources continue making an important contribution to Canadian life.


The Honourable Geoff Regan, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

Management representation statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2004-2005 *Departmental Performance Report* (DPR) for Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles contained in the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's *Guide for the Preparation of 2004-2005 Departmental Performance Reports*:

- It adheres to the specific reporting requirements.
- It uses an approved Business Lines structure.
- It presents consistent, comprehensive, balanced and accurate information.
- It provides a basis of accountability for the results pursued or achieved with the resources and authorities entrusted to it.
- It reports finances based on approved numbers from the Estimates and the Public Accounts of Canada.


Larry Murray
Deputy Minister



Summary information

Mandate




On behalf of the Government of Canada, DFO is responsible for developing and implementing policies and programs in support of Canada's scientific, ecological, social and economic interests in oceans and fresh waters.


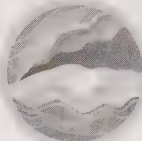
The Department's guiding legislation includes the *Oceans Act* and the *Fisheries Act*. The Department is also one of the three departments responsible for the *Species at Risk Act*.

Vision

Excellence in service to Canadians
to ensure the sustainable development
and safe use of Canadian waters.

In pursuit of the above mandate, DFO is committed to five strategic outcomes — the long-term and enduring benefits that Canadians derive from the Department's vision and efforts. The following table sets out these five strategic outcomes.

Strategic Outcome	Description
<p>Management and protection of fisheries resources</p> 	<p>The goal is to conserve Canada's fisheries resources to ensure that they are used sustainably in a self-reliant fishery. In pursuit of this goal, the important contributions of the provinces and territories must be recognized. The Department must also manage fisheries resources in a manner consistent with the constitutional protection provided to Aboriginal and treaty rights. As well, it is essential that effective international arrangements be in place that will prevent foreign overfishing and safeguard resources under international treaties.</p>
<p>Protection of the marine and freshwater environment</p> 	<p>DFO's goal is to protect marine and freshwater environments and ecosystems and, thus, to support fisheries, ecotourism, recreational boating and other sustainable uses. To achieve this goal, the Department must take a proactive, coherent, results-oriented approach that includes working with clients, partners and other levels of government to manage and protect freshwater fish habitat and marine and estuarine ecosystems, and to reduce the effects of pollution on marine ecosystems.</p>
<p>Maritime safety</p> 	<p>The Department's goal is to continually improve safety in Canada's waterways by reducing the number and severity of collisions and groundings, helping people in distress and in danger, preventing loss of life and damage to property and ensuring that active fishing harbours are safe and accessible.</p>

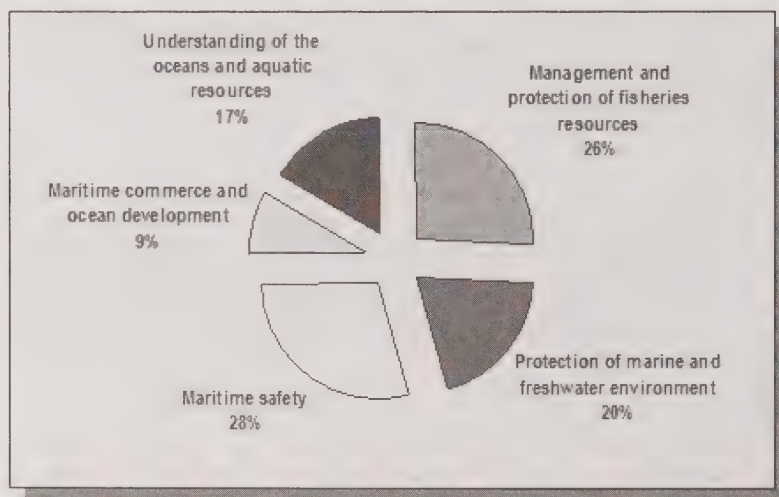
Strategic Outcome	Description
<p>Maritime commerce and ocean development</p> 	<p>The Department's goal is to provide policies, a regulatory framework and operational services and infrastructure in support of commercially sustainable maritime industries. DFO also provides International Trade Canada with scientific and technical support for its efforts to liberalize trade in the fisheries and oceans sector.</p>
<p>Understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources</p> 	<p>The goal is to improve, apply and communicate to all Canadians knowledge about Canada's oceans and marine and freshwater fisheries resources. This knowledge will support the activities of clients, partners and the Department's operational branches.</p>

Financial and human resources for 2004-2005

Total financial resources for the Department, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
1,468.0	1,558.0	1,472.6

Actual expenditures, 2004-2005

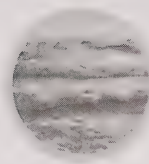


Total human resources for the Department, 2004-2005 (number of full-time equivalents)

Planned	Actual	Difference
10,360	9,900	460

In 2004-2005, DFO initiated several strategies to improve its fiscal situation. From a human resource perspective, the strategies employed included implementation of staffing restraint and a continued restriction on student/casual/term hiring. The Department effectively met its planned utilization and, in fact, was in an underutilization position as a result of late in-year increases to the full-time equivalent

cap to support emerging priorities and other funding approved by Treasury Board. This underutilization is not expected to occur in 2005-2006, as integrated business and human resource planning has improved the information flow to departmental managers.



Overall departmental performance

In its 2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities, DFO identified two to four strategic priorities for each strategic outcome. The table below sets out the priorities associated with each strategic outcome and summarizes the status of each. These strategic outcomes and priorities are discussed in more detail in Section 2.

Summary of performance by strategic outcome, priorities and commitments, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

2004-2005 Priorities/ Commitments	Type ¹	Estimated	Results Achieved
Strategic Outcome: Management and protection of fisheries resources (see page 16)			
Ensure that governance frameworks reflect the requirements of today's fisheries	Ongoing	140	<p>Stabilized sharing arrangements in 88 of 98 commercial Atlantic fisheries for a period of up to five years.</p> <p>Released the Wild Salmon Policy for final consultation before implementation.</p> <p>Released a blueprint for long-term reform of Pacific salmon fisheries and a plan of action for transitional short-term pilot projects.</p> <p>Issued <i>Species at Risk Act</i> (SARA) permits to allow activities affecting several listed species.</p>
Strengthen relationship with Aboriginal peoples	Ongoing	125	<p>Entered into Economic Fisheries Arrangements with the First Nations affected by the <i>Kapp</i> decision.</p> <p>Engaged most Atlantic Aboriginal groups in both the At-Sea Monitoring Initiative and the Fisheries Operations Management Initiative.</p> <p>Signed 16 Aboriginal Aquatic Resources and Ocean Management agreements to build capacity within Aboriginal groups and to co-manage watersheds and ecosystems.</p>
Advance conservation through international activities	Ongoing	20	<p>Enhanced Canada's enforcement and surveillance program in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Regulatory Area to stop illegal overfishing.</p> <p>Established an Advisory Panel on the Sustainable Management of Straddling Fish Stocks in the Northwest Atlantic to provide advice to Ministers on how to reduce overfishing and avoid ecological destruction of straddling stocks in the NAFO Regulatory Area and achieve sustainable use of the oceans.</p> <p>The Minister became a member and contributed to operations of the High Seas Task Force, an international Ministerial Roundtable whose members are committed to reducing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing internationally.</p> <p>Completed the National Plan of Action on IUU fishing, which was tabled at the 26th session of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Committee on Fisheries in March 2005. Canada is only the sixth country to do this.</p>

¹ Priority is new, ongoing or previous. Previous means the priority was reported in a prior Report on Plans and Priorities or Departmental Performance Report.

2004-2005 Priorities/ Commitments	Type ¹	Estimated Expenditure	Results Achieved
Modernize operations through the Fisheries Management Renewal Initiative	Ongoing	5	<p>Initiated examination of <i>Fisheries Act</i> to clarify Conservation Frameworks, formalize sharing arrangements and establish a sanctioning regime.</p> <p>Implemented the on-line British Columbia tidal waters sport fishing licence system.</p> <p>Began implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System in the Atlantic.</p>
Strategic Outcome: Protection of the marine and freshwater environment (see page 22)			
Enhance the conservation, restoration, and development of marine and freshwater fish habitat through consistent application of the Fish Habitat Management Program	Ongoing	50	<p>Developed a risk management framework and pilot-tested it with the Yukon placer mining project.</p> <p>Completed 13 operational statements to streamline regulatory approval processes with provinces and territories.</p> <p>Completed a consolidated operating policy manual for Program staff.</p> <p>Completed a Memorandum of Understanding with Nova Scotia.</p> <p>Developed and pilot-tested a mandatory national training program for Habitat Management staff.</p> <p>Established a new model for the environmental assessment of major projects.</p>
Conserve and sustainably develop Canada's oceans through progress on Canada's Oceans Strategy	Ongoing	135	<p>Made progress on Integrated Management Plans for five large ocean management areas.</p> <p>Initiated Integrated Management Plan pilot projects with 21 Coastal Management Areas.</p> <p>Drafted a national technical guidance document on conducting ecosystem overviews and assessment reports.</p> <p>Designated the Sable Gully in the Eastern Scotian Shelf region as a Marine Protected Area.</p> <p>Produced a new national strategy for Marine Protected Areas.</p> <p>Made significant progress on the Federal Marine Protected Areas Strategy.</p> <p>Advanced work on 10 more proposed Marine Protected Areas.</p>
Conserve and sustainably develop Canada's oceans through progress on international co-ordination	Ongoing	2	<p>Developed the International Fisheries and Governance Strategy as part of the Oceans Action Plan.</p> <p>Contributed to the Arctic Marine Strategic Plan, which was adopted by the Arctic Council Work Group on Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment.</p>
Act as the lead federal response agency to ensure an appropriate response to marine spills in waters under Canadian jurisdiction	Ongoing	45	<p>Reported and responded to 1,300 marine pollution incidents.</p>



2004-2005 Priorities/ Commitments	Type ¹	Estimated Expenditure	Results Achieved
Strategic Outcome: Maritime safety (see page 28)			
Ensure safe and accessible waterways	Ongoing	230	<p>Decreased significantly the cost of marine aids since 1996, without negatively impacting marine safety and navigation.</p> <p>Improved level of effectiveness of Search and Rescue incidents to 98.5%.</p> <p>Recorded 198 incidents of collisions, groundings and strikings, which was the lowest in 25 years.</p> <p>Combined ice reconnaissance flights with Transport Canada pollution surveillance flights to improve the utilization of the aircraft, reduced duplication of aerial coverage and reduced costs for Ice Information Services.</p> <p>Recorded modest improvements in the status of active fishing harbours.</p>
Provide high-quality hydrographic information	Ongoing	30	<p>Distributed 151,800 paper navigational charts, 66,900 nautical publications and 26,200 information brochures — a decrease from previous years.</p> <p>Directed 50% of chart production activities at high-risk areas.</p> <p>Completed a proposal for an adjustment to the established level of service standards.</p>
Enhance maritime safety through ongoing modernization initiatives	Ongoing	10	<p>Continued work on the development of an automatic identification system to improve Marine Communication and Traffic Services' vessel traffic surveillance capability.</p>
Strategic Outcome: Maritime commerce and ocean development (see page 35)			
Facilitate commercial activity through the provision of efficient and accessible waterways	Ongoing	80	<p>Provided icebreaking services to marine shipping, including an increase to the level of service in the Arctic and Great Lakes.</p> <p>Conducted an Ice Information Level of Service Review to continue to provide effective and efficient services to Canadians.</p>
Advance Canada's international trade agenda	Ongoing	1	<p>Collaborated with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Health Canada, provinces, territories and business leaders at the Seafood Value Chain Roundtable.</p> <p>Collaborated with provincial and industry officials to promote the Canadian fish and seafood industry at the 2005 International Boston Seafood Show.</p> <p>Participated in negotiations on fisheries subsidies disciplines at the November 2004 meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Negotiating Group on Rules.</p> <p>Participated in a working group with International Trade Canada to ensure that agricultural trade advocates in US posts are appropriately briefed.</p>

2004-2005 Priorities/ Commitments	Type ¹	Estimated Expenditure	Results Achieved
Manage and research the issues surrounding the development of a responsible, sustainable aquaculture industry	Ongoing	20	<p>Continued to implement the comprehensive Aquaculture Action Plan.</p> <p>Held focus group evaluations in 11 centres across the country to understand Canadians' perceptions and expectations of the aquaculture industry and the government's role.</p> <p>Made significant progress in harmonizing the site application and review process for the environmental assessment process in most coastal provinces.</p> <p>Developed a national aquatic animal health program.</p>
Develop a long-term arrangement with industry with respect to marine services fees on navigation and icebreaking services	Ongoing	1	<p>Launched an external charging review to develop an external charging framework.</p> <p>Updated full costs regarding icebreaking and navigation services.</p> <p>Provided updated cost figures to industry.</p> <p>Reported all revenues associated with fees to the commercial shipping industry.</p> <p>Liaised with industry and other government departments on other government initiatives with a bearing on icebreaking and marine navigation fees.</p>
Strategic Outcome: Understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources (see page 43)			
Support strategic outcomes through the provision of high-quality, timely new knowledge, products and scientific advice	Ongoing	190	Continued to undertake science in support of longstanding responsibilities while increasing the knowledge base on new and emerging issues.
Begin implementation of selected realignment initiatives identified through the assessment of the Science Program to ensure alignment of knowledge requirements with departmental and government-wide priorities	Previous	Not available*	<p>Delayed implementation of realignment initiatives.</p> <p>Reassessed the Science Program against the newly established departmental strategic outcomes.</p>

* This priority is managed within ongoing management responsibilities and commitments. Resources directed specifically to this priority cannot be identified.



Crosswalk between strategic outcomes and business lines

Crosswalk between strategic outcomes and business lines (millions of dollars)

Business Line	Total	Departmental Strategic Outcome				Accountability	Total
		Management and protection of fisheries resources	Protection of the marine and freshwater environment	Maritime safety	Maritime commerce and ocean development	Understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources	
Marine Navigation Services							
Main Estimates	95.0						
Planned Spending	87.1						
Total Authorities	93.9						
Actual	87.7						
Marine Communications and Traffic Services							
Main Estimates	88.4						
Planned Spending	92.7						
Total Authorities	94.0						
Actual	97.9						
Icebreaking Operations		13.3	168.3	245.7	79.8	5.0	512.1
Main Estimates	44.2	13.3	161.2	233.2	72.4	5.0	485.1
Planned Spending	44.2	14.2	171.0	249.2	82.9	5.3	522.6
Total Authorities	45.6	13.1	163.9	239.2	81.8	4.9	502.9
Actual	48.4						
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response							
Main Estimates	118.4						
Planned Spending	106.5						
Total Authorities	112.0						
Actual	105.3						
Fleet Management							
Main Estimates	166.1						
Planned Spending	154.6						
Total Authorities	177.1						
Actual	163.6						
Fisheries and Oceans Science							
Main Estimates	167.9					167.9	
Planned Spending	168.2					168.2	
Total Authorities	177.2					177.2	
Actual	171.7					171.7	
Hydrography							
Main Estimates	31.2			31.2			199.1
Planned Spending	31.2			31.2			199.4
Total Authorities	32.9			32.9			210.1
Actual	36.3			36.3			208.0
Habitat Management and Environmental Science							
Main Estimates	89.6		67.2			22.4	89.6
Planned Spending	89.1		66.7			22.4	89.1
Total Authorities	93.2		69.3			23.9	93.2
Actual	91.6		69.5			22.1	91.6
Fisheries Management							
Main Estimates	295.8	295.8					295.8
Planned Spending	319.3	319.3					319.3
Total Authorities	348.7	348.7					348.7
Actual	299.4	299.4					299.4
Harbours							
Main Estimates	91.5		1.0	67.5	23.0		91.5
Planned Spending	91.5		1.0	67.5	23.0		91.5
Total Authorities	93.2		1.0	69.2	23.0		93.2
Actual	96.6		1.0	71.4	24.2		96.6
Policy and Internal Services							
Main Estimates	282.7	73.5	56.3	81.9	24.5	46.5	282.7
Planned Spending	283.6	79.7	54.8	79.5	22.8	46.8	283.6
Total Authorities	290.2	83.1	55.2	80.4	24.2	47.3	290.2
Actual	274.1	71.5	53.6	79.3	24.3	45.4	274.1
Total Main Estimates	1,470.8	382.6	292.8	426.3	127.3	241.8	
Total Planned Spending	1,468.0	412.3	283.7	411.4	118.2	242.4	
Total Authorities	1,558.0	446.0	296.5	431.7	130.1	253.7	
Total Actual	1,472.6	384.0	288.0	426.2	130.3	244.1	

Operating environment and context

The Department's operational environment is multifaceted, complex and challenging. DFO's traditional mandate is to support fisheries conservation, science, maritime safety and the protection of the marine environment. While this remains important, emerging priorities such as the Oceans Action Plan, fisheries renewal and maritime security are refocusing departmental work.

In 2004-2005, DFO continued to face challenges meeting the resource requirements of its many programs. The Department continued to experience difficulties meeting annual revenue targets, with the Icebreaking Services Fee accounting for more than half of this year's revenue shortfall. Other factors, including inflation and increasing fuel costs, have affected the Department's ability to respond to demands for service. To address these challenges, DFO put in place a number of measures aimed at reducing expenditures on non-critical activities and reallocating the savings to higher priority programs.

As part of addressing its revenue shortfall, DFO launched an External Charging Review, a department-wide evaluation of existing and potential revenue streams. The review is in the analytical phase. Table 11, in Section 3, provides the information currently available on DFO's external charging. In some areas, more work is required (e.g., costing, performance measures and performance results).

Key changes within the Department

DFO's renewed Strategic Plan, *Our Waters, Our Future*, was released in February 2005. The Strategic Plan provides a framework of corporate objectives and strategic priorities to ensure that departmental programs and policies focus on achieving the corporate vision and mandate. *Our Waters, Our Future* articulates a renewed departmental vision and confirms a revised mission based on three new strategic outcomes:

- Healthy and productive aquatic ecosystems;
- Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture; and
- Safe and accessible waterways.

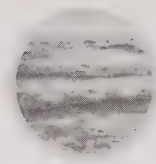
Reporting against these new strategic outcomes will start with the 2005-2006 *Departmental Performance Report*.

The new Strategic Plan also provides broad direction on how DFO will move forward in the next five years.

In March 2005, DFO released its 2005-2006 Sustainable Development Strategy, *Our Waters, Our Future – Striking a Better Balance*. A companion document to the renewed Strategic Plan, the Strategy provides a comprehensive action plan for DFO to continue its commitment to sustainable development. It reflects the Strategic Plan and provides additional detail on specific sustainable development initiatives to be met and implemented.

In January 2005, senior management approved DFO's Strategic Environmental Assessment Handbook. Strengthening our commitment to implementing the *Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals*, the handbook advises DFO employees on how to conduct Strategic Environmental Assessments and articulates the approved accountability structure. Training sessions have been held to increase awareness of Strategic Environmental Assessments within the Department and ensure strategic environment considerations are incorporated early in the development of policies, plans and programs.

Other changes in 2004-2005 include Special Operating Agency status for Coast Guard, the introduction of an integrated planning framework designed to more effectively plan and allocate resources, and the development of a Program Activity Architecture to better describe and manage resources. In addition, the concepts and principles of Modern Comptrollership were incorporated into the government's Management Accountability Framework. The Management Accountability Framework captures the components of sound management. The Department's Strategic Plan took this framework into account when identifying management priorities.



Alignment with Government of Canada outcomes

In 2004, DFO contributed to three themes and seven Government of Canada outcomes, as presented in *Canada's Performance 2005*.

DFO is a key player in the Sustainable Economy theme, contributing to three of the five Government of Canada outcomes: Sustainable Economic Growth, A Clean and Healthy Environment and An Innovative and Knowledge-Based Economy. DFO also contributes to the themes of Canada's Social Foundations and Canada's Place in the World. Regarding the theme of Canada's Social Foundations, DFO contributes to two outcomes: Healthy Canadians with Access to Quality Health Care and Safe and Secure Communities. Under the theme of Canada's Place in the World, DFO contributes to two other outcomes: A Prosperous Global Economy that Benefits Canadians and the World and A Strong and Mutually Beneficial North American Partnership.

In addition, DFO supports three of the seven outcomes that focus on Aboriginal issues: Economic Opportunity, Lands and Resources and Governance and Relationships.

Section 2 — Analysis by Strategic Outcome

In this section:

- ◆ Overview
- ◆ Management and protection of fisheries resources
- ◆ Protection of the marine and freshwater environment
- ◆ Maritime safety
- ◆ Maritime commerce and ocean development
- ◆ Understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources



Overview

This section covers each of DFO's five strategic outcomes in considerable detail. For each strategic outcome, there is information on the following:

Results chain

The results chain describes the Department's long-term results and shows how DFO expects to make a difference. The results chain links what the Department delivers to its long-term result.

What's involved?

This section provides an overview of the work carried out in support of each strategic outcome.

What did DFO spend?

The resources identified with individual strategic outcomes are estimates. Financial reporting in the Department occurs along business lines, and each business line is associated with at least two strategic outcomes. As a result, it is not possible to obtain a precise costing of individual strategic outcomes. Detailed information on the resources associated with each business line is presented in Section 3, Table 3.

Who was involved?

This section recognizes those that contribute to the achievement of the strategic outcome.

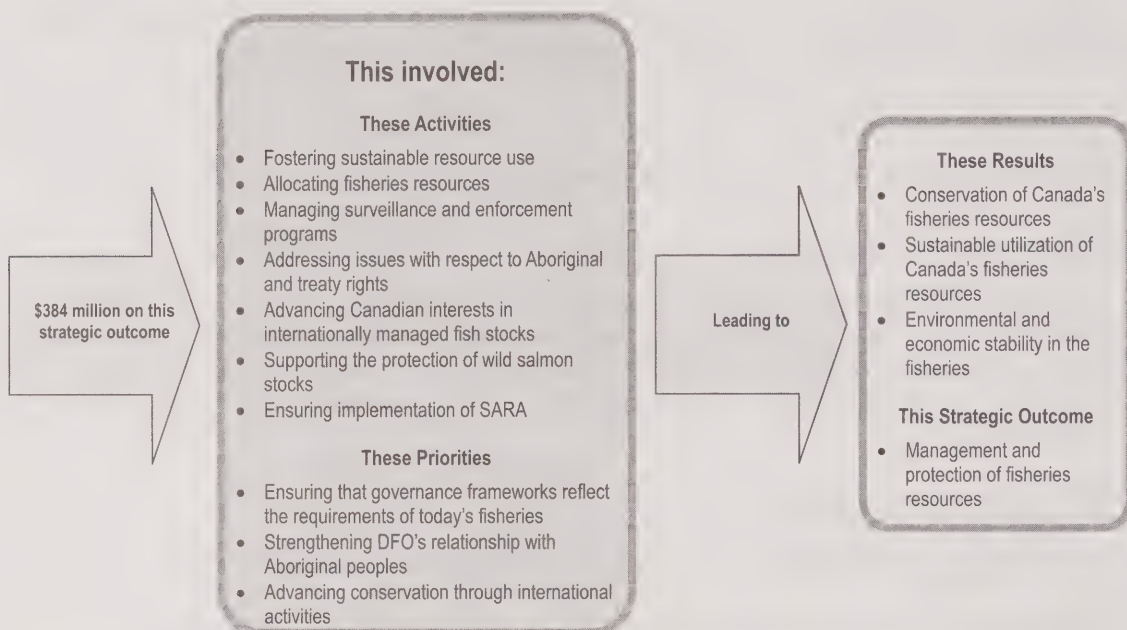
What was accomplished?

This section reports on the progress achieved on the commitments made in the *Report on Plans and Priorities*. Whenever possible, the outcomes achieved are discussed in terms of performance measures and indicators.



Management and protection of fisheries resources

Results chain



What's involved?

Day-to-day operations and activities account for the majority of the Department's resources used to support the management and protection of fisheries resources. To support this strategic outcome, DFO:

- Fosters the protection, conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources;
- Provides for the fair allocation and distribution of fisheries resources among appropriate users;
- Manages surveillance and enforcement programs in support of the *Fisheries Act* and the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*;
- Takes Aboriginal and treaty rights issues into account in the formulation and implementation of fisheries management policies, plans and programs;
- Conducts international negotiations to advance conservation of and assert Canadian interests in internationally managed fish stocks;
- Supports the protection of wild salmon stocks in the Pacific and the enhancement of biodiversity, consistent with current conservation policies; and
- Ensures implementation of the *Species at Risk Act* and that its requirements are reflected in the Department's management plans.

What did DFO spend?

Approximately 26% of the Department's total expenditures for 2004-2005 — or \$384 million — was used to manage and protect fisheries resources.



Who was involved?

DFO works with many others, including the following, to manage and protect fisheries resources:

- Other federal government departments and agencies;
- Provinces and territories;
- Aboriginal groups;
- Commercial fishing sector;
- Recreational fishing sector;
- Aquaculturists; and
- International fisheries organizations.

What was accomplished?

During the current reporting period, DFO continued to provide the above services, while moving forward on the implementation of a strategic renewal agenda on conservation, stewardship and compliance whose outcomes over the long term are expected to include fundamental changes to departmental relationships with client groups as well as institutional reforms.

Conservation and sustainable use of the resource require an understanding of the contribution that the use — and the management measures that guide the use — makes to the economic and social fabric of Canada.

DFO continued to ensure that its governance frameworks reflect the requirements of today's fisheries

Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review

Building on the March 2004 announcement in which access and allocation components of most Atlantic management plans were stabilized for one year, on March 10, 2005, the Minister announced his decision to stabilize existing sharing arrangements in 88 of 98 commercial Atlantic fisheries for a period of up to five years where shares are stable. This allows resource users to plan their business operations with even greater stability and certainty. The Department will continue to move forward to resolve outstanding issues and stabilize arrangements for the longer term in those remaining 10 fisheries. This action is the next natural step since the March 2004 release of the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Framework committed to moving toward a more stable and durable access and allocation process.

This stabilization of sharing arrangements is subject to a number of considerations, including conservation and the need to be consistent with the constitutional protection provided to Aboriginal and treaty rights, as well as current and future agreements with Aboriginal groups.

Pacific New Directions — Wild Salmon Policy

Managing Pacific salmon requires tough choices that consider all interests and consequences. Resolving these issues cannot be accomplished by governments and scientists alone — decisions must be informed by scientific advice and reflect public values. The DFO Wild Salmon Policy proposes to maintain the genetic diversity of wild salmon by identifying and protecting individual, identifiable stocks as conservation units. A conservation unit is a group of wild salmon that, if lost, could not be replaced through natural processes within a reasonable timeframe. The status of conservation units, their habitat and the ecosystems will be monitored and assessed. Indicators of ecosystem health will also be developed. This policy explicitly draws on the principles of Objective-based Fisheries Management in setting monitoring and performance criteria for the biological, economic and social aspects of salmon fisheries.

In December 2004, the Minister announced the release of the Wild Salmon Policy for the final consultation phase before implementation.

Pacific New Directions — Response to the reports of the Joint Task Group and First Nations Panel on post-treaty fisheries in the Pacific Region

In the spring of 2004, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans received two reports pertaining to approaches to moving forward with Pacific fisheries reform, with a particular emphasis on Pacific salmon fisheries. Following receipt of the reports, the Department initiated extensive discussions with commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fishery participants in an effort to find common ground for moving forward for the 2005 fishing season. The Department released its response in the form of a blueprint for long-term reform and a plan of action for transitional short-term pilot projects in April 2005.

Species at Risk Act

For the 2004-2005 fishery, *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) permits were issued to allow activities affecting several listed species: turtles (75 permits) and northern and spotted wolffish (9,600 permits). Those applying for such permits must satisfy specific conditions regarding the impact of their activities on the listed species. In 2004, no challenges were received from the public with respect to these permits.

Extensive consultations were held regarding species currently in the listing process, the results of which are expected late in 2005. Work continued on the development of SARA-compliant management measures to be included as part of integrated fisheries management plans for any fishery that could potentially be listed under SARA or could affect a listed species.

DFO continued to strengthen its relationships with Aboriginal peoples

The Department is continuing to take steps to engage Aboriginal peoples in the fisheries management process. Assisting Aboriginal peoples to obtain the capacity to participate more effectively in the multi-stakeholder processes used for aquatic resources and oceans management will help to avoid separate management solitudes. Building their capacity to take advantage of opportunities to participate in commercial fisheries and aquaculture development will contribute to the broader government agenda of improving the overall socio-economic conditions of Aboriginal groups.

As part of the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy in 2004-2005, DFO entered into Economic Fisheries Arrangements with First Nations affected by the *Kapp* decision as an interim response to that decision. The long-term response to *Kapp* will be addressed within the context of a broader reform of the Pacific fishery by 2006. The British Columbia Supreme Court held that Pilot Sales fisheries under the Strategy were not discriminatory under Section 15 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. The accused has appealed the decision.

Improving fishing skills and management of fisheries operations are key to the safe and successful operation of commercial fishing by First Nations provided with commercial fisheries access following the *Marshall* decision. To this end, DFO provided support to Aboriginal groups through the At-Sea Mentoring Initiative and the Fisheries Operations Management Initiative. The At-Sea Monitoring Initiative supported mentoring activities to enable fishing vessel captains and crewmembers to master fishing skills, including vessel maintenance, and helped First Nations exploit their fishing licences more fully. The Fisheries Operations Management Initiative helped First Nations affected by the *Marshall* decision further develop their skills in managing fisheries operations. Most First Nations affected by the *Marshall* decision were engaged in both types of programming in 2004-2005.

Following the release of the Canada and British Columbia Joint Task Group report on Post-Treaty Fisheries in May 2004, and the First Nations Panel response, interim measures were announced for the



2004-2005 season by the Minister, including limited Economic Opportunities Arrangements with some Aboriginal groups. The long-term response to the Joint Task Group/First Nations Panel reports will be addressed within the context of a broader reform of the Pacific fishery by 2006.

Under the Aboriginal Aquatic Resource and Oceans Management (AAROM) Program, new programming was initiated with several Aboriginal groups in 2004-2005. Different approaches were adopted for each. The AAROM Program, set out as a proposal-driven process, resulted in the signing of 16 AAROM agreements — 12 under the Capacity Building component and 4 under Collaborative Management, for a total of \$1.36 million. Under AAROM, the Capacity Building component allows Aboriginal groups in a geographic area to explore areas where they might work together on issues of common concern and to consider different models by which they could accomplish work together in some form of aggregate organization. Collaborative Management is when groups have made the transition to full operationalization of a defined co-management relationship among the participating Aboriginal member communities, working together at a broad watershed or ecosystem level, between the Aboriginal group and DFO and others as appropriate.

The Aboriginal Inland Habitat Program (AIHP) provides funding for Aboriginal organizations to develop their capacity to carry out activities for the conservation, protection and enhancement of fish habitat in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Québec.

DFO implemented the habitat component of the AAROM Program and AIHP, including partial implementation of a new management model for AIHP.

DFO signed an AIHP Contribution Agreement with the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) in 2004-2005 to lead a consultation process seeking advice from inland Aboriginal groups on new directions and program criteria. In February and March, the AFN carried out consultations with Aboriginal groups at provincial workshops in Edmonton, Prince Albert, Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, Toronto and Montreal. Participants at several of the workshops encouraged the Department to work with Aboriginal organizations to develop a coordinated approach to program delivery at the provincial level.

DFO continued to advance conservation through its international activities

International conservation

In 2004-2005, DFO significantly advanced efforts to combat foreign overfishing. On May 6, 2004, the Government took immediate and decisive action in response to illegal fishing by foreign fleets on the Nose and Tail of the Grand Banks by committing an additional \$15 million in 2004-2005 to further enhance Canada's enforcement and surveillance program in the NAFO Regulatory Area to stop illegal overfishing and to finance Canada's strategic agenda for changes to international fisheries governance. Based on an analysis of activity in 2003, foreign fishing fleets illegally took about 15,000 tonnes of fish protected by moratoria, including cod and American plaice. Foreign vessels also fished more than 7,000 tonnes of Greenland halibut (turbot) and yellowtail flounder in excess of their legal quotas.

With this additional investment, the Canadian enforcement presence in the NAFO Regulatory Area increased by 65%, at-sea inspections increased by 50% and the number of violations detected decreased by 45% in 2004 compared to 2003. There was also a reduction in fishing effort in the NAFO Regulatory Area, including a 25% reduction in European Union effort. This enhanced enforcement contributed to a 50% reduction in the catch of moratoria species in 2004 compared to 2003. Nevertheless, while enhanced enforcement efforts have secured compliance with respect to moratoria species, a continued presence is required to maintain these gains and address other, ongoing enforcement issues.

In October, the Minister agreed to participate in a task force of international fisheries ministers to expose and combat the global problem of IUU fishing on the high seas — the area of the ocean that is not under the exclusive control of sovereign states. The FAO of the United Nations estimates that about 30% of the world's total fishing catch is taken from IUU fishing activities. In March 2005, the task force Ministers met and members agreed to pursue six priority action areas over the coming year, including sharing intelligence and better coordination of monitoring, control and surveillance, developing a global register of high seas fishing vessels, strengthening in-port measures and control over nationals.

An Advisory Panel on the Sustainable Management of Straddling Fish Stocks in the Northwest Atlantic was established to provide advice to Ministers on how to reduce overfishing and avoid ecological destruction of straddling stocks in the NAFO Regulatory Area and achieve sustainable use of the oceans.

In March 2005, Canadian officials also tabled Canada's *National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*, which outlines ongoing programs and initiatives, as well as existing policies and legislation which tackle IUU fishing. Canada was only the sixth country to table a National Plan of Action.

These initiatives culminated in the international conference, *Governance of High Seas Fisheries and the United Nations Fish Agreement — Moving from Words to Action*, in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, in May 2005. Ministers and senior officials from at least 48 fishing nations will focus on areas where there may be gaps and impediments to implementing existing commitments and how to effect meaningful change in managing fish stocks on the high seas.

DFO continued to modernize operations through the Fisheries Management Renewal Initiative

Fisheries Management Renewal (FMR) is a plan of action to modernize fisheries management to ensure strong, sustainable fisheries for years to come. FMR is about changing the relationship between DFO and stakeholders, especially commercial fishers, recognizing that those affected by resource management decisions need to have a role in decision making. It builds on and formalizes existing initiatives that provide resource users with a greater voice in decision making by advancing shared stewardship — shared responsibility, decision making and accountability — with resource users. It implements the directions that were developed in recent policy work that was completed through major engagement exercises such as Pacific New Directions and the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review.

There are four main elements to Fisheries Management Renewal:

- Ensuring conservation and sustainable use of the resource;
- Ensuring stable access and allocation and predictable, transparent decision-making processes;
- Promoting shared stewardship in fisheries management; and
- Developing a modernized compliance regime that supports the new approach.

Much can be achieved within the current legislative framework, but the 137-year old *Fisheries Act* is not conducive to a modernized system. In 2004, DFO initiated an examination of legislative options to clarify conservation frameworks, formalize sharing arrangements and establish a sanctioning regime.

Enhanced service delivery to Canadians

As of June 8, 2004, Canadians can obtain a British Columbia tidal waters sport fishing licence through a secure Web site. The on-line service is being rolled out in stages, with stage two in 2005 affording the same service option to non-Canadian residents.

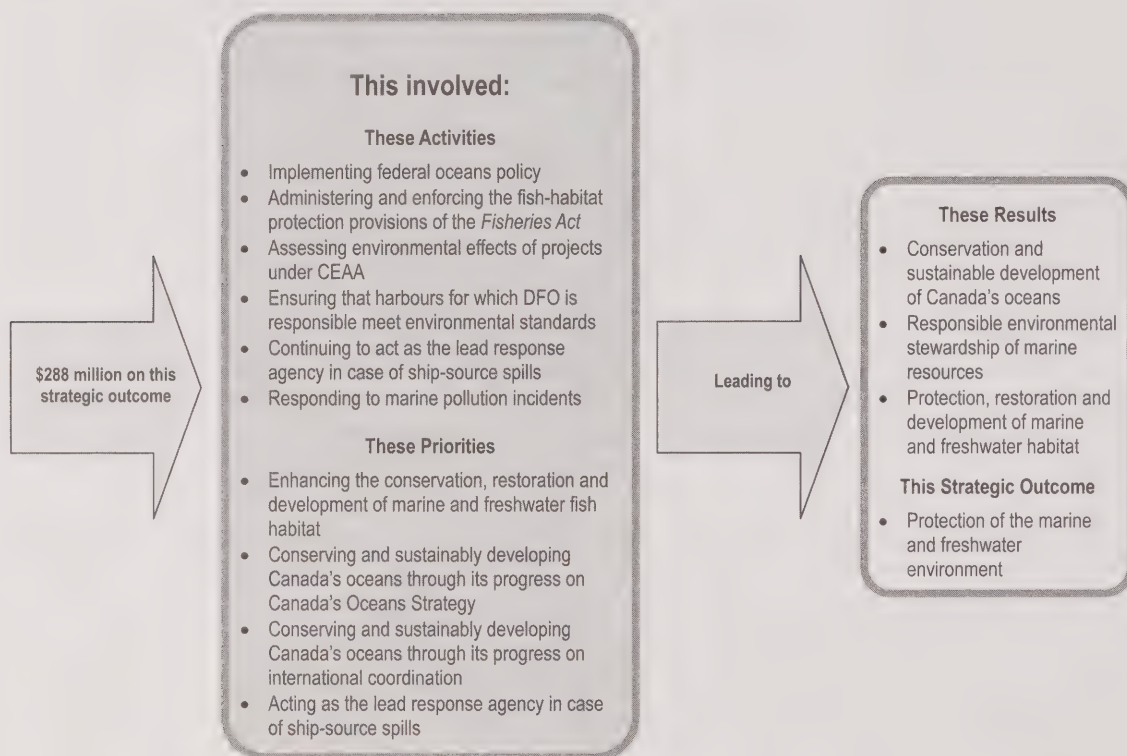
As part of a multi-year national implementation, the Vessel Monitoring System has been deployed across most of the major fishing fleets in Newfoundland and Labrador, with a total of 1,700 units reporting. The system is one of a number of complementary strategies designed to enhance DFO's risk-based decision making in support of its compliance strategy. It will be introduced in other DFO regions on an incremental basis over the next several years.





Protection of the marine and freshwater environment

Results chain



What's involved?

To achieve protection of the marine and freshwater environment, DFO undertakes the following key activities:

- Implementing federal oceans policy;
- Administering and enforcing the fish habitat protection provisions of the *Fisheries Act*;
- Assessing the environmental effects of projects under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*;
- Ensuring that harbours for which DFO is responsible meet environmental standards;
- Continuing to act as the lead response agency in case of ship-source spills; and
- Ensuring an appropriate response to all marine pollution incidents in Canadian waters.

What did DFO spend?

Approximately 20% of the Department's total expenditures for 2004-2005 — or \$288 million — was used to protect the marine and freshwater environment.



Who was involved?

DFO works with many others, including the following, to protect the marine and freshwater environment:

- Affected Aboriginal organizations;
- Boating associations;
- Canadian Marine Advisory Council;
- Coast Guard Auxiliaries;
- Canadian coastal communities;
- Cottage associations;
- First Nations;
- Harbour Authorities;
- Industry associations;
- Marine users;
- Maritime industry;
- Minister's Advisory Council on Oceans;
- Other federal government departments and agencies, including Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Parks Canada, Transport Canada, National Defence, Foreign Affairs Canada and International Trade Canada;
- Provinces, territories and municipalities;
- Schools; and
- Tourism operators.

What was accomplished?

DFO continued to enhance the conservation, restoration and development of marine and freshwater fish habitat in the context of sustainable development

DFO's Habitat Management Program is a federal regulatory program with a mandate to conserve and protect fish habitat. Program responsibilities are carried out under the *Fisheries Act*, the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and the *Species at Risk Act*.

The Department recently initiated extensive reform of the Habitat Management Program. In 2004-2005, these efforts continued with the implementation of the Environmental Process Modernization Plan (EPMP). EPMP contributes to the Government of Canada's Smart Regulation initiative by providing decisions in a timely, efficient and effective manner that supports sustainable development.

In 2004-2005, the main focus of EPMP was on these six elements:

- Developing and implementing a science-based Risk Management Framework. This framework ensures that resources and efforts can be re-allocated from reviewing routine, low-risk activities, to reviewing projects that pose the greatest risk to fish habitat. In 2004-2005, several pilots of the framework were carried out, including one in the Yukon placer mining industry.
- Streamlining regulatory practices. The goal is to eliminate repetitive, time-consuming reviews of low-risk activities so that resources can be re-allocated, for instance to higher risk and less routine activities. In 2004-2005, operational statements were developed for a majority of the low-risk activities reviewed each year; these statements identify the measures needed to prevent such activities from harming fish habitat. Steps were also taken to support a one-window provincial/territorial delivery system for these statements.
- Improving program coherence and the predictability of decision making. In 2004-2005, policy manuals were developed for practitioners in the field, a mandatory training program was developed for program staff, internal governance and communications tools were improved and progress was made in the development of improved performance and evaluation measures.



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/canwaters-eauxcan/habitat/index_e.asp



<http://www.smartregulation.gc.ca>



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/canwaters-eauxcan/habitat/partners-partenaires/index_e.asp

- Collaborating on common issues and priorities. This involves a renewed emphasis on partnering with provinces, industry, Aboriginal groups, non-government organizations and municipalities. In 2004-2005, DFO completed a Memorandum of Understanding with Nova Scotia and conducted negotiations on such memoranda with Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Yukon. DFO also signed an agreement with the National Resource Industry Association, which represents seven major national resource industry associations.
- Developing and implementing a new model for the environmental assessment of complex, multi-jurisdictional projects with nationally significant socioeconomic implications. This new approach often involves developing policies and protocols that support EPMP principles. In 2004-2005, DFO implemented such a model for the management of environmental assessments of major projects in National Headquarters and the regions. As part of this implementation, the Department implemented a policy on early triggering of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* to improve the likelihood of harmonization with other levels of government.
- Modernizing habitat compliance. This aspect of habitat management was added to the EPMP implementation process in late 2004-2005, and work on it will begin in 2005-2006.

DFO continued to conserve and sustainably develop Canada's oceans through its progress on Canada's Ocean Strategy

Integrated Management is one of the three programs under the *Oceans Act*. The goal is to encourage sustainable use of our oceans through integrated planning of key regions. This program invests resources in building capacity, that is, in bringing together ocean users and stakeholders, including provinces, territories, Aboriginal groups, industry and coastal communities, to plan activities in priority ocean areas within our waters.

Integrated Management Plans are being developed for five large ocean management areas: the Scotian Shelf, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Placentia Bay/Grand Banks, the Beaufort Sea and the Pacific North Coast. Integrated management planning in these areas is dealing with major issues ranging from competing ocean uses — fishing, oil and gas development, and marine transportation — to marine pollution and user conflict. Plans are at various stages of development in each of the five areas. For example, a draft integrated management plan for the Eastern Scotian Shelf is complete and stakeholder consultation is under way. In the Beaufort Sea, an Integrated Management Initiative is advancing. The ecosystem overview is complete and the ecological assessment has begun, which will provide a basis for planning. DFO will continue to make progress in developing plans for all five areas.

The Oceans Action Plan is investing more resources in advancing the infrastructure and science necessary for collaborative planning. This support will enable the Department to begin to engage multiple stakeholders and manage and protect the marine environment on an ecosystem basis. Actions under the Plan serve as steps toward managing priority areas in a sustainable way that protects fragile marine ecosystems and involves multiple users.

Under the *Oceans Act*, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) can be established to conserve and protect unique habitats, endangered or threatened marine species and their habitats, commercial and non-commercial fishery resources and their habitats, marine areas of high biodiversity or biological productivity, and other marine resources or habitat requiring special protection. In May 2004, the Sable Gully in the Eastern Scotian Shelf region became Canada's second Marine Protected Area.

DFO has produced a new national strategy for Marine Protected Areas. This strategy will facilitate the implementation of a process that will identify marine and estuarine areas in need of special protection. The development of the strategy has produced a core of government expertise and has resulted in extensive education of many coastal communities and other interested parties concerning Canada's commitment to marine conservation of vulnerable resources.



<http://www.mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/e/essim/essim-intro-e.html>

In 2004-2005, DFO continued work on advancing integrated oceans management, and has worked collaboratively with provinces and territories in coastal areas. The Department has developed working partnerships with coastal communities, provinces, Aboriginal groups (including Inuit and First Nation), industry and other interested parties. Integrated Management Plan Pilot Projects have been initiated for 21 Coastal Management Areas. For instance, the Maritime Regional office has been working closely with the province of New Brunswick and various stakeholders to develop a Marine Planning Strategy for Southwest New Brunswick. In the Bras d'Or Lakes region, DFO has worked with stakeholders to establish the Collaborative Environmental Planning Initiative and is working with an Aboriginal organization to establish a multi-year ocean management agreement. These pilots provide a practical start to taking complementary action for the benefit of coastal communities.

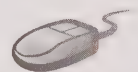


DFO conserved and sustainably developed Canada's oceans through its progress on international co-ordination

The Department has developed and is now implementing an International Fisheries and Governance Strategy as part of the Oceans Action Plan. This strategy proposes to address this issue through three concurrent elements:

- Improving Compliance in NAFO;
- Creating the Conditions for Change; and
- Strengthening Governance.

As part of Creating the Conditions for Change, Canada also became a member of the Ministerially-led High Seas Task Force on IUU fishing. The objective of the Task Force is to formulate a pragmatic and prioritized action plan that is both analytically sound and politically feasible and will act as a vehicle for improved decision making.



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/media/backgrou/2005/hq-ac08a_e.htm

A comprehensive strategy involving eight Arctic nations and Indigenous peoples to address key pollution, biodiversity and marine use issues in the Arctic was adopted in 2005. DFO has invested resources in advancing this strategy (the Arctic Marine Strategic Plan):

- Conducting a comprehensive assessment of shipping in the Arctic at current and future levels;
- Applying an ecosystem approach to the Arctic;
- Advancing the implementation of the Regional Program of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment from Land-based Activities; and
- Developing a communication plan to facilitate the understanding and engagement of Arctic inhabitants in the implementation of the Arctic Marine Strategic Plan.



<http://www.high-seas.org/>

Canada completed the *National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing* in March 2005 consistent with the FAO International Plan of Action on IUU fishing. This national action plan was tabled at the 26th session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, in March 2005, in Rome.



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/media/backgrou/2005/hq-ac08b_e.htm

Through processes such as the 4th United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, the High Seas Task Force and FAO ministerial meetings, Canada has generated strong alliances with like-minded countries. There is also a high-level commitment to better understand how to reduce and eliminate IUU fishing and improve oceans governance through international institutions and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations.

DFO continued to act as the lead federal response agency in case of ship-source spills

Being prepared for and responding to oil spills is a responsibility shared between the federal government and the private sector. Industry must take adequate action to prevent spills and have effective plans for responding to spills. For its part, government is responsible for the legislative and

regulatory framework, including the setting of standards, the monitoring of responses and the enforcing of laws and regulations.

Through the Environmental Response Program, CCG monitors and investigates all reports of marine pollution incidents and ensures an appropriate response. Where the polluter has been identified and is willing and able to respond, CCG advises the polluter of its responsibilities. Once satisfied with the polluter's intentions/plans, CCG assumes the role of Federal Monitoring Officer and monitors the polluter's response and provides advice and guidance as required. In cases where the polluter is unknown or is unwilling or unable to respond, CCG assumes overall management as On-Scene Commander and ensures an appropriate response to the incident. In 2004, CCG acted as the Federal Monitoring Officer 517 times (406 in 2003) and as an On-Scene Commander 620 times (590 in 2003).

In 2002, Environment Canada, Transport Canada and DFO (through CCG) negotiated an enforcement annex to the Atlantic Memorandum of Understanding on illegal discharges. The goal was to reduce the incidence of oil spills through integrated investigations leading to an improved rate of conviction and higher fines against ships and crews who pollute Canada's oceans. Although most of this responsibility now rests with Environment Canada and Transport Canada, CCG provides a supporting operational role.

Other activities

Harbour environmental standards

As in previous years, DFO continued to ensure that all harbours under its jurisdiction meet environmental and health and safety standards by:

- Requiring that Harbour Authorities, who are client-run, non-profit corporations managing and operating most core fishing harbours leased from DFO, prepare and implement environmental management plans; follow all applicable federal, provincial and territorial laws, regulations and rules and municipal by-laws; and conduct all necessary environmental assessments;
- Ensuring that all harbour repairs and improvements are undertaken with due regard for the environment, including proper environmental remediation or compensation; and
- Completing all necessary environmental assessments and clean-ups before removing harbour assets from DFO's inventory.

Ensuring regulatory readiness for aquatic biotechnology

In anticipation of potential future applications to manufacture or import novel aquatic organisms, including genetically engineered aquatic organisms, DFO continued to take measures to ensure the protection and conservation of wild fish and their habitat. At this time no genetically engineered fish are permitted for commercial use or release in Canada, and no applications are pending.

The 1993 Federal Biotechnology Regulatory Framework (1993 Framework) outlines that various departments will regulate products of biotechnology within their area of expertise. Some sector-specific regulations have been developed for products of biotechnology, for example, regulations administered for plants with novel traits by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. When no sector-specific regulations exist, the *New Substance Notification Regulations* (NSNR) under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA) apply to all remaining products of biotechnology, ensuring that regulatory oversight for these products is at all times complete.

In keeping with the 1993 Framework, in 2004-2005, DFO signed a Memorandum of Understanding, agreeing to administer the NSNR on behalf of Environment Canada and Health Canada should there be any applications for aquatic organisms with novel traits. Much work has been completed to develop DFO's program capacity in this area. A process has been developed for handling notifications of aquatic

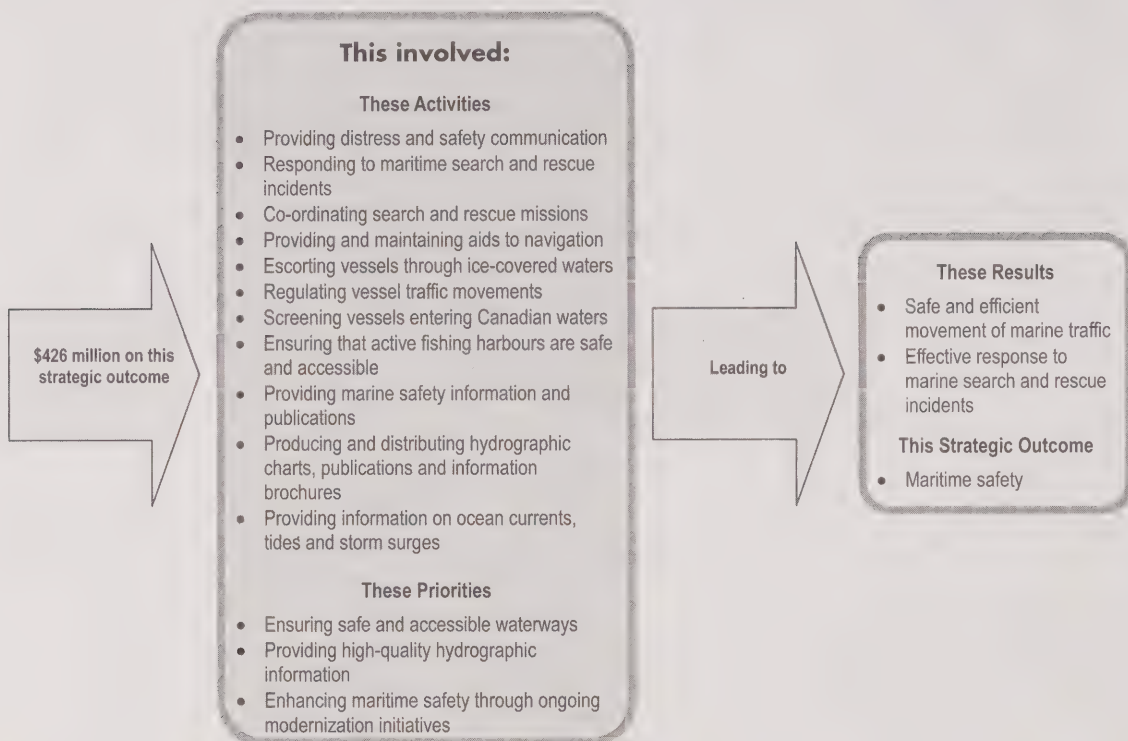
organisms with novel traits, draft guidelines have been completed for environment and human health risk assessment of aquatic organisms with novel traits, and an extensive list of proponents and researchers, both in Canada and abroad, has been completed. Through the administration of this regulatory program, DFO will be able to ensure that aquatic organisms with novel traits do not adversely impact wild fish stocks and their habitat. DFO has also undertaken work to establish the foundation for the development of regulations that would replace the NSNR for aquatic products of biotechnology.





Maritime safety

Results chain



What's involved?

DFO is responsible for safe, effective, and environmentally sound marine services that are responsive to the needs of Canadians. The Department aims to continually improve safety on Canada's waterways by preventing loss of life and injury, reducing the number and severity of collisions and groundings, and minimizing damage to, or loss of, property. To this end, it undertakes various activities, including:

- Providing distress and safety communication;
- Responding to maritime search and rescue incidents;
- Co-ordinating maritime search and rescue missions;
- Providing and maintaining aids to navigation;
- Supporting the promotion of marine and boating safety;
- Routing vessels safely and efficiently through or around hazardous ice conditions;
- Providing ice-related information to the maritime community;
- Escorting vessels through ice-covered waters;
- Regulating vessel traffic movements;
- Screening vessels entering Canadian waters;
- Ensuring that active fishing harbours are safe and accessible;
- Providing marine safety information and publications;
- Producing and distributing hydrographic charts, publications and information brochures; and
- Providing information on ocean currents, tides and storm surges.



Several factors are forcing DFO to adapt its response services to minimize the number and impact of marine incidents. A growing population of recreational boaters in Canadian waters is increasing the incidence of accidents, as is the growing tendency for inshore fishermen to operate farther offshore and in different types of fisheries. Moreover, international security has assumed greater importance since the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001.

What did DFO spend?

Approximately 29% of the Department's total expenditures for 2004-2005 — or \$426 million — was used for maritime safety.

Who was involved?

To carry out its prevention and response activities, the Department works with a variety of partners and stakeholders, including other federal government departments, provinces and territories, municipalities, the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary, the Canadian Marine Advisory Council, shipping federations, boating associations and the United States Coast Guard. For instance, with the assistance of Canada's Department of National Defence, DFO conducts marine search and rescue operations within areas of federal responsibility. Similarly, the Department's icebreaking program works with the Canadian Ice Service, a branch of Environment Canada's Meteorological Service of Canada, to provide ice-related information to the marine community to enhance the safety and efficiency of marine operations in ice-covered waters.

DFO also provides assistance to other federal government departments, as well as the provinces, territories and municipalities, to help with humanitarian and civil emergencies. In collaboration with Transport Canada, the Canadian Coast Guard acts as Canada's representative on international bodies that address operational and technical concerns related to maritime safety.

Several international agencies and commissions share responsibility for ensuring the adequacy of water flows and the safe navigability of channels. DFO's Waterways Management Program contributes to the management of internationally shared waterways, providing secretariat services and expert advice on usage rights to the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control and providing outflow volume directives to the Canada-Ontario St. Lawrence Outflow Control Agreement Board. The program's manager is the Canadian Chief Delegate on the International Navigation Association, and the program has an influence on national standards through active involvement with the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities, the International Association of Ports and Harbors, the International Association of Hydraulic Engineering and Research and the International Maritime Organization.

Key players in the day-to-day operation of DFO's network of commercial fishing harbours are the 562 local Harbour Authorities, which are client-run, not-for-profit corporations that operate and manage fishing harbours leased from DFO. These locally controlled organizations have become a major force in driving the economies of rural communities with benefits through local employment and identifying opportunities for economic diversification.

What was accomplished?

DFO continued to ensure safe and accessible waterways

Modernizing aids to navigation

Through its Marine Aids Modernization initiative, DFO has made significant progress in modernizing Canada's aids systems, both conventional and electronic, over the past few years. The initiative has sought to:

- Provide the right combination of conventional and electronic aids to navigation to meet the changing needs of the marine community;
- Take advantage of new materials and equipment to improve program reliability and reduce operating and maintenance costs; and
- Integrate the use of lighter equipment and external contractors to improve response to outages and seasonal needs, as well as to reduce costs.

The Marine Aids Modernization initiative has had no negative impact on marine safety and navigation, and the cost of providing short-range aids to navigation has decreased significantly since 1996. The implementation of national service standards, the availability of the Differential Global Positioning System and the introduction of other new technologies have resulted in a reduction of 8% of all aids to navigation in the field since 1996.

Providing marine communications and traffic services

The Canadian Coast Guard provides the initial response to ships in a distress situation, reduces the probability of ships being involved in collisions, groundings, and strikings, and is a cornerstone in the marine information collection and dissemination infrastructure. During 2004-2005, the Marine Communications and Traffic Services (MCTS) network detected a total of 6,980 incidents.

The safety of ships at sea and on inland waters is highly dependent on efficient distress response, traffic regulating, safety communications, the broadcasts of weather and navigation warnings and the alerting network.

The broad national interest is served through data provided to other government departments for better management of national programs. In addition to ensuring safe marine navigation, MCTS supports economic activities by optimizing traffic movement and facilitating industry ship/shore communications.

Improving search and rescue effectiveness

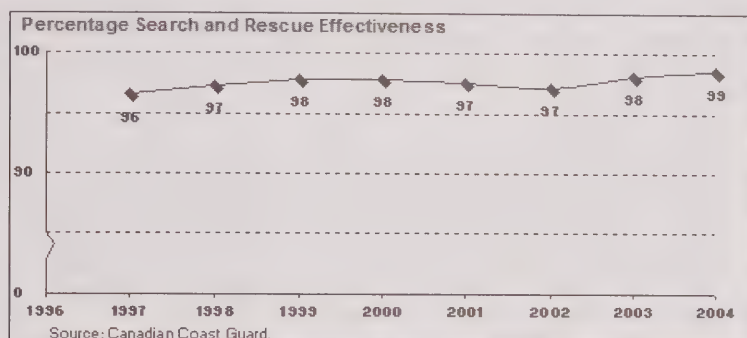
The Search and Rescue (SAR) Effectiveness Index expresses the number of lives saved as a percentage of the number of lives at risk or in distress situations. The objective of the SAR Program is to save 100% of lives at risk. In 2004, all regions exceeded 96% SAR effectiveness (in 2003, regions exceeded 95%). Coast Guard's highest stated level of service requires 90% SAR effectiveness.



http://www.coast-guard.gc.ca/atn-atn/modern_e.htm



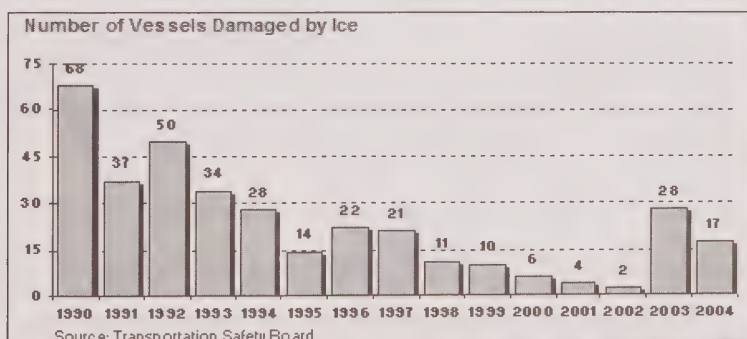
Despite increases in commercial and recreational traffic, and the variability in the number of people at risk from year to year, the effectiveness of SAR service has remained very consistent. Over the past seven years, the SAR Program has achieved the highest levels of SAR effectiveness ever recorded. The year 2004 ranks as the best year on record, with a 98.5% level of effectiveness.



DFO developed a Marine Activity Risk Information System with the assistance of Dalhousie University. The purpose of this system is to determine risk on the basis of historic trends in shipping and commercial fishing. Originally intended for use by the SAR Program, the system is now being enhanced to support other programs such as Security and Environmental Response.

Reducing ice damage

As illustrated in the figure below, the number of vessels damaged by ice has been declining since 1992. Indeed, the risk of damage to ships in transit through ice-covered waters is much lower now than it was 15 years ago despite the high variability in ice conditions and the growing volume of marine winter traffic. However, severe ice and weather conditions on the East Coast in the past two years, coupled with higher than usual seal hunting activity in ice-covered water, resulted in a rise in damage to small fishing vessels in 2004 (and in 2003).



Managing waterways

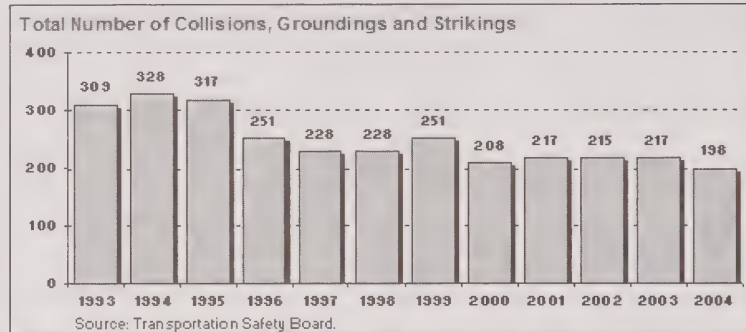
CCG's Waterways Management Program contributed to the management of national and Canada/U.S.-shared waterways by providing safety guidelines for the provision and operation of channels and client requests, disseminating information on channel conditions, and providing expert advice on navigation requirements in the international control of water levels and flows in the St. Lawrence River. Through participation on the International Navigation Association in association with the International Association of Ports and Harbours, the Program helps ensure that Canada's navigation channels meet minimum international standards.



http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/mns-snm/pubs/waterguide1201/index_e.htm

Reducing collisions, groundings and strikings

While collisions, groundings and strikings are the most frequent type of marine incident in Canada, their numbers have been steadily decreasing. The 198 incidents recorded in 2004 were the lowest in 25 years, owing largely to improved vessel traffic management, the provision of a variety of safety information to navigators and advances in communication and navigation technologies.



Did you know?

SCH provides an operable system of harbours throughout Canada (1,008 fishing harbours, 232 recreational harbours and almost 6,000 structures valued at approximately \$21 billion).

SCH harbours are often the only federal presence in small coastal communities.

Harbours provide shelter to mariners in distress.

SCH does yearly inspections and emergency site visits to address unsafe situations and damage from storms.

Over 90% of the Small Craft Harbours budget goes to maintenance and repairs of facilities at essential fishing harbours.

Maintaining small craft harbours

DFO is committed to maintaining its 746 harbours critical to the fishing industry open and in good repair. One of DFO's ongoing performance indicators for its Small Craft Harbours (SCH) Program has been to reduce the percentage of active fishing harbour sites in poor or unsafe condition (i.e., those requiring past-due or immediate attention) with the eventual objective of seeing all active fishing harbours in good condition.

At the end of 2004-2005, 531 (71.2%) of the 746 active fishing harbours were in fair to very good condition, a slight improvement from last year, where 70.8% were in fair to very good condition.

During 2004-2005, DFO worked on 1,422 major and minor harbour projects, including major repairs to 54 harbours.

Given that inflation has been significant in the construction industry in the past few years and that the funds required to provide for proper life cycle management at core fishing harbours are lacking, the Department is expending its budget mostly on the most urgent requirements and risk-managing the rest.

DFO continued to provide high-quality hydrographic information

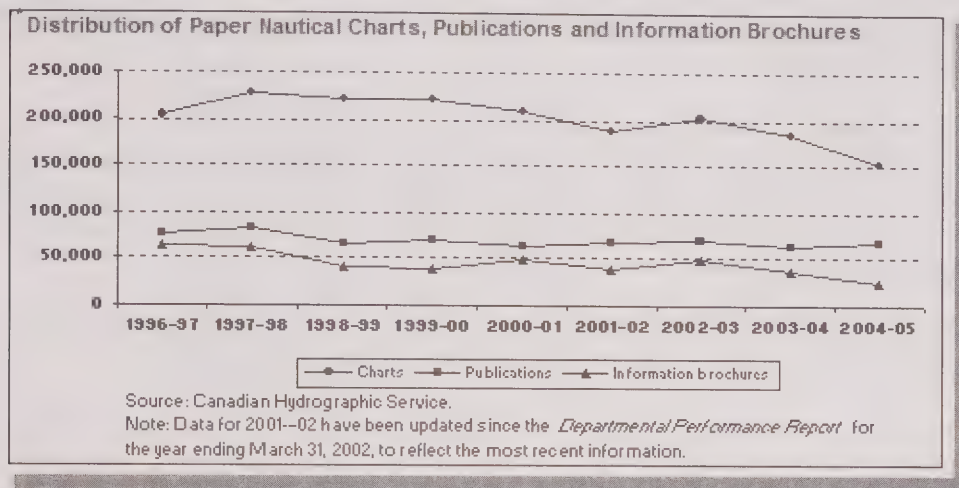
The Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) is responsible for charting Canada's 243,792 kilometres of coastline (the longest of any country in the world), 6.55 million square kilometres of continental shelf and territorial waters (the second largest in the world) and an extensive system of inland waterways. To ensure safe and efficient navigation in Canadian waters, CHS maintains an extensive portfolio of navigational products and services. The number of nautical charts within the CHS portfolio is greater than any country in the world, not including those that maintain worldwide coverage. While paper charts are still in use, the increasing trend for modern shipping is to employ electronic navigational charts. These charts and other technological advances in hydrography, such as multi-beam data collection, automated production, database development and Internet portals, continue to change how the Canadian Hydrographic Service makes hydrographic information available to Canadians.

Although CHS is shifting toward digital hydrographic data management, it continues to produce paper products. In 2004-2005, it distributed 151,800 paper charts, 66,900 nautical publications and 26,200 information brochures. The overall trend associated with the decline in paper chart sales continued.

Factors affecting the sale of charts include limited production of new charts and new editions, the lack of new chart catalogue production, and the availability of digital chart products as an increasingly popular alternative to the paper products.



<http://www.charts.gc.ca>



Keeping existing hydrographic charts up-to-date while also creating new ones is an ongoing challenge. In 2004-2005, CHS continued to focus its resources on those areas posing the greatest risk to safe navigation. A total of 227 charts have been identified in the greatest risk category. As a result, 50% of chart-production activities were directed at these high-risk areas.

A draft proposal for an adjustment to the established level of service standards for the maintenance of existing charts was completed. Under the proposed changes to the level of service, charts within a high-risk area will receive the largest resource allocation and will be maintained on a predefined maintenance cycle. The remaining products in the medium- or low-risk areas will be maintained but on a longer maintenance cycle and a different level of service than the products in the high-risk areas. The proposed changes to the levels of service were developed in consultation with Canadians through the establishment of the External Advisory Panel, a formal survey of clients, and an on-line questionnaire.

CHS also continued to enter into private- and public-sector partnerships to conduct hydrographic surveys. Data collected is used to support the Canadian Hydrographic Service charting program; in some cases, depending on the type of data, the data may also support other program areas, such as the management of habitat and fisheries.

DFO continued to enhance maritime safety through its ongoing modernization initiatives

Work continued on the development of Automatic Identification System (AIS) shore infrastructure that is expected to improve vessel traffic safety surveillance capability. Originally conceived as a maritime safety initiative to significantly enhance the level of maritime safety and environmental protection in Canadian waters, AIS allows MCTS centres to accurately and efficiently identify and track vessels operating in vessel traffic zones. It will also contribute to maritime security by significantly enhancing the level of maritime domain awareness in Canadian waters. The project is scheduled for completion in 2007-2008. MCTS will be developing standards to ensure that AIS is integrated into vessel traffic management.

The implementation phase of the AIS project began in 2004-2005. The antenna, network, and backup power subsystems were designed and procured. Draft versions of the AIS technical statement of requirements, statement of work and specification were tabled, and are scheduled to be completed by

Fall 2005. The main AIS contract will be awarded in 2005-2006, with installations in 2006-2007. The project is scheduled for completion in 2007-2008. Regarding the Long-Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) portion of the project, the AIS project team has been working with the international community on the regulation, design and implementation of the international LRIT system. The LRIT Safety of Life at Sea amendment may be adopted during the 81st session of the Maritime Safety Committee, in May 2006.

Life cycle management system

Integrated Technical Services (ITS) continued its implementation of life cycle materiel management through the ITS Strategy Project. The ITS Strategy will fulfil the life cycle materiel management, Human Resources Modernization and Modern Comptrollership requirements mandated by Treasury Board, while meeting the specific needs of the CCG asset base.

In the past year, the ITS Strategy focused on the development of life cycle management system processes and tools, as well as the alignment of the national ITS organizational structure.

Significant progress was made through the development of national life cycle management processes in the life cycle phases of concept, acquisition, in-service and disposal. Efforts in the coming year will focus on continued development, deployment and training in CCG-wide life cycle management policy and process and the continued application of Modern Comptrollership to our business practices.

The organizational design process is aligning the national ITS structure with nationally developed activities and processes. The high-level ITS organizational design (to the Director and Superintendent level) was approved by the Commissioner in June 2004. Work is now progressing on the design of the organization to the Supervisor and Supervisor minus one level. In the coming year, the organizational structure will be solidified and required staffing actions, aligned with the Human Resources Modernization Initiative, will commence.

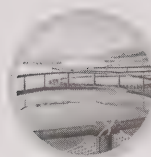
Other activities

Contributing to a strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership

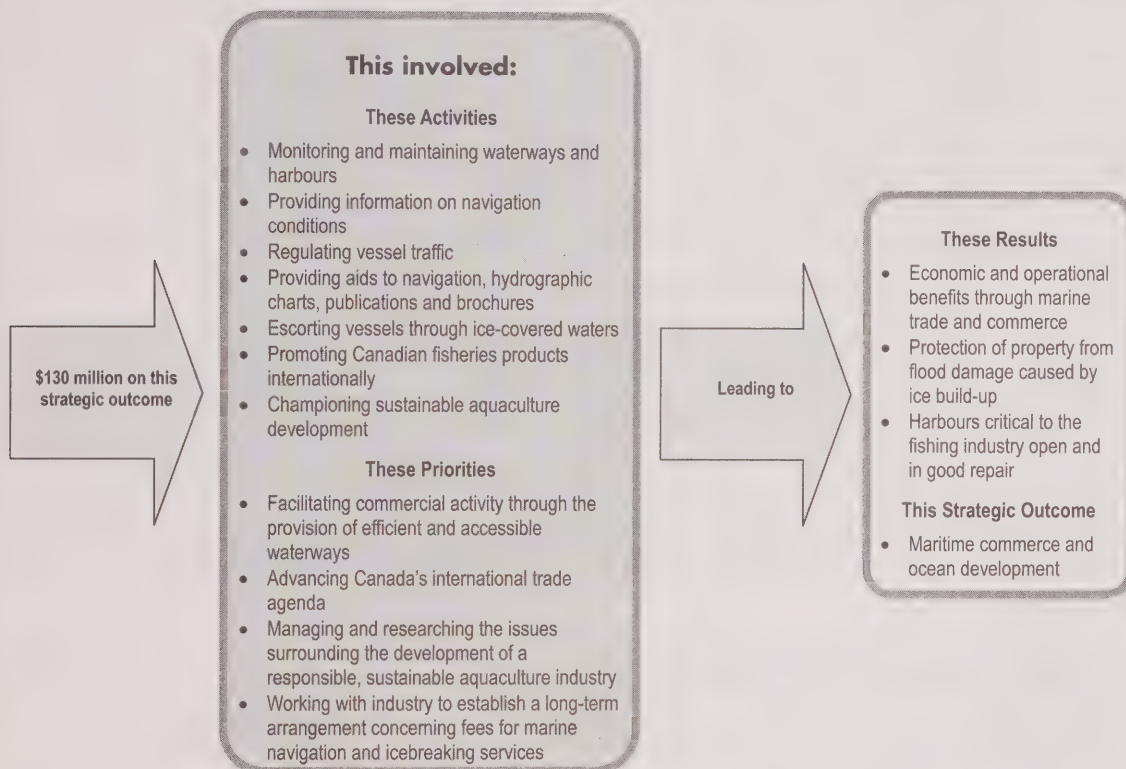
The Canadian Coast Guard is Canada's lead agency in the North Pacific Heads of Coast Guard Agencies. Consisting of six countries (Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Russia and the United States), this forum addresses illegal drug trafficking, migration, fishing and maritime terrorism through closer collaboration and common goals.

Canada hosted the 2004 meetings, which were notable for welcoming China as a full member and for the official signing of the Joint Statement of Intent to Further Develop Multilateral Cooperation. A new Automated Information Exchange software system was also successfully tested during a simulated exercise staged to provide a realistic incident in which member countries co-ordinate the surveillance and tracking of a vessel suspected of terrorist activity.

Maritime commerce and ocean development



Results chain



What's involved?

DFO supports maritime commerce and ocean development by:

- Monitoring and maintaining waterways and harbours;
- Providing information on navigation conditions;
- Regulating vessel traffic;
- Providing aids to navigation, hydrographic charts, publications and brochures on the Canadian aids to navigation system;
- Routing vessels safely and efficiently through or around hazardous ice conditions;
- Escorting vessels through ice-covered waters;
- Promoting Canadian fisheries products internationally; and
- Championing sustainable aquaculture development.

What did DFO spend?

Approximately 9% of the Department's total expenditures for 2004-2005 — or \$130 million — was used for maritime commerce and ocean development

Who was involved?

DFO works with many partners to promote maritime commerce and ocean development, including:

- Volunteers, local interest groups and coastal communities;
- The commercial shipping industry, commercial user organizations and marine industry associations;
- Channel owners;
- Contractors and manufacturers;
- Mariners;
- Harbour authorities;
- The tourism industry;
- Aquaculturists; and
- Other federal government departments, provincial and municipal authorities, and national governments.

Partnerships are particularly essential to advancing the Department's international trade agenda. The Department also works with international agencies and commissions to regulate internationally shared waterways and ensure adequate water flows and safe navigation channels. DFO provides secretariat services and expert advice on usage rights to the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control, for example, and is also the Canadian Chief Delegate to the International Navigation Association. The Department seeks to influence international standards through its involvement with the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities, the International Association of Ports and Harbors, the International Association of Hydraulic Engineering and Research, and the International Maritime Organization.

What was accomplished?

DFO continued to facilitate commercial activity through the provision of efficient and accessible waterways

Compliance with channel design and usage guidelines

Through key activities such as the use of water-depth forecasts, channel surveys and monitoring the condition of navigation channels, the Canadian Coast Guard's Waterways Management Program strives to ensure the security and safety of Canada's waterways.

The Program monitored the condition of navigation channels to determine compliance with design dimensions (or "advertised" dimensions). The monitoring is done through surveys of the channel bottom. Cyclical in-depth reviews of the channels and channel usage were not conducted in 2004-2005 because of financial constraints. In 2004-2005, over 1,000 kilometres of channel were surveyed. This year, as in recent years, the surveys showed a number of kilometres of channel with below-standard depth.

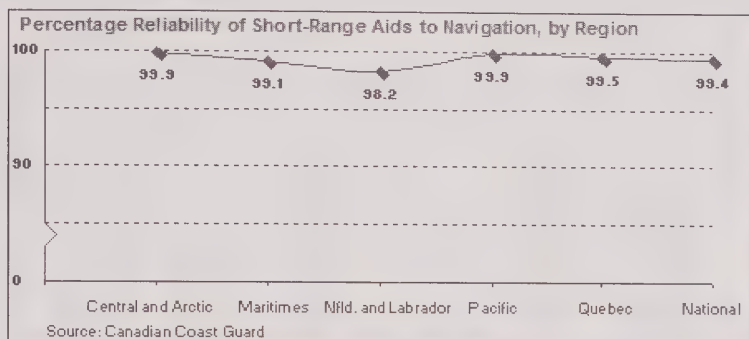
Reliability of short-range and long-range navigation systems

Reliability is one of the most important and widely used measures of performance of our aids to navigation system. This system consists of short-range and long-range aids.

Lighted short-range aids comprise landfall lights, other fixed lights, large buoys and all other lighted buoys. The reliability of these aids is affected by several external factors such as weather and unplanned maintenance.



In 2004, the national level of reliability of short-range aids was 99.4 %, slightly higher than the 99.0% achieved in 2003. This level of reliability meets the national CCG standard of 99% and exceeds the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities absolute minimum standard of 95%.



Long-range aids to navigation use different types of equipment and have different principles of operation. Despite this, these aids use the same measure of reliability as the main parameter of system performance. The Differential Global Positioning System provides double coverage over the most important waterways.

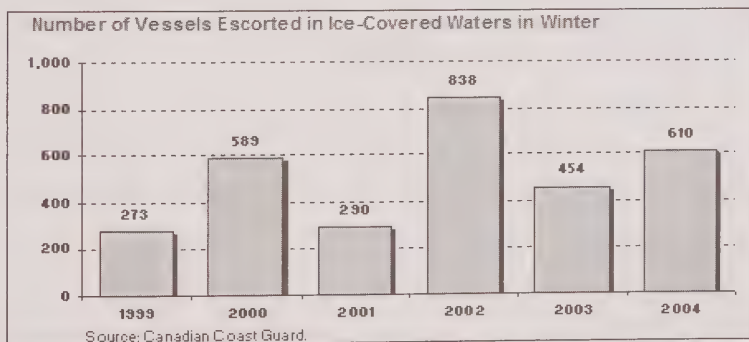
In 2004, the reliability of long-range aids did not change in comparison with the previous year and remained very high at 99.998%. It exceeded the current national standard for this type of system — 99.80%.

Icebreaking services

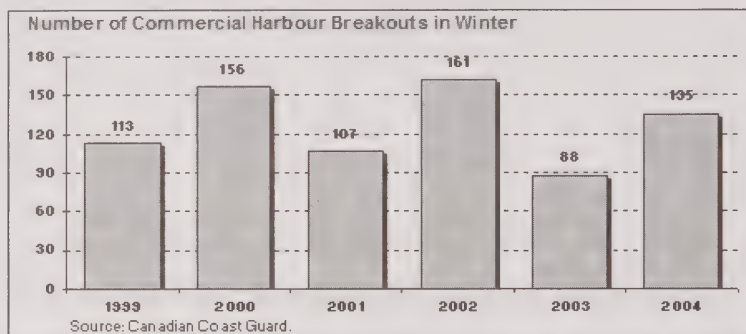
In 2004-2005, CCG continued to deliver its icebreaking program, consulting with clients and partners to ensure that the program's services are meeting client needs.

The number of requests for CCG icebreaking services depends on meteorological and ice conditions. Because the variability of ice conditions in all regions is extremely high, making year-to-year predictions of icebreaking service requirements is difficult. That said, there is a steady increase in maritime traffic during the winter.

The following chart shows the number of vessels escorted by CCG in ice-covered waters in winter. Compared with the extremely difficult year of 2002, the past two years were relatively favourable for winter navigation; the number of vessels escorted was close to the average for the past decade.



Every year, CCG icebreakers assist port authorities by keeping commercial harbours accessible for longer periods than they would be without human intervention. Since CCG does not compete with private-sector icebreaking tugs for harbour breakouts, it breaks ice only in harbours where commercial icebreaking tugs are not available. The demand for breakouts of commercial harbours was higher than in the previous year but close to the average.



The Canadian Coast Guard requires high-quality ice information to route marine shipping safely and efficiently through difficult areas of ice-covered waters. Ice information is also used for the effective operation of icebreakers that provide ship escorts, track maintenance in shipping channels, ice jam/flood prevention, harbour/wharf breakouts, northern re-supply missions and Arctic sovereignty patrols. CCG contributes funding each year to the Canadian Ice Service (Environment Canada) for Ice Information which is acquired from aircraft reconnaissance, satellites, icebreakers and helicopters, as well as weather and ice modelling systems. The data is analyzed and numerous products are developed for CCG, where they are disseminated to vessels, ports and other clients.

In 2004, CCG conducted an Ice Information Level of Service Review to produce options for efficiencies and improvements to the current services, including an Amalgamated Aerial Reconnaissance Program. Ice reconnaissance flights have been combined with Transport Canada's pollution surveillance flights to improve the utilization of the aircraft and reduce duplication of aerial coverage. The multi-mission flights started in January 2005 and will produce savings for CCG.

Provision of radio communications and vessel traffic services

DFO screens and regulates the entry and movement of vessels in Canadian waters. By providing reliable marine communications and traffic services, the Department also makes a significant contribution to the timeliness of vessel transits. Twenty-two communications centres throughout Canada provide services 24 hours a day/365 days a year (except for seasonal communications centres) to several main client groups, including commercial and fishing vessels, recreational boaters, ports, the shipping and marine industry, pilots and the general public.

DFO representatives attend the annual Canadian Marine Advisory Committee meetings. Presentations are made to the clients and stakeholders with regard to all new developments, changes in services or changes in procedures that took place during the past year or will take place in the coming year.

Regulation of internationally shared waterways

The regulation of internationally shared waterways to ensure adequate water flows and safe navigation channels falls to a number of international agencies and commissions. In its international partnership with the co-deliverers of these regulations, the Waterways Management Program plays a part. The Program provides secretariat services and expert advice on usage rights to the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control and is the Canadian Chief Delegate on the International

Navigation Association. The Program also influences international standards and is involved with the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities, the International Association of Ports and Harbors, International Association of Hydraulic Engineering and Research and the International Maritime Organization. In addition, the Program provides outflow volume directives to the Canada-Ontario St. Lawrence Outflow Control Agreement Board.



Additional co-deliverers include other government departments such as Public Works and Government Services Canada, Transport Canada, Environment Canada, branches of DFO (such as the Canadian Hydrographic Service and Small Craft Harbours), other marine programs, Estuary/River Management Boards, marine industry associations, pilotage authorities, ports and channel owners. These co-deliverers provide expert advice, guidance, resources and support.

DFO continued to advance Canada's international trade agenda

The Department has worked with other government departments to develop an international fisheries and governance strategy that will address international fisheries and oceans issues through international co-operation and action. This initiative has been funded and will be implemented over a three-year period beginning in 2005-2006.

Guidelines and guidance to co-ordinate the crosscutting and departmental international agenda are being provided through the Directors General International Committee. The mandate of the Committee is to serve as a cross-sectoral forum for senior departmental officials involved in international matters to exchange information, establish linkages, integrate and co-ordinate DFO initiatives that have international implications, tasking out, and generally to contribute to the development of a horizontally integrated international strategy for the Department. The scope of the Committee also covers linkages to initiatives with other government departments and the broader government agenda.

Also, DFO has established an Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM) and Directors General Committee on International Fisheries and Governance as the primary means of sharing information on developments and activities related to this initiative. Occasional updates are also provided to the DFO Departmental Management Committee, chaired by the Deputy Minister. Finally, an interdepartmental working group made up of DFO, Foreign Affairs Canada, National Defence, Canadian Coast Guard and Department of Justice officials is in place to share information and undertake joint planning as needed to advance initiatives under the international fisheries and governance strategy. Such planning includes preparing for key international meetings and providing advice to an Interdepartmental ADM Committee that has also been established to provide the long-term orientation of the international fisheries and governance initiative.

DFO collaborated with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Health Canada, provinces, territories and business leaders at the Seafood Value Chain Roundtable. The Department also collaborated with provincial and industry officials to promote the Canadian fish and seafood industry at the 2005 International Boston Seafood Show. Finally, DFO was an active member of Team Canada Inc. in 2004-2005.

When Canada tabled its national action plan on IUU fishing at the FAO in March 2005, it became only the sixth country to do so. As well, through its membership in the High Seas Task Force on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing, Canada has played an influential role in combating global IUU fishing. The objective of the Task Force is to formulate a pragmatic and prioritized action plan that is both analytically sound and politically feasible and will act as a vehicle for improved decision making.

In 2004-2005, DFO collaborated with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Health Canada, provincial and territorial governments and business leaders throughout the

entire fish and seafood value chain at meetings of the Seafood Value Chain Roundtable. These Roundtables were created by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada as a vehicle for developing industry-led strategies for international market success. In the future, these Roundtables may include roundtables that link these market strategies with plans for domestic action and investment that will help develop and sustain a Canada brand.

DFO was represented at the November 2004 meeting of the WTO Negotiating Group on Rules, which is responsible for developing improved fisheries subsidy disciplines. DFO has also participated in developing Canada's position in the WTO Non-Agricultural Market Access Negotiations, in which tariff elimination is addressed. Resource constraints have prevented members of this group from travelling to Geneva to attend meetings of the Non-Agricultural Market Access Negotiating Group.

DFO has participated in a working group with International Trade Canada to ensure that agricultural trade advocates in U.S. posts are appropriately briefed on emerging issues.

DFO's work on the National Aquatic Animal Health Program will, through an enhanced surveillance and certification regime for aquatic species, help protect Canada's seafood exports and bolster Canada's position in the fish and seafood markets of the world.

There have been no meetings of the Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiating groups since 2003, given the inability of the U.S. and Brazilian co-chairs to agree on a way forward for these negotiations. Consequently, no outcomes in this regard were achieved in 2004-2005.

DFO continued to manage and research the issues surrounding the development of a responsible, sustainable aquaculture industry

Creating a climate conducive to responsible aquaculture development involves numerous challenges. Given that responsibility for aquaculture is shared by the federal, provincial and territorial governments, maintaining the relationships needed to address key aquaculture development issues in a timely manner can be challenging. In addition, it is essential that the public understand the challenges and opportunities associated with the sustainable aquaculture industry.

In the fiscal year 2004-2005, DFO continued to implement the comprehensive Aquaculture Action Plan. In an effort to improve the regulatory and policy framework for sustainable aquaculture development, several initiatives were undertaken:

- DFO held focus-group evaluations across the country, in 11 centres, to better understand Canadians' perceptions and expectations of the aquaculture industry and the role that government plays in that industry. This work will be shared with the provinces to help address aquaculture issues, shape future policy decisions and contribute to the development of a communications strategy.
- DFO increased information sharing among federal agencies by working collaboratively on emerging issues on an ongoing basis. For example, DFO has worked with Health Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, the Public Health Agency of Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to develop models that examine the influences on consumer decision making regarding farmed salmon. Similarly, DFO collaborated with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and Health Canada on issues related to aquacultural products and continued to work with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada on the Seafood Value Chain Roundtable as a member.

Significant progress was also made last year in harmonizing the site application and review process for aquaculture sites. Federal and provincial representatives have developed strong communication networks to facilitate information sharing on site applications. A national site review working group was

established to streamline the review process under the *Fisheries Act* and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and meet the Minister's commitment to a 6-month turnaround for site reviews.



Other achievements in 2004-2005 included the following:

- Providing guidance and comments to inform the Canadian Aquaculture Industry Alliance's initiative to develop a national code system on sustainable aquaculture. This will provide a framework for local associations to base their code development on.
- Undertaking a review with provincial partners of the National Code on Introductions and Transfers of Aquatic Organisms. Following this review, DFO reaffirmed its commitment to manage the Code.
- Endorsing the development of a comprehensive Aquaculture Framework Agreement that would apply nationally. Under such an agreement, both the governance of and the programming support to Canada's aquaculture industry would be renewed; these are key steps in restoring public and consumer confidence in the industry.
- Developing an access policy that facilitates access to wild fish and aquatic plant resources for aquacultural purposes.
- Developing and starting the Environmental Process Modernization Plan (EPMP), which aims to improve the Department's effectiveness in carrying out activities to protect fish habitat.

DFO continued to work collaboratively with industry to establish a long-term arrangement concerning fees for marine navigation and icebreaking services

DFO continued to support the establishment of a long-term arrangement with the commercial marine transportation industry concerning fees for marine navigation and icebreaking services. CCG provides these services to industry on a partial cost-recovery basis, representing a direct source of operating revenue for the Department.

In sharing the desire for a long-term arrangement, the commercial marine transportation industry, as represented by the National Marine and Industrial Coalition, has proposed the elimination of Marine Services Fees as soon as possible. DFO has maintained that it is reasonable that industry shoulders at least part of the costs, as CCG's services provide value to industry recipients beyond what Canadians in general receive.

CCG continues to participate in the work of the Department's External Charging Review, which will develop recommendations for a future approach to the fees within that context. DFO remains committed to consulting the shipping industry before taking any decision concerning a future approach to these fees.

Other activities

Harbour Authority Initiative

The Harbour Authority Initiative was introduced in 1988 in recognition that individual communities are in the best position to manage local harbour facilities and decide which services are required. Harbour Authorities are non-profit, locally controlled organizations whose members have strong ties to the community and the local fishing industry. In virtue of its volunteer nature, this management model financially benefits the Small Craft Harbours Program and increases the service level to the fishing community and other users. Compared with 2003-2004, where 17 new Harbour Authorities were formed, 10 new Harbour Authorities were formed in 2004-2005 to bring the total to 569 Harbour Authorities managing 647 harbours. It is estimated that more than 5,000 volunteers working approximately 60,000 hours per year have been actively participating in this Initiative since its inception.

Did you know?

The key Harbour Authority services include:

- Dockside (capstans, lighting, waste disposal)
- Equipment and gear storage
- Landing piers and loading wharfs
- Launching ramps
- Shore power and water
- Wave protection and breakwaters
- Fuelling, service and repair facilities



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sch/home-accueil_e.html

Small Craft Harbours offers support and advice to local Harbour Authorities, monitors the overall physical condition of the harbours and, as owner of the facilities, provides funding and project management for the maintenance of facilities. Again this fiscal year, the Department invested \$500,000 (\$100,000 per region) on activities aimed at strengthening Harbour Authority management and operational capacity.

Divestiture program

As a result of a Cabinet decision in 1995, the mandate of Small Craft Harbours was narrowed to make the program more affordable. The key objective of the DFO Small Craft Harbours Program is to keep only harbours critical to the fishing industry open and in good repair. All recreational and low-activity fishing harbours are to be divested. Most harbours removed from the DFO inventory have been transferred to municipalities at a nominal cost of \$1. A total of 898 harbours have been divested and \$61.8 million expended on this Program since 1995.

In 2004-2005, 26 harbours were divested compared with 27 harbours divested in 2003-2004. While divestiture of recreational and non-essential fishing harbours is still a DFO priority, progress slowed significantly since the sunset of the special two-year fund of \$24 million announced in the 2000-2001 Federal Budget.

As of March 31, 2005, the national inventory of Small Craft Harbours consisted of 1,240 harbours, of which 363 remain to be divested. Although it is estimated that over \$65 million is required to divest these 363 harbours, the Small Craft Harbours Program can currently allocate only \$1.5 million of its budget each year to divestiture.

Did you know?

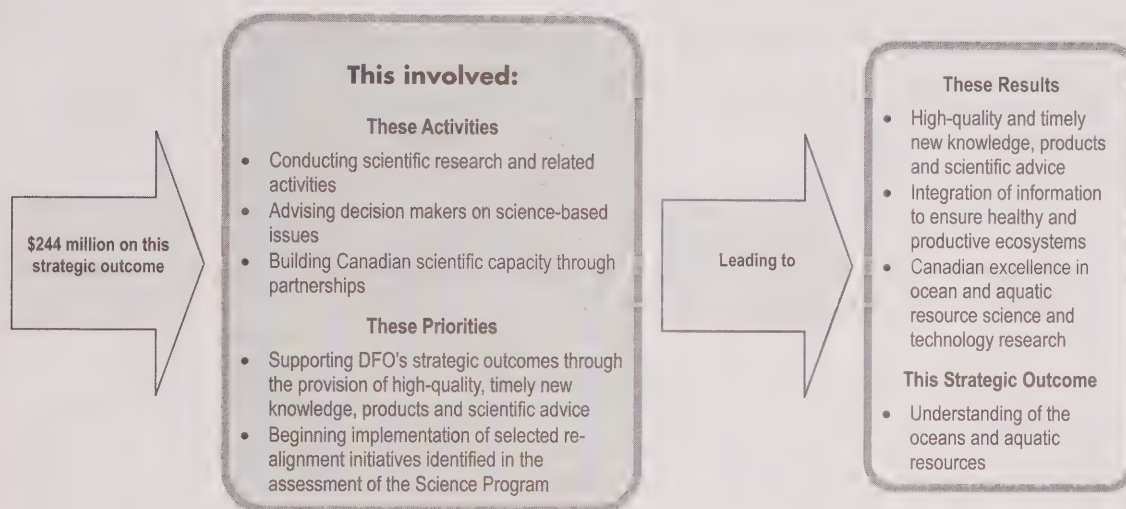
It has been government policy to ensure that services to the public from divested harbours continue after divestitures.

The condition of all harbours awaiting divestiture is closely monitored to ensure they are not a threat to public safety.



Understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources

Results chain



What's involved?

DFO conducts scientific research and related activities that are vital to the understanding and sustainable management of Canada's oceans and aquatic resources. This scientific knowledge assists in decision making and in the development of policy, regulations and standards. The Department undertakes research and related activities — including the management and dissemination of data, information and knowledge — in these major program areas:

- **Fisheries research** — providing advice on the status of fish stocks and on conservation objectives, as well as information on marine ecosystem issues and species at risk;
- **Environmental and biodiversity science** — providing advice on the capacity of fish habitats to sustain fish production, as well as the effects of human activities on fish, fish habitat, aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity;
- **Oceanography** — conducting physical and biological oceanographic research (including ocean climate studies), providing environmental descriptions and providing advice on environment/ecosystem interactions;
- **Aquaculture** — monitoring wild and cultured stocks of finfish and shellfish for disease, conducting research on biological and sustainable production, conducting research on fish health and environmental interactions, and transferring technology to Canada's aquaculture industry; and
- **Hydrography** — surveying, measuring, describing and charting the physical features of Canada's oceans, seas, rivers and lakes.

What did DFO spend?

Approximately 17% of the Department's total expenditures for 2004-2005 — or \$244 million — was used to enhance and further our understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources.

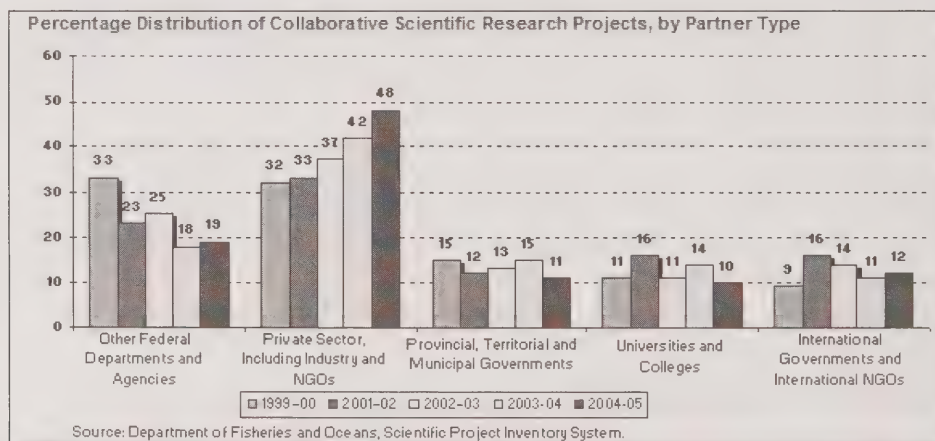
Who was involved?

Working with partners in Canada's marine and freshwater science community to achieve results

The integrated management and use of Canada's marine and freshwater environments requires a strong science base to support the knowledge requirements associated with decision making. As one of the key players in Canada's marine and freshwater science community, the Science Program within DFO works with the national and international science community to increase our understanding of Canada's oceans and aquatic resources.

Although the Department's contribution remains significant, the most recent statistics indicate that the number of oceanology and limnology publications co-authored with other Canadian researchers from universities, the private sector, other federal government departments and other levels of government has decreased. In 2003, 35% of the Department's publications in this discipline were written with other Canadian researchers, whereas in 2002, 49% of the publications were co-authored. This decrease is in contrast with the longer term trend toward a steady increase in the number of collaborative publications with other researchers. In the field of marine biology and hydrobiology, in 2003, 59% of the publications were co-authored with other Canadian researchers. This represents an increase over the longer term average of 51% in this discipline.

In addition to the co-authoring of scientific publications, the Department's Science program also engages in collaborative scientific research projects. In 2004–2005, DFO scientists were involved in about 426 research collaborations. The overall number of projects has remained relatively constant in recent years, but there continues to be a shift in the distribution of our partners, from other federal government departments and agencies to the private sector. The scope of our partners in collaborative research projects is as diverse as the many challenging science-based issues that impact the management and use of Canada's marine and freshwater environments.



What was accomplished?

DFO continued to support its strategic outcomes through the provision of high-quality, timely new knowledge, products and scientific advice

In the year ended March 31, 2005, DFO continued to undertake science in support of longstanding responsibilities such as assessing the status of the fishery resource and habitat management. In addition, the Department focused on increasing the knowledge base required to inform decision



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/home_e.asp

making, the development of policy, and the development of regulations and standards on the following newer and emerging issues.

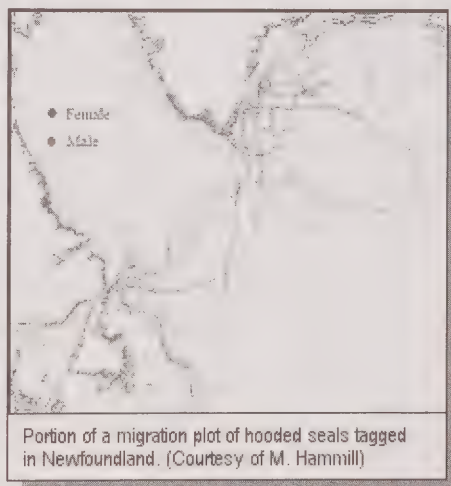
Species at risk

As the Department with the lead authority for aquatic species under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA), DFO is required to perform certain recovery and protection activities that support implementation and enforcement of the Act. In 2004-2005, the DFO Science Program:

- Provided advice on the status of approximately 20 species being considered for listing under the Act;
- Assisted in the development and implementation of recovery strategies and action plans for approximately 25 species currently listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Act;
- Conducted allowable harm assessments for ten marine species in accordance with prohibitions against the killing, harming, harassing, capturing or taking of individual members of a species at risk;
- Held a National Advisory Process meeting to review case studies on critical habitat;
- Continued to work with Environment Canada on the development of a Critical Habitat Policy for the Government of Canada; and
- Made progress on the determination of risks, likelihood of extinction and hence the feasibility of recovery for a number of species at risk.

Impact of seals on fish stocks

Canada's northwest Atlantic waters hold the biggest populations of harp, hooded and grey seals in the world. DFO, in collaboration with various partners, initiated a two-year seal research program designed to explore the relationship between seals and fish stocks. Aerial surveys to derive population estimates for harp, hooded and grey seals were completed in 2004-2005. The satellite tagging of approximately 100 seals has yielded insights into the mapping of seal routes, dive behaviour and swimming speed that has enabled improved modelling of seals' interactions with Atlantic groundfish. As part of this research program, an innovative technique to determine a seal's diet over time was developed. In a world first, researchers showed that the proportion of different fatty acids in seal blubber reflects the proportion of different fish species in its diet. A report summarizing the main results of this two-year seal research program, along with results of other marine mammal research activities, is scheduled for completion in 2006.



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/story/seals_e.htm

Application of genomics and biotechnology

Genomics and biotechnology are playing increasingly important roles as tools in sustainable resource management and environmental conservation and protection. In 2004-2005, genetic markers were used in select fishery populations to map the genome structure of aquatic species. This information helped fisheries managers identify specific strains and make decisions about the timing of the fishery to ensure that only commercially viable populations are fished.

The Department has also made significant progress with bioremediation and bioaugmentation techniques. These techniques make possible the elimination or reduction of contaminants, such as oil, in marine environments. DFO scientists are also using state-of-the-art DNA tools to decipher the genetic code of infectious agents. In the past, scientists have been challenged by the fact that a fish or

Did you know?

DFO's DNA fingerprinting technique can also be used by enforcement officers in forensic analysis to identify confiscated products and trace them to their species or stock of origin. DFO has successfully prosecuted cases dealing with salmon and abalone on the basis of DNA evidence.



<http://www.bioportal.gc.ca/splash.asp>

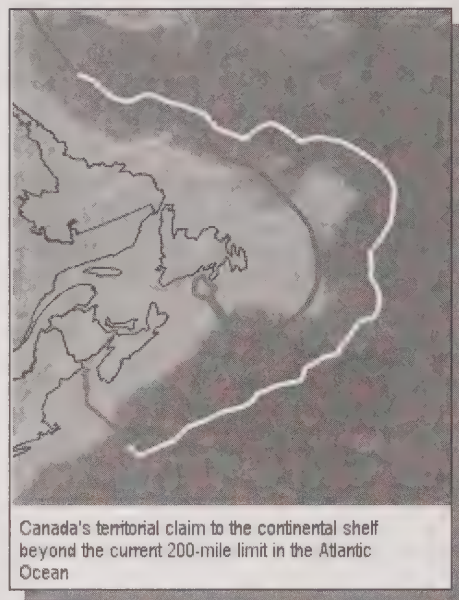
shellfish may carry a pathogen with no readily detectable sign of infection. The accuracy of DNA testing in detecting and diagnosing disease in fish and shellfish represents a significant advancement.

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Canada ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on November 7, 2003. Canada has 10 years from the date of the ratification to submit evidence to the United Nations Commission for the Limits of the Continental Shelf to support its territorial claim to the continental shelf beyond the current 200-mile limit.

In support of Canada's claim, planning for bathymetric and seismic work has been initiated. A project office was established in 2004-2005 at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, and the project team has started assembling existing data and determining data acquisition needs and activities. Bathymetric surveys in the Atlantic are scheduled to begin in 2005, Arctic survey work in 2006.

Approximately two-thirds of the mapping effort will be in the Arctic, where data are limited and conditions are very challenging. The planning efforts of the past year have shown that the level of effort is significantly greater than originally estimated.



<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/departments/unclos/UNCLOS-en.asp>

Aquatic invasive species

Aquatic invasive species are a large and growing problem in Canada. In the past year, DFO contributed to the development of knowledge and understanding of this issue by:

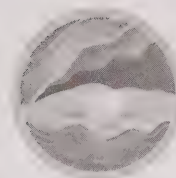
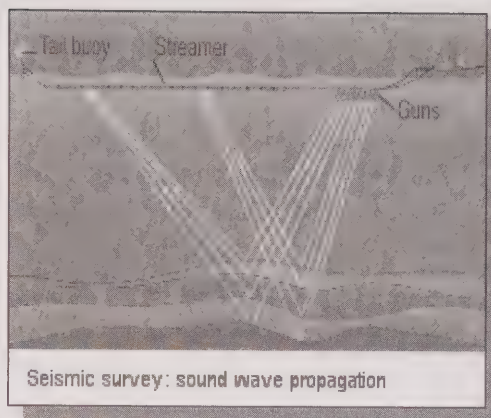
- Assisting in the development of the Canadian Action Plan to Address the Threat of Aquatic Invasive Species. Work has also begun on the associated Implementation Strategy.
- Completing a risk assessment of Asian carp, imported for live food and the control of aquatic vegetation.
- Providing scientific advice to Transport Canada on alternative ballast water exchange zones in the Pacific Coast, Scotian Shelf and Laurentian Channel in support of regulatory decision-making requirements.
- Continuing to sponsor an Invasive Species Research Chair at the University of Windsor to build knowledge and develop national scientific capacity.
- Collaborating with the University of Windsor in the development of a Canadian Aquatic Invasive Species Research Network.
- Continuing a pilot project to establish a Web-based aquatic invasive species database to enable information sharing on a national basis.



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas/Csas/status/2005/SAR-AS2005_001_e.pdf

Energy exploration and development

With the increased interest in energy exploration and development on the East and West Coast and in the Arctic, a better understanding of the potential environmental effects of offshore oil and gas development is essential. In 2004-2005, under the coordination of the Department's Centre for Offshore Oil and Gas Environmental Research, the research agenda focused on the impacts of seismic survey operations on fish, invertebrates, marine turtles and marine mammals; standards and methods used by international bodies to mitigate the effects of seismic energy; models used to predict sound propagation in marine waters; and the measurement of near and far-field sound propagation during actual seismic surveys.



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/canwaters-eauxcan/infocentre/media/seismic-sismique/statement_e.asp

The knowledge gained from this research was used to develop a Statement of Canadian Practice on the Mitigation of Seismic Noise in the Marine Environment. The oil and gas industry and the geophysical community (government, as well as domestic and foreign researchers) will be guided by this Statement when they conduct such surveys in Canada.

Sustainable aquaculture development

While aquaculture is a relatively new commercial activity in Canada and in many other parts of the world, it already occupies a significant position in the seafood production sector. Through the Department's Aquaculture Collaborative Research and Development Program (ACRDP), DFO and the aquaculture industry jointly fund innovative research and sustainable development of the Canadian aquaculture industry. To date, over 110 ACRDP research projects have been initiated. In 2004-2005, 70 ACRDP projects were funded in the areas of aquaculture production, environmental interactions and aquatic animal health. An independent review of the Program has been completed, and recommendations arising from the review are currently being evaluated. Overall, the review indicated the Program has been successful in achieving intended objectives.



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/canwaters-eauxcan/habitat/index_e.asp



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/aquaculture/acrdp_e.htm

DFO and the University of British Columbia established the Centre for Aquaculture and Environmental Research at the Department's laboratory in West Vancouver. The Centre will focus on issues of critical and immediate importance to sustainable fisheries, wild stock and aquaculture in Canada and beyond.

DFO continued to review selected realignment initiatives identified through the assessment of the Science Program to ensure alignment of knowledge requirements with departmental and government-wide priorities

The launch of the Expenditure Review Committee initiative in April 2004 affected the planned implementation of Science Program options for realignment identified under the Departmental Assessment and Alignment Project, completed in 2003-2004. Further analysis of the Science Program and re-evaluation of previously identified options was required to ensure the best possible outcome against program realignment objectives while taking into account Expenditure Review requirements. The analysis also provided an opportunity to reassess all Science programs and activities against the newly established departmental strategic outcomes.

Under the review, all of the Department's scientific activities were grouped into distinct clusters that represented areas of effort, such as stock assessment, species at risk and climate change. Associated

human and financial resources were identified for each cluster area. The clusters were then assessed for alignment with DFO's newly established strategic outcomes and were evaluated for relevance, effectiveness and affordability. The Department also examined ways of rebalancing and refocusing available resources to better match ongoing and new commitments and to modernize the delivery of scientific services, such as the delivery of scientific advice, information and products.

This comprehensive analysis has provided the foundation for the implementation of long-term changes to the Science Program that will better support new and evolving priorities, including increased support for Canada's Oceans Action Plan. The implementation of Program changes is scheduled to start in 2005-2006.

Section 3 — Supplementary Information



In this section:

- ◆ Overview
- ◆ Trend analysis
- ◆ Financial tables
- ◆ Information on other reporting requirements

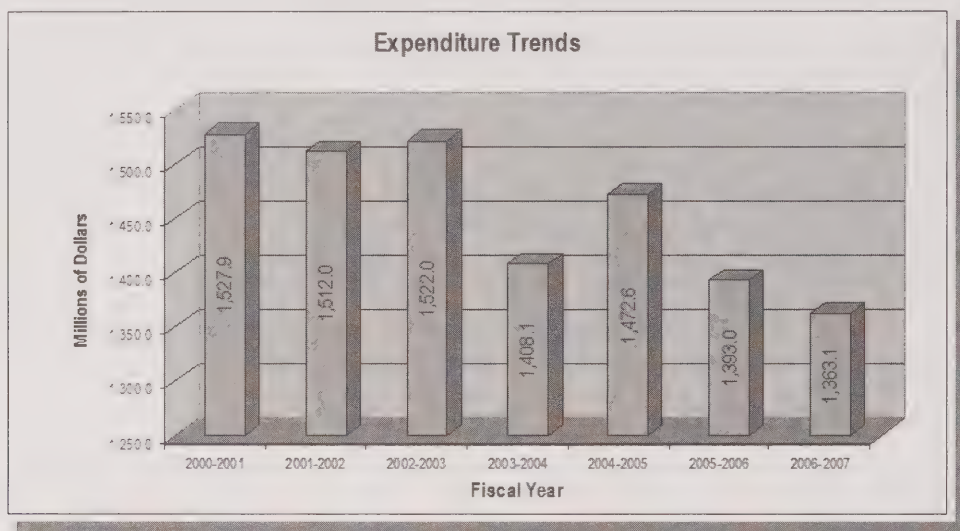
Overview

This section presents:

- A trend analysis of recent departmental spending;
- Financial tables; and
- Information on other reporting requirements.

Trend analysis

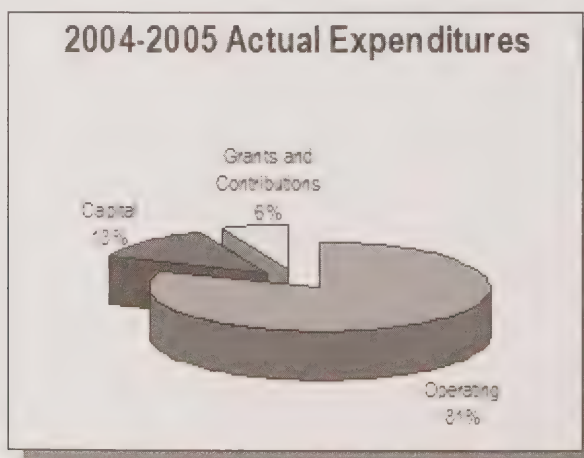
The Department's total actual spending for the 2004-2005 fiscal year was \$1,472.6 million. This represents an increase 4.6% from 2003-2004.



Note: 2000-2001 to 2004-2005 indicates Actual Spending; 2005-2006 to 2006-2007 indicates Planned Spending.

The chart above illustrates the Department's spending (actual and planned) from 2000-2001 to 2006-2007. Expenditures have fluctuated recently because of the winding down of the Fisheries Access Program.

The chart that follows shows the breakdown of actual expenditures for 2004-2005. In this chart, Operating includes statutory expenditures.



Financial tables

The financial tables presented in this section provide the following information on the Department:

- Total Main Estimates as reported in the *2004-2005 Estimates*.
- Total planned spending at the beginning of the year as reported in the *2004-2005 Estimates: Report on Plans and Priorities*. This includes Main Estimates plus anticipated approvals planned through subsequent Supplementary Estimates exercises.
- Total authorities as approved by Parliament (Public Accounts of Canada for 2004-2005).
- Total actual spending (Public Accounts of Canada for 2004-2005).

Please note that the figures in the following tables have been rounded to the nearest million. For this reason, figures that cannot be listed in millions of dollars are shown as 0. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Voted and statutory items

Table 1 summarizes the resources that Parliament approved for the Department through *Appropriation Acts*. Votes seek authority to make expenditures necessary to deliver various mandates that are under the administration of a Minister and are contained in legislation approved by Parliament. Fisheries and Oceans Canada has three votes: Operating expenditures (Vote 1), Capital expenditures (Vote 5) and Grants and Contributions (Vote 10). Statutory ("S") authorities are those that Parliament has approved through other legislation that sets out both the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made. Statutory spending is included in the Estimates for information only.

The total authorities of \$1,558 million presented in the table are based on the 2004-2005 Public Accounts.

Table 1: Voted and statutory items, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

Vote		Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
1	Operating	1,034.4	1,033.0	1,094.8	1,078.4
5	Capital	206.8	198.6	207.4	184.4
10	Grants and Contributions	107.5	114.3	140.3	95.0
(S)	Minister of Fisheries and Oceans – Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	122.0	122.0	113.7	113.7
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	—	—	1.6	1.0
(S)	Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	—	—	0.1	0.1
Total		1,470.8	1,468.0	1,558.0	1,472.6

Variance between planned spending and total authorities

The Main Estimates for Fisheries and Oceans Canada for 2004-2005 was \$1,470.8 million; however, planned spending for the Department was \$1,468 million (a 0.2% reduction). The Department concluded the year with the authority to spend \$1,558 million. This represents an increase of \$90.0 million from planned spending. The following explains the net change (\$90 million) between planned spending and total authorities:

- A transfer of resources from the 2003-2004 fiscal year related to the Fisheries Access Program (\$31.5 million);
- Program-specific operating budget carryforwards from 2003-2004 (\$20.6 million);
- Incremental personnel costs as a result of the negotiation of collective agreements (\$19.2 million);

- Marine security funding for additional presence in water patrol and air surveillance (\$15 million); and
- Various other increases such as the Northern Hydro Carbon Development Mackenzie Gas Project (\$3.7 million).

Variances between total authorities and actual spending will be discussed later.

Historical comparison of actual spending by business line

Table 2 offers a historical perspective on departmental resources by business line.

Table 2: Historical comparison of actual spending by business line (millions of dollars)

Business Line	Actual Spending 2002-2003	Actual Spending 2003-2004	Actual Spending 2004-2005
Marine Navigation Services	76.6	78.9	87.7
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	73.9	79.8	97.9
Icebreaking Operations	48.3	45.4	48.4
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	117.0	101.0	105.3
Fisheries and Oceans Science	181.7	173.9	171.7
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	102.6	92.7	91.6
Hydrography	37.7	34.1	36.3
Fisheries Management	319.5	280.1	299.4
Harbours	94.2	97.8	96.6
Fleet Management	145.2	144.7	163.6
Policy and Internal Services	325.3	279.7	274.2
Total	1,522.0	1,408.1	1,472.6

The overall increase in spending of \$64.5 million from 2003-2004 to 2004-2005 is mainly due to increases in Fisheries Management, Fleet Management, and Marine Communications and Traffic Services business lines:

- Fisheries Management (\$19.3 million). The increase of \$19.3 million in spending is primarily attributable to an increase of \$15.4 million in grants and contributions spending. This is a result of faster progress in the retirement of commercial fishing licences and issuance of communal licences to Aboriginal groups under the response to the Supreme Court of Canada's *Marshall* decision. The remaining increase in spending was due to new program funding.
- Fleet Management (\$18.9 million). Additional funding related to marine security was received for increased surveillance activities (\$15.0 million) and salary adjustments resulting from collective bargaining contract settlements.
- Marine Communications and Traffic Services (\$18.1 million). The majority of the \$18.1 million increase is related to an increase in capital expenditures (\$14.0 million). The remaining \$4.1 million is under the operating vote in salary. This is explained by rising staffing costs related to operating Marine Communications and Traffic Services centres on a 24/7/365 basis and to higher salary costs from contract settlements.

Resource use by business line

Table 3 provides a breakdown of the Department's Main Estimates, planned spending, total authorities and actual expenditures for each business line.

Table 3: Resource use by business line, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

Business Line	Operating ¹	Capital	Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
Marine Navigation Services						
Main Estimates	115.8	8.5	—	124.3	29.3	95.0
Planned Spending	110.2	6.2	—	116.4	29.3	87.1
Total Authorities	115.0	8.0	0.2	123.2	29.3	93.9
Actual	104.3	16.6	0.2	121.1	33.4	87.7
Marine Communications and Traffic Services						
Main Estimates	63.5	25.0	—	88.5	0.1	88.4
Planned Spending	64.9	28.0	—	92.9	0.2	92.7
Total Authorities	66.1	28.0	—	94.1	0.1	94.0
Actual	71.3	26.7	—	98.0	0.1	97.9
Icebreaking Operations						
Main Estimates	58.0	—	—	58.0	13.8	44.2
Planned Spending	58.0	—	—	58.0	13.8	44.2
Total Authorities	59.4	—	—	59.4	13.8	45.6
Actual	53.2	—	—	53.2	4.8	48.4
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response						
Main Estimates	113.8	—	4.8	118.6	0.2	118.4
Planned Spending	102.1	—	4.6	106.7	0.2	106.5
Total Authorities	107.3	—	4.9	112.2	0.2	112.0
Actual	100.7	—	4.9	105.6	0.3	105.3
Fisheries and Oceans Science						
Main Estimates	166.5	0.5	0.9	167.9	—	167.9
Planned Spending	166.8	0.5	0.9	168.2	—	168.2
Total Authorities	175.3	0.5	1.4	177.2	—	177.2
Actual	169.2	1.2	1.3	171.7	—	171.7
Habitat Management and Environmental Science						
Main Estimates	89.6	—	—	89.6	—	89.6
Planned Spending	89.1	—	—	89.1	—	89.1
Total Authorities	92.2	—	1.1	93.2	—	93.2
Actual	90.0	0.6	1.0	91.6	—	91.6
Hydrography						
Main Estimates	30.7	0.5	0.0	31.2	—	31.2
Planned Spending	30.6	0.5	0.1	31.2	—	31.2
Total Authorities	32.3	0.5	0.1	32.9	—	32.9
Actual	33.9	2.3	0.1	36.3	—	36.3
Fisheries Management						
Main Estimates	194.9	—	100.9	295.8	—	295.8
Planned Spending	211.4	—	107.9	319.3	—	319.3
Total Authorities	217.1	—	131.7	348.8	—	348.8
Actual	211.9	1.0	86.5	299.4	—	299.4
Harbours						
Main Estimates	64.0	27.0	0.5	91.5	—	91.5
Planned Spending	64.0	27.0	0.5	91.5	—	91.5
Total Authorities	65.5	27.0	0.7	93.2	—	93.2
Actual	62.9	33.0	0.7	96.6	—	96.6
Fleet Management						
Main Estimates	84.1	82.0	—	166.1	—	166.1
Planned Spending	84.1	70.5	—	154.6	—	154.6
Total Authorities	97.5	79.6	0.0	177.1	—	177.1
Actual	112.2	51.4	0.0	163.6	—	163.6
Policy and Internal Services						
Main Estimates	222.8	63.2	0.4	286.4	3.7	282.7
Planned Spending	221.1	65.9	0.3	287.3	3.7	283.6
Total Authorities	229.8	63.8	0.3	293.9	3.7	290.2
Actual	224.0	51.7	0.3	276.0	1.8	274.2
Total Main Estimates	1,203.7	206.8	107.5	1,518.0	47.2	1,470.8
Total Planned Spending	1,202.3	198.6	114.3	1,515.2	47.2	1,468.0
Total Authorities	1,257.4	207.4	140.3	1,605.1	47.1	1,558.0
Total Actual	1,233.6	184.4	95.0	1,513.0	40.4	1,472.6
Minus: Non-Respendable Revenue						
Planned Revenue						(49.6)
Total Authorities						(49.6)
Actual						(62.7)

¹ Operating expenditures include the following statutory items: Minister's salary and motor car allowance, contributions to employee benefit plans, spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets, and refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years. The operating expenditures presented are inclusive of expenditures related to respendable revenue, meaning that respendable revenue has not been deducted from the amount shown. The revenues are deducted separately to provide the net expenditures for the Department. Please see Table 5 for a complete description of respendable revenue.

Business Line	Operating ¹	Capital	Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
Cost of services provided by other departments						
Planned Spending						91.2
Total Authorities						97.0
Actual						97.0
Net Cost of the Program						
Planned Spending						1,509.6
Total Authorities						1,605.4
Actual						1,507.0

Changes between planned spending and total authorities

Operating expenditures

Planned spending for operating expenditures was \$1,202.3 million; however, the total authorities were \$1,257.4 million. This represents an increase of \$55.1 million. This difference is explained by additional approvals the Department received to cover incremental personnel costs as a result of the negotiation of collective agreements (\$19.2 million), program-specific operating budget carryforwards (\$20.6 million), the Fisheries Access Program (\$8.0 million), and marine security (\$15 million), as well as numerous small decreases (\$7.7 million).

Capital expenditures

Planned spending for capital expenditures was \$198.6 million; however, total authorities were \$207.4 million. This represents an increase of \$8.8 million (or 4.4%). The majority of the increase between planned spending and total authorities is attributable to the treatment of the funding for the ACV Quebec project. Because of delays in the construction schedule, the funds were not required in the 2004-2005 fiscal year; they will be moved to future fiscal years.

Grants and contributions

Planned spending for grants and contributions was \$114.3 million; however, total authorities were \$140.3 million. This increase of \$26.0 million between planned spending and total authorities is primarily due to the transfer of resources related to the *Marshall* program (\$23.5 million) from fiscal year 2003-2004 to fiscal year 2004-2005. The Supreme Court of Canada's *Marshall* decision affirmed a treaty right to fish, hunt and gather in pursuit of a "moderate livelihood" under the 1760-1761 treaties. The funding for the *Marshall* response is flexible, since the total funding can be shifted between years (i.e., if resources are not used in one fiscal year, they can be transferred to the following year).

Variances between total authorities and total actual spending

Operating expenditures

Total operating authorities were \$1,257.4 million. Actual operating expenditures were \$1,233.6 million, which was \$23.8 million (or 1.9%) lower than total authorities. This variance consists of lapses directed by Treasury Board and various program carryforwards in accordance with Treasury Board policy.

Capital expenditures

Total capital authorities were \$207.4 million. Actual capital expenditures were \$184.4 million, which was \$23 million lower than total authorities. The majority of this variance is attributable to specific major capital projects that did not proceed as initially expected. The Department received authority to move the associated funding to future fiscal years in accordance with revised major capital plans. As a result, such funds were not spent in the 2004-2005 fiscal year.

Grants and contributions

The total grants and contributions authorities were \$140.3 million. The actual expenditures of \$95.0 million were \$45.3 million (or 32.3%) lower than the total authorities. This is attributable mainly to the retirement of fishing licences for Aboriginal groups. Though the actual retirement of licences increased from 2003-2004, the number of licences issued to Aboriginal groups was fewer than expected.

Resource use by organization and business line

Table 4 presents Main Estimates, planned spending, total authorities and actual spending by business line and organization.

Table 4: Resource use by organization and business line, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

Business Line	CCG	Oceans	Fisheries Management	Human Resources, Corporate Services and Policy
Marine Navigation Services				
Main Estimates	95.0	—	—	95.0
Planned Spending	87.1	—	—	87.1
Total Authorities	93.9	—	—	93.9
Actual	87.7	—	—	87.7
Marine Communications and Traffic Services				
Main Estimates	88.4	—	—	88.4
Planned Spending	92.7	—	—	92.7
Total Authorities	94.0	—	—	94.0
Actual	97.9	—	—	97.9
Icebreaking Operations				
Main Estimates	44.2	—	—	44.2
Planned Spending	44.2	—	—	44.2
Total Authorities	45.6	—	—	45.6
Actual	48.4	—	—	48.4
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response				
Main Estimates	118.4	—	—	118.4
Planned Spending	106.5	—	—	106.5
Total Authorities	112.0	—	—	112.0
Actual	105.3	—	—	105.3
Fisheries and Oceans Science				
Main Estimates	—	167.9	—	167.9
Planned Spending	—	168.2	—	168.2
Total Authorities	—	177.2	—	177.2
Actual	—	171.7	—	171.7
Habitat Management and Environmental Science				
Main Estimates	—	22.4	67.2	89.6
Planned Spending	—	22.4	66.7	89.1
Total Authorities	—	23.9	69.3	93.2
Actual	—	22.1	69.5	91.6
Hydrography				
Main Estimates	—	31.2	—	31.2
Planned Spending	—	31.2	—	31.2
Total Authorities	—	32.9	—	32.9
Actual	—	36.3	—	36.3
Fisheries Management				
Main Estimates	—	—	295.8	295.8
Planned Spending	—	—	319.3	319.3
Total Authorities	—	—	348.8	348.8
Actual	—	—	299.4	299.4
Harbours				
Main Estimates	—	—	—	91.5
Planned Spending	—	—	—	91.5
Total Authorities	—	—	—	93.2
Actual	—	—	—	96.6
Fleet Management				
Main Estimates	166.1	—	—	166.1
Planned Spending	154.6	—	—	154.6
Total Authorities	177.1	—	—	177.1
Actual	163.6	—	—	163.6
Policy and Internal Services				
Main Estimates	—	—	—	282.7
Planned Spending	—	—	—	283.6
Total Authorities	—	—	—	290.2
Actual	—	—	—	274.2
Total Main Estimates	512.1	221.6	67.2	374.2
Total Planned Spending	485.1	221.8	66.7	375.1
Total Authorities	522.6	234.0	69.3	383.4
Total Actual	502.9	230.1	69.5	370.8

Sources of spendable and non-spendable revenue

Table 5 provides the Department's actual revenues by business line from 2002-2003 to 2004-2005, as well as planned revenues and total authorities for 2004-2005.

Table 5: Spendable and non-spendable revenue by business line, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

Business Line	Actual Revenues 2002-2003	Actual Revenues 2003-2004	Planned Revenues 2004-2005 ¹	Total Authorities 2004-2005	Actual Revenues 2004-2005
Spendable Revenue					
Marine Navigation Services					
Maintenance Dredging in the St. Lawrence Ship Channel	3.6	3.6	1.5	1.5	4.6
Marine Navigation Services Fees	27.7	28.4	27.8	27.8	28.4
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.4
	31.5	32.2	29.3	29.3	33.4
Marine Communications and Traffic Services					
Coast Guard Radio Tolls	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employee Deductions for Employee Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Miscellaneous	0.1	—	—	—	—
	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Icebreaking Operations					
Icebreaking Services Fee	4.5	4.5	13.8	13.8	4.8
	4.5	4.5	13.8	13.8	4.8
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response					
Small Vessel Regulations for Capacity Plates Construction Decals	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	—
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.3	—	—	0.3
	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Fleet Management	0.2	—	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services					
Canadian Coast Guard College	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	1.8
Total Spendable Revenue	41.5	41.0	47.2	47.2	40.4
Non-spendable Revenue					
Marine Navigation Services					
Aids to Navigation in the Deep Water Channel between Montreal and Lake Erie	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	0.4
	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	0.4
Marine Communications and Traffic Services					
Rental of Land, Buildings and Equipment	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fisheries and Oceans Science					
Technology Transfer Licences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Habitat Management and Environmental Science					
Rental of Land, Buildings and Equipment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hydrography					
Sale of Charts and Publications	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1
Data Transfer Licence Agreements	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Miscellaneous	0.1	—	—	—	—
	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6
Fisheries Management					
Commercial Licences/Individual Vessel Quotas ²	39.6	40.9	37.7	37.7	40.6
Conservation Stamps	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Rental of Land, Buildings and Equipment	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sportfish Licences	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.3
	46.9	48.2	44.5	44.5	47.5
Small Craft Harbour Revenue	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Fleet Management					
Miscellaneous	0.2	—	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services					
Rental of Land, Buildings and Equipment	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Services and Service Fees	0.1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	0.1
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-total Non-Spendable Revenue	52.4	53.4	49.6	49.6	52.7

¹ For spendable revenues, planned revenue refers to the revenue target and non-spendable revenues reflect the forecast of revenues for the year in question.

² Commercial Licences refers to fees received for both competitive commercial licences and commercial Individual Quotas. Previously, DFO reported Commercial (Competitive) Licence revenues separately from Individual Quota revenues. This has been discontinued because both revenues are commercial fishing licence fees.



Business Line	Actual Revenues 2002-2003	Actual Revenues 2003-2004	Planned Revenues 2004-2005 ¹	Total Authorities 2004-2005	Actual Revenues 2004-2005
Unplanned Revenue					
Internal Revenues	2.7	0.6	—	—	0.8
Return on Investments	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1
Refunds/Adjustments of Previous Year's Expenditures	2.0	2.6	—	—	2.6
Sale of Surplus Crown Assets	2.7	0.7	—	—	1.1
Miscellaneous (Seizures and Forfeitures, Fines and Sundries)	3.4	2.3	—	—	5.4
Sub-total Unplanned Revenue	10.9	6.3	—	—	10.0
Total Non-Respendable Revenue	63.3	59.7	49.6	49.6	62.7
Total Revenue	104.8	100.7	96.8	96.8	103.1

Description by type of revenue

Respendable revenue refers to funds collected for user fees or for the recovery of the cost of DFO services. These are collected mainly by CCG for marine navigation services, icebreaking services and the management of the maintenance dredging program for the St. Lawrence Ship Channel on behalf of industry. The Department receives authority to spend the sums received as respendable revenues, which is the reason they are deducted from the operating expenditures in Table 1 and are shown separately in Table 3.

Non-respendable revenue refers to funds collected for fishing licences, hydrographic charts and various other departmental products and services. The Department has no authority to respend these revenues.

Unplanned revenue includes revenues collected from other government departments, the sale of surplus Crown assets and miscellaneous revenues such as seizures, forfeitures and fines.

Explanation of changes between revenue amounts

The figures for respendable revenue remained relatively stable during the period shown, with the exception of the Coast Guard College, which has seen a decline in international students, and *Small Vessel Regulations for Capacity Plates Construction Decals*, which has been transferred to Transport Canada. The amount of respendable revenue collected consistently falls below the planned revenue collection of \$47.2 million. As in previous years, the shortfall in respendable revenue is primarily due to the shortfall respecting the Icebreaking Services Fee. The planned revenues for the Icebreaking Services Fee are based on a fee structure that has been only partially implemented. The revenue collected for the Icebreaking Services Fee was \$9.0 million lower than planned. However, this shortfall was partially offset by collections that were higher than planned in other areas.

The figures for non-respendable revenue remained relatively stable during the period shown, with the exception of the Sale of Charts and Publications, Fisheries Management Fees, and Small Craft Harbour Revenue. Revenues from the sale of hydrographic charts have been declining slowly for several years because of changing conditions in the marketplace. Fisheries Management Fees fluctuate over time because of changing conditions in the fishery. Revenues from Small Craft Harbours have been declining steadily as DFO divests itself of revenue-generating recreational harbours. The amount of non-respendable revenue collected consistently falls below the overall target of \$60.2 million. The source of the shortfall is Fisheries Management Fees and Small Craft Harbour Revenue.

Transfer payments (grants and contributions) by business line

Table 6 summarizes the Department's grants and contributions by business line from 2002-2003 to 2004-2005, as well as Main Estimates, planned spending and total authorities for 2004-2005. For a complete listing of the Department's grants and contributions, visit the Public Accounts of Canada on the Receiver General's Web site, at www.pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/text/pub-acc-e.html.

Table 6: Transfer payments (grants and contributions) by business line, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

Business Line	Actual Spending 2002-2003	Actual Spending 2003-2004	Main Estimates 2004-2005	Planned Spending 2004-2005	Total Authorities 2004-2005	Actual Spending 2004-2005
Grants						
Marine Navigation Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries and Oceans Science	0.6	0.2	0.0	—	0.3	0.3
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrography	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fisheries Management	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Harbours	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fleet Management	—	—	—	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—
Total Grants	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Contributions						
Marine Navigation Services	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.2
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.9
Fisheries and Oceans Science	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	6.0	0.5	—	—	1.1	1.0
Hydrography	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries Management	106.5	71.1	100.9	107.9	131.6	86.5
Harbours	1.0	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.2
Fleet Management	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Policy and Internal Services	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Contributions	121.0	78.9	106.8	113.6	139.4	94.1
Total Transfer Payments	122.2	79.7	107.5	114.3	140.3	95.0

As the discussion of Table 3 indicated, the Fisheries Management variances between planned spending, total authorities and actual expenditures for 2004-2005 were due primarily to the transfer of resources from the previous fiscal year and the lower than expected actual expenditures under the response to the Supreme Court of Canada's *Marshall* decision.

Details on transfer payment programs

Table 7 explains the contribution of \$86.5 million related to the Fisheries Management business line in terms of objective, planned results and results achieved.

Table 7: Details on 2004-2005 transfer payment programs

Business Line	Objective	Planned Results	Results Achieved
Fisheries Management (\$86.5 million)	To conserve and protect Canada's fishery resource and, in partnership with stakeholders, ensure its sustainable use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of Aboriginal people into the management of the fishery and providing them with economic benefits Increased participation of Aboriginal people in the fishery while maintaining the conservation principle An orderly harvest while accommodating Aboriginal fishing interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A renewed Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy Implementation of the Aboriginal Aquatic Resource and Oceans Management Program Continuing operation of the At-Sea Mentoring Initiative and the Fisheries Operations Management Initiative



Net cost of the Department

Table 8 shows the net cost of the Department for 2004-2005.

Table 8: Net cost of the Department, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

Total Actual Spending	1,472.6
Plus: Services Received without Charge	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada	40.4
Contributions covering employers' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by Treasury Board Secretariat (excluding revolving funds)	52.8
Worker's compensation coverage provided by Social Development Canada	1.4
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	2.5
	Sub-total 97.0
Less: Non-Respendable Revenue	62.7
Net Cost of the Department	1,507.0

Contingent liabilities

Table 9 presents potential liabilities against the Crown.

Table 9: Contingent liabilities, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

	Amount of Contingent Liability		
	March 31, 2003	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2005
Loans	—	—	—
Claims, Pending and Threatened Litigation			
Litigations	47.9	62.7	34.8
Contingent Gains			
Litigations	—	—	—

As of March 31, 2005, contingent liabilities estimated at \$34.8 million were outstanding against Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Most of the claims are for loss of income, injuries sustained by persons and damages to property. Although these cases are in various stages of litigation, it is not departmental policy to comment on their expected outcomes.

Details on project spending

Table 10 presents all planned and ongoing major capital projects that exceed the Department's project approval authority. The Department's project approval authority is:

- \$2 million for new Information Technology projects;
- \$5 million for replacement Information Technology projects; and
- \$20 million for all other projects.

Table 10: Details on project spending, 2004-2005 (millions of dollars)

Business Line/ Province/ Project	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual Spending 2002-2003	Actual Spending 2003-2004	Main Estimates 2004-2005	Planned Spending 2004-2005	Total Authorities 2004-2005	Actual Spending 2004-2005
Fisheries and Oceans							
Science							
Multi-Province							
Science Data Management							
Infrastructure (S-EPA)	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hydrography							
Multi-Province							
Hydrographic Information							
Network Infrastructure (S-EPA)	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6

Business Line/ Province/ Project	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual Spending 2002-2003	Actual Spending 2003-2004	Main Estimates 2004-2005	Planned Spending 2004-2005	Total Authorities 2004-2005	Actual Spending 2004-2005
Fleet Management							
<i>Quebec</i>							
Acquisition of Air Cushion Vehicle (S-EPA)	22.6	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
<i>Multi-province</i>							
Search and Rescue Lifeboat Replacement - Phase II (S-EPA)	41.1	—	13.0	12.6	12.6	17.6	17.6
Replacement of Conservation and Protection Post Class Vessels (AIP)	20.8	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	—
Search and Rescue Program Integrity (S- EPA)	32.4	14.8	7.5	—	—	0.8	0.8
Policy and Internal Services							
<i>Multi-Province</i>							
Fisheries Information Management Program (S- EPA)	8.1	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1
Windows XP and Office XP Migration Project (S-EPA)	11.9	3.2	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Regional Informatics Infrastructure Replacement (S-EPA)	16.4	6.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	—	—
Electronic Knowledge Management Environment Systems (S- EPA)	6.8	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
IMIT - Security Enhancements (S-EPA)	5.0	—	—	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.2

Capital definitions

The phase of each project is identified according to the following Treasury Board definitions:

- Indicative Estimate (I) — This is a low-quality order of magnitude estimate that is not sufficiently accurate to warrant Treasury Board approval as a cost objective.
- Substantive Estimate (S) — This estimate is one of sufficiently high quality and reliability so as to warrant Treasury Board approval as a cost objective for the project phase under consideration.
- Preliminary Project Approval (PPA) — This defines Treasury Board's authority to initiate a project in terms of its intended operational requirement, including approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project definition phase. Sponsoring departments and agencies are to submit for PPA when the project's complete scope has been examined and costed, normally to the indicative level, and when the cost of the project definition phase has been estimated to the substantive level.
- Effective Project Approval (EPA) — Treasury Board's approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project implementation phase. Sponsoring departments and agencies are to submit for EPA only when the scope of the overall project has been defined and when the estimates have been refined to the substantive level.

Information on other reporting requirements

User fee reporting

On March 31, 2004, Parliament gave legal effect to the *User Fees Act* with the aim of strengthening accountability, oversight and transparency in the management of user fee activities. Table 11 presents the information required under the *User Fees Act* and Treasury Board policies.

As part of the Stewardship element of the Management Accountability Framework, DFO is committed to modernizing how it manages external charging to improve fairness, efficiency and accountability when collecting external charges (including user fees). External charges are a direct result of departmental activities that provide benefits to Canadian citizens and residents, which are over and above the value that Canadians, in general, receive from government services.



Consistent with this commitment, DFO launched an External Charging Review in 2004. The objective of this review is to develop a coherent, integrated, consistent, equitable and efficient approach to external charging for DFO. Review activities include analyzing current revenue spending mechanisms and current revenue streams, looking at areas where benefits are derived beyond those enjoyed by all Canadians and reviewing DFO's management of revenue practices. The review will ensure the development of a strategy and workplan to effect the implementation of the recommended approaches, including external consultations.

The review is being conducted in conformity with applicable legislation, policies and procedures. This includes the *User Fees Act* and the government's new policy on service standards for external fees, as well as DFO's recently developed external charging framework that lays out the vision and the principles to guide external charging decisions at DFO. This framework forms the basis for conducting the External Charging Review.

Note: The following fees in the table have not been confirmed as being subject to the *User Fees Act*: Coast Guard radio communications charges, employee deductions for housing, Coast Guard College tuition fees, sale of charts and publications, and Small Craft Harbour fees for other services and rental of land, buildings and equipment.

Table 11: User fees (thousands of dollars)

User Fee	Fee Type*	Fee Setting Authority	Date Last Modified	2004-2005				Planning Years			
				Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue	Full Cost	Performance Standard	Performance Results	Fiscal Year	Forecast Revenue	Estimated Full Cost
<i>Maintenance Dredging Services Tonnage Fee</i>											
Intended to recover from commercial vessels the total direct costs incurred by CCG to manage maintenance dredging services in the St. Lawrence Ship Channel.	O	Section 47 of the <i>Oceans Act</i>	June 1, 2003 ¹	1,500 ²	4,600	4,600 ³	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	4,600 4,600 4,600	4,600 4,600 4,600
Services provided consist of the management of the maintenance dredging program for the St. Lawrence Ship Channel.											
<i>Marine Navigation Services Fee</i>											
Intended to recover a portion of the full costs incurred by CCG to provide marine navigation services to commercial vessels.	O	Section 47 of the <i>Oceans Act</i>	April 1, 2005 ⁴	27,800	28,400	210,572 ⁵	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	27,800 27,800 27,800	Under development
Services provided include short-range aids to navigation and vessel traffic services.											
<i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i>											
Employee deductions for housing and rental of land, buildings and equipment	O	Section 47 of the <i>Oceans Act</i>	Under review	100	0	Under development	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	100 100 100	Under development
<i>Coast Guard Radio Communications Charges</i>											
Rates charged for person-to-person communications by radiotelephone or radio telegram from ship to shore or from shore to ship	O	Section 19 of the <i>Financial Administration Act</i>	1994	100	100	Under development	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	100 100 100	Under development

¹ Since 1997, and at the request of industry, the Canadian Coast Guard has managed the maintenance dredging of the navigation channel of the St. Lawrence River between the Port of Montreal and the Ile aux Coudres near Québec City. The current fee schedule, which replaces the earlier fee schedule that expired on March 31, 2003, extends the arrangement whereby the Canadian Coast Guard is reimbursed, via fees, for the total direct costs it incurs to ensure commercial navigation.

² The revenues collected for Dredging Fees are significantly higher than the forecast published in the 2004-2005 Report on *Plans and Priorities* because this forecast did not reflect the coming into force of a new Maintenance Dredging Services Tonnage Fees Schedule on June 1, 2003.

³ This figure is based on total direct costs (rather than full costs), which include direct labour costs (including employee benefits), direct operating costs, direct material costs, program support costs and capital acquisitions (to the extent that these capital acquisitions form part of an output).

⁴ The purpose of this amendment is to correct an unintended rate disparity in the current Fee Schedule and to ensure a fair application of the Marine Navigation Services Fee.

⁵ Represents full cost, not the costs attributed to fee-paying clients.

User Fee	Fee Type*	Fee Setting Authority	Date Last Modified	2004-2005			Planning Years				
				Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue	Full Cost	Performance Standard	Performance Results	Fiscal Year	Forecast Revenue	Estimated Full Cost
<i>Icebreaking Services Fee</i> Intended to recover a portion of the full costs incurred by CCG to provide icebreaking services to commercial vessels. Services provided include route assistance (channel maintenance and ship escorts), ice routing and information services, and some harbour/wharf breakouts where not provided by commercial operators. CCG College	O	Section 47 of the <i>Oceans Act</i>	1998	13,800	4,800	108,303 ¹	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	13,800 13,800 13,800	Under development
Tuition fees	O	Under review	Beginning 2004-2005	3,700	1,800	5,400 ²	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	3,700 3,700 3,700	Under development
<i>Hydrography</i> Sale of charts and publications	O	<i>Financial Administration Act</i>	1996	2,400	2,100	31,700 (total cost of delivering national hydrographic services)	Under review ³	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	2,100 2,000 2,000	Under development
<i>Fisheries Management</i> Commercial fishing licence fees	R (Access Fees)	Sections 7, 8 and 18 of the <i>Fisheries Act</i>	1995 ⁴	37,900	40,800	Access fee; reflects the value of the privilege/benefit of access to a public resource, not the costs of provision of service.	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	39,300 39,300 39,300	Access fee; reflects the value of the privilege/benefit of access to a public resource, not the costs of provision of service.

¹ Represents full cost, not the costs attributed to fee-paying clients.

² This figure is based on total direct costs (rather than full costs), which include direct labour costs (including employee benefits), direct operating costs, direct material costs, program support costs and capital acquisitions (to the extent that these capital acquisitions form part of an output).

³ In the late summer and fall of 2004, CHS undertook a survey of 2,300 of its clients. The results of the survey are being used to develop Service Standards for CHS products and services. Data collection was co-ordinated by CHS and done via the Web, Notices to Mariners, mailings through the CHS network of chart dealers, and through communications with recreational and marine industry groups. The main objectives of the study were to: establish the CHS client profile; validate the position of clients in relation to CHS levels of service, such as levels of service determined by risk areas or emphasis on content vs. presentation; determine user preference for paper or electronic chart products; and identify services that could be discontinued or modified.

⁴ Commercial fishing licence fees for certain fisheries have been reduced on a case-by-case basis where economic conditions warranted a reduction; however, December 1995 was the date of the most recent system-wide change to licence fees.

User Fee	Fee Type*	Fee Setting Authority	Date Last Modified	2004-2005				Planning Years			
				Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue	Full Cost	Performance Standard	Performance Results	Fiscal Year	Forecast Revenue	Estimated Full Cost
Recreational fishing licence fees	R (Access Fees)	Sections 7 and 8 of the Fisheries Act	1996	5,000	5,300	Access fee; reflects the value of the privilege/benefit of access to a public resource, not the costs of provision of service.	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	5,100 5,100 5,100	Access fee; reflects the value of the privilege/benefit of access to a public resource, not the costs of provision of service.
Pacific Salmon Conservation Stamp	R	Fisheries Act	1995	1,600	1,400	¹	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	1,500 1,500 1,500	²
Harbours	O and R	Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act, Fishing and Recreational Harbours Regulations, Financial Administration Act, Federal Real Property and Federal Immovables Act, Excise Act (GST)	Berthage fees were last modified in 1997 Wharfage fees were last modified in 1995 Storage fees were last modified in 1997	1,500	1,600	91,519 (reflects the total cost of the Program as per the Main Estimates)	Under review	N/A	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	1,400 1,400 1,100	86,120.8 86,024.2 86,024.1 (reflects the total cost of the Program as per the Main Estimates)
Access to Information ⁵	O	Access to Information Act	1992	15	15.4	1,326.9	Framework under development by Treasury Board Secretariat More info: http://lois.justice.gc.ca/en/a-1/8.html	Statutory deadlines met 92.2% of the time	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	16.0 17.6 19.3	1,700.0 1,734.0 1,786.0

* The Department collects two types of fees: Regulatory Service (R) and Other Goods and Services (O).

¹ The salmon conservation stamp fee represents a combination of the value of user access to a public resource, a portion of the cost of salmon enhancement programming by DFO, and the cost of grants made to the Pacific Salmon Foundation under a complex revenue-sharing formula. As stamp revenues vary from year to year, the annual scale/cost of the program delivered also varies.

² The salmon conservation stamp fee represents a combination of the value of user access to a public resource, a portion of the cost of salmon enhancement programming by DFO, and the cost of grants made to the Pacific Salmon Foundation under a complex revenue-sharing formula. As stamp revenues vary from year to year, the annual scale/cost of the program delivered also varies.

³ Fee setting authority under review.

⁴ Fee setting authority under review.

⁵ It is the Department's practice to waive Access to Information fees where the total owing per request amounts to less than \$25. There was a significant increase in the number of times fees were waived in 2004-2005 because of a new electronic disclosure service. To reduce costs and increase efficiency, documents released are provided on CD-ROM, which means that no reproduction fees are charged to the applicant.



Major regulatory initiatives

Table 12 provides performance-measurement criteria and results achieved for regulatory initiatives.

Table 12: Major regulatory initiatives, 2004-2005

Regulations	Expected Results	Performance Measurement Criteria	Results Achieved
Amendments to Provincial and Territorial Fishery Regulations	Improved fisheries management and enforcement	<i>Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations</i>	(SOR/2004-38)
		<i>Ontario Fishery Regulations, 1989</i>	(SOR/2004-63) (SOR/2005-26)
		<i>Quebec Fishery Regulations, 1990</i>	(SOR/2004-64) (SOR/2004-14)
		<i>Manitoba Fishery Regulations, 1987</i>	(SOR/2004-39) (SOR/2005-27)
Nunavut Fishery Regulations Development of fishery regulations for the new Nunavut Territory	Regulate fishing in the new territory	Under legal and DFO review	Consultations complete, regulatory development ongoing
Fisheries Act and Related Regulations <i>Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations, Atlantic Fishery Regulations, BC Sport Fishing Regulations, Coastal Fisheries Protection Regulations, Fishery (General) Regulations, Manitoba Fishery Regulations, Marine Mammal Regulations, Maritime Provinces Fishery Regulations, Newfoundland Fishery Regulations, Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations, Ontario Fishery Regulations, Pacific Fishery Regulations, Quebec Fishery Regulations, Saskatchewan Fishery Regulations, Yukon Territory Fishery Regulations</i>	Amend certain provisions in various regulations to align with amendments to the <i>Fisheries Act</i> proposed in Bill C-43	Passage of Bill and making of regulations	C-43 died on the Order Paper May 23, 2004
Marine Protected Areas Establishment of selected Marine Protected Areas in Canada's three oceans	Conservation and protection of distinctive areas of the marine environment	Published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> , Part II on May 19, 2004 (Sable Gully MPA)	(SOR/2004-112)
Marine Protected Areas Ongoing identification of other Areas of Interest	Establish network of MPAs under the Oceans Action Plan	Increased protection of specific areas through restrictions in access and usage	Regulatory development under way
Coastal Fisheries Protection Regulations Implementation of United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement	To meet international obligations under the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement	Increased enforcement capability through measures set out in United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement	
		Published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> , Part II on May 11, 2004	(SOR/2004-110)

Regulations	Expected Results	Performance Measurement Criteria	Results Achieved
Species at Risk Act and Regulations	To prevent Canadian wildlife species from becoming extirpated or extinct; to provide for the recovery of endangered or threatened species; and to encourage the management of other species to prevent them from becoming at risk	Number of species added to the SARA list	16 aquatic species considered for listing (13 listed, 2 not listed, 1 returned to Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada for further consideration)
		Recovery strategies developed under SARA	Numerous recovery strategies under development

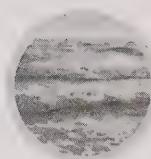
DFO's Regulatory Plan for 2005 and Regulatory Report for 2004 are available at www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/policy/plan2004-2005/regplan2004-2005_e.htm.

Response to Parliamentary Committees, audits and evaluations

Presented below are summaries of the Department's responses to Parliamentary Committee reports and recommendations made by the Auditor General; links to internal audits, internal evaluations and internal reviews completed in 2004-2005 are also presented.

Table 13: Responses to Parliamentary Committees in 2004-2005

Report	Link to Report and Government Response
Reports tabled by the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans during 2004-2005	
<i>Safe, Secure, Sovereign: Reinventing the Canadian Coast Guard</i> The Standing Committee tabled this report before the last election and re-tabled it again at the start of the new Parliament. The report contains 18 recommendations. These recommendations cover areas such as funding; the positioning and role of the organization; prosecution and legislative issues; a new role in marine security; consultations; and user pay policies. The Government agreed with a majority of the recommendations. Budget 2005 included funding for the building of new Coast Guard vessels. This has been a priority area for both the Department and the Standing Committee.	www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/reports/ccg-gcc/gr_ccg-gcc_e.htm
<i>Atlantic Fisheries Issues: May 2003</i> This report is based on hearings the Committee held during its trip to Gaspé, St. John's, Halifax and Moncton in May 2003. As a result of the diverse group of witnesses appearing before the Committee, the recommendations cover a range of issues including the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review; seal harvesting; the cod moratorium; licence retirements; the effect of the Confederation Bridge on fish stocks; multi-year fishing plans; science funding; snow crab allocations; and creating an Atlantic salmon endowment fund. Budget 2005 included funding for the creation of the Atlantic Salmon Endowment Fund.	www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/reports/atlantic/resp-rep_e.htm
<i>Here We Go Again ... Or the 2004 Fraser River Salmon Fishery</i> The Standing Committee makes 12 recommendations in its report. These recommendations focus on DFO's enforcement (funding and management); the management of the First Nation fisheries; improvements to science (funding increases and more assessments of salmon stocks); and the need for more stringent guidelines for closing salmon fisheries when water temperatures in the Fraser River are considered dangerously high. The Southern Salmon Fishery Post-Season Review, also released in March 2004, makes similar recommendations to those found in the Standing Committee's report.	http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/reports/fraser_river/gr_salmon_fishery_e.htm



Report	Link to Report and Government Response
Report tabled by the Standing Senate Committee on Fisheries and Oceans during 2004-2005	
<p><i>Nunavut Fisheries: Quota Allocations and Benefits</i></p> <p>The report is a study on matters relating to quota allocations and benefits for Nunavut fishers. It gives an overview of the management framework for Nunavut-adjacent fisheries, and discusses the relevant issues for the division 0A and 0B fisheries. It discusses the allocation mechanisms for Nunavut, the need to increase Nunavut's share of 0B Turbot, as well as the need for infrastructure development in Nunavut and more exploratory and scientific research in the Nunavut-adjacent waters. The report makes 14 formal recommendations directed at the Government of Canada as well as other organizations involved with Nunavut and its fisheries.</p>	<p>www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/reports/nunavut_fish/gr_nunavut_fish_e.htm</p>

Table 14: Responses to the Auditor General in 2004-2005

Recommendation Raised	Link to Chapter and Response
2004 Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development	
<p><i>Chapter 1 — International Environment Agreements #1.102</i></p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada should clearly articulate its position in terms of the priorities, process, and timeframes to set sustainable conservation targets for straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.</p>	<p>2004 CESD 1.102</p>
<p><i>Chapter 4 — Assessing the Environmental Impact of Policies, Plans, and Programs #4.47</i></p> <p>Deputy heads, of all departments and agencies included in this audit, should ensure that their organization is fully implementing the Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals. They should ensure that their organization has a management system in place for the proper application of the directive. This system should include the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe proposals that require approval by the departments' or agencies' minister or the Cabinet. Establish an organizational accountability structure. Develop and implement tracking systems to track all proposals subject to the directive, preliminary scans, and detailed assessments that are conducted. Provide internal guidance and training to managers and staff who are involved in the preparation of policy, program, and plan proposals. Establish quality control, consultation, communication, follow-up, and evaluation procedures. <p>Deputy heads of all departments and agencies not included in this audit should take into account this recommendation when considering how their organization applies the directive.</p>	<p>2004 CESD 4.47</p>
<p><i>Chapter 5 — Fisheries and Oceans Canada—Salmon Stocks, Habitat, and Aquaculture #5.101</i></p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada should, in collaboration with the provinces, assess and monitor salmon aquaculture operations to prevent harmful effects on wild stocks and habitat. It should, in consultation with Environment Canada, continue to determine how the deposit of deleterious substances from aquaculture operations will be controlled, monitored, and enforced.</p>	<p>2004 CESD 5.101</p>
<p><i>Chapter 5 — Fisheries and Oceans Canada—Salmon Stocks, Habitat, and Aquaculture #5.28</i></p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada should finalize the Wild Salmon Policy to define conservation objectives and provide direction for the management of fisheries, protection of habitat, and salmon enhancement.</p>	<p>2004 CESD 5.28</p>
<p><i>Chapter 5 — Fisheries and Oceans Canada—Salmon Stocks, Habitat, and Aquaculture #5.54</i></p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada should collect and analyze information to provide up-to-date assessments on habitat conditions and Pacific salmon stocks that are below departmental targets and declining.</p>	<p>2004 CESD 5.54</p>

Recommendation Raised	Link to Chapter and Response
<p><i>Chapter 5 — Fisheries and Oceans Canada—Salmon Stocks, Habitat, and Aquaculture #5.66</i></p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada should co-ordinate efforts with the Province of British Columbia, using a risk-based approach that would both complement the provincial approach and satisfy its own mandate to manage and protect fish habitat.</p>	<p>2004 CESD 5.66</p>
<p><i>Chapter 5 — Fisheries and Oceans Canada—Salmon Stocks, Habitat, and Aquaculture #5.84</i></p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada should set priorities and develop a long-term research plan to address knowledge gaps on the potential effects of salmon aquaculture in aquatic ecosystems and on wild salmon stocks.</p>	<p>2004 CESD 5.84</p>
<p><i>Chapter 6 — Environmental Petitions #6.80</i></p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada should determine whether or not it will develop regulations on genetically engineered (GE) fish. If it decides to proceed with regulations, it should identify a clear timeline for completing the regulations, establish a work plan, and report publicly on its progress.</p>	<p>2004 CESD 6.80</p>
<p><i>Chapter 6 — Environmental Petitions #6.92</i></p> <p>To minimize the risk of GE fish being released into the environment, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, in consultation with Environment Canada, should ensure that requirements for containment of GE fish are clearly communicated to researchers. It should also address the gaps in notification of research activity involving GE fish and other aquatic organisms in Canada.</p>	<p>2004 CESD 6.92</p>
<p>November 2004 Report of the Auditor General of Canada</p>	
<p><i>Chapter 7 — Process for Responding to Parliamentary Order Paper Questions #7.91</i></p> <p>For order paper questions that are financial in nature, departments' procedures for developing responses should include a search of existing, publicly available financial documents for relevant information.</p>	<p>2004 OAG 7.91</p>
<p>A Status Report of the Auditor General of Canada, 2005</p>	
<p><i>Chapter 1 — Information Technology Security #1.38</i></p> <p>The departments and agencies, subject to the Government Security Policy, should prepare an action plan indicating when they intend to fully comply with the IT security requirements of the Policy and with the Management of Information Technology Security standard. This IT security action plan should be approved by the deputy head or designate and reported to the Treasury Board Secretariat.</p>	<p>2005 OAG Status Report 1.38</p>
<p><i>Chapter 1 — Information Technology Security #1.46</i></p> <p>Senior management in departments and agencies should ensure that IT security risks are included in preparing the corporate risk profile by identifying and assessing the key IT security risks and challenges and determining the level of risk to accept.</p>	<p>2005 OAG Status Report 1.46</p>
<p><i>Chapter 1 — Information Technology Security #1.71</i></p> <p>Departments and agencies, subject to the Government Security Policy, should provide the Treasury Board Secretariat with an annual schedule of their planned IT security monitoring activities, including self-assessments, vulnerability assessments, and internal audits. They should also provide the Secretariat with a copy of internal audit reports, within three months of completing them.</p>	<p>2005 OAG Status Report 1.71</p>

Internal audits completed in 2004-2005

- Good Stewardship Audit of the Maintenance and Use of Acquisition, Travel and Vehicle Maintenance Cards
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/audits/04-05/65277_e.htm
- Acquisition and Integration of IT: Audit Report
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/audits/04-05/65151_e.htm
- Audit of First Nations Fisheries Mentor Deployment Program
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/audits/04-05/65176_e.htm
- Audit and Evaluation of the Experimental Lakes Area
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/audits/04-05/65173_e.htm



- Audit of Departmental Security Management Control Framework
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/audits/04-05/65152_e.htm
- Audit of the Departmental Activity Costing System (DACS)
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/audits/04-05/dacs_e.htm

Internal evaluations completed in 2004-2005

- Audit and Evaluation of the Experimental Lakes Area
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/audits/04-05/65173_e.htm
- Pacific Salmon Selective Fishing Program Evaluation
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/evaluations/04-05/salmon_e.htm

Internal reviews completed in 2004-2005

- Employment Systems Review
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/reviews/04-05/employment_e.htm
- Revenue Generation Consulting Report
http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/cread/reviews/04-05/revenue_e.htm

Sustainable development strategies

Sustainable development is the lens through which the Department of Fisheries and Oceans undertakes its business. The Department works in partnership to derive economic and social benefits from Canada's oceans and freshwater resources while conserving the ecological integrity of those resources.

DFO's Sustainable Development Strategy is a companion document to the Department's Strategic Plan — *Our Waters, Our Future*. As a sustainable development department, DFO works to protect and conserve Canada's aquatic resources, while supporting the development and use of these resources.

In the preparation of the Sustainable Development Strategy, DFO developed an approach that clearly links Strategy commitments to the Department's Strategic Plan and its outcomes. The Strategy contains an Action Plan which highlights key activities DFO will undertake in support of sustainable development. This Strategy identifies three key sustainable development goals for the Department, around which the Action Plan is built:

- Sustainable Programs: Outputs and targeted activities pertain to balancing the protection of aquatic resources with support for the development of economic and social benefits from these resources.
- Good Governance and Enhanced Partnerships: In delivering its mandate, DFO works in partnerships with various levels of government, industry, Aboriginal groups and non-governmental organizations.
- Sustainable Operations: Commitments denote means of "greening government" to reduce damage to the environment from departmental operations. This includes compliance with regulations (at all levels of government), DFO's Environmental Policy, other relevant federal policies, best practices, industry accepted standards and codes of practice.

Within the three sustainable development goals, DFO will undertake a number of targeted activities with related outputs that result in products for Canadians. Over the short and medium term, these activities and outputs will enable DFO to deliver on intermediate outcomes such as informed decision making, improved oceans management and compliance with international standards. Taken together, the targeted activities, outputs and outcomes under the three sustainable development goals will ensure the Department continues to work toward its three new strategic outcomes — Safe and Accessible Waterways, Healthy and Productive Aquatic Ecosystems and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture.

This sets DFO on course to achieve the vision of sustainable development and the safe use of Canadian waters.

Three targeted activities were identified for sustainable development Goal A — Sustainable Programs:

- Developing policies, frameworks, regulations and responses to ensure the integration and sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture;
- Promoting an ecosystem-based approach for Canada's three oceans; and
- Examining issues pertaining to climate change.

Four targeted activities were identified to support Goal B — Good Governance and Enhanced Partnerships:

- Strengthening ocean governance by implementing integrated management;
- Strengthening Canada's role in international governance of oceans;
- Engaging Aboriginal groups; and
- Strengthening federal/provincial/territorial collaboration.

Two targeted activities were identified to support Goal C — Sustainable Operations:

- Ensuring operations are consistent with recognized Canadian and international environmental management standards; and
- Renewing the government's civilian fleet.

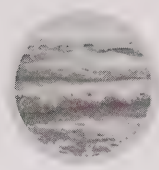
The Department has made significant progress in ensuring that environmental, social and economic aspects are systematically considered in planning and policy development documents, such as the renewed Strategic Plan, *Our Waters, Our Future*, and the *Report on Plans and Priorities*. The Department's renewed vision effectively entrenches sustainable development into long-term direction setting, and efforts continue to more completely integrate it into the business, human resource and financial planning processes, as part of the newly adjusted departmental planning cycle.

In response to the recommendations of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development regarding the development of Sustainable Development Strategies, DFO developed an approach that clearly links Strategy commitments to the Department's Strategic Plan and its outcomes. The Department's *Report on Plans and Priorities* also includes a discussion of the Sustainable Development Strategy in the consolidated reports section. The number of sustainable development outputs has been reduced from 41 to 26. In addition, as the Action Plan of the Strategy demonstrates, DFO has made efforts to identify clearer linkages between the target and actions to achieve the goals and objectives.

In 2004, DFO completed its Departmental Assessment and Alignment Project, a full-scale assessment of departmental human and financial resources, policy and program priorities, and management practices. Throughout the exercise, DFO reconfirmed and strengthened its commitment to sustainable development as a core underpinning of all its programs and services. As the Department was involved in the Departmental Assessment and Alignment Project at the time of the tabling of the third round of Sustainable Development Strategies, the Department elected to table a progress report on its 2001-2003 Sustainable Development Strategy commitments. This allowed the 2005-2006 Sustainable Development Strategy to be fully informed by the results of the Departmental Assessment and Alignment Project.

Procurement and contracting

DFO is a highly decentralized, operational department with a presence in over 300 communities. Procurement and contracting are important functions in support of departmental operations. Specialists in Ottawa headquarters and in all six regions of the country assist in the development of policies,



procedures and strategies as well as issuing contracts that are within their delegated authorities. The Department uses Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) to provide contracting services when the requirements exceed the Department's authorities (for example, all goods requirements in excess of \$5,000 and not covered by standing offer) or when specific expertise is required. DFO's Acquisition Card Program is another key tool used to support its procurement activities. In 2004-2005, DFO used credit cards to pay for \$84 million of its low dollar value and standing offer purchases.

In 2004-2005, DFO started to provide details of all contracts above \$10,000 (taxes included) on its Internet site. The Department has found this practice contributes to improved monitoring and visibility and is a good tool to ensure that contract information recorded in ABACUS is precise and accurate (ABACUS is DFO's primary financial and materiel information system).

A Centre of Excellence – Procurement was created and staffed with program subject matter experts and procurement specialists. The mandate of the Centre is:

- To support and promote modern management skills and techniques in procurement;
- To consult program users and PWGSC; and
- To identify the best method of acquisition for common commodities nationally or regionally.

The revision of the procurement methods for computers and wireless devices will result in savings of up to \$1.5 million annually.

The work done by the Centre has enabled DFO to learn valuable lessons that will be useful as the Department implements The Way Forward, a PWGSC initiative designed to deliver services smarter, faster and at lower cost.

Alternative service delivery

Alternative service delivery refers to the use of alternative organizational forms and delivery mechanisms to deliver a department or agency's mandate.

In 2004-2005, there was one significant new alternative service delivery initiative within DFO. On April 1, 2005, the Canadian Coast Guard's Special Operating Agency status within Fisheries and Oceans Canada officially took effect, making it the largest Special Operating Agency in Canada.

Special Operating Agency status gives the Coast Guard more authority and flexibility to be more businesslike and to deliver services more effectively to its clients. In addition, it allows for greater control of its financial resources. The transition also positions CCG to respond to its enhanced role under Canada's national security agenda while improving traditional services through continuous renewal.

By making the Coast Guard a Special Operating Agency, the Government of Canada has acknowledged the importance and unique status of the Coast Guard. At the same time, it has affirmed that the Coast Guard, as an integral part of the delivery of the DFO program, will remain within DFO. The Coast Guard makes up almost half of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and plays a number of roles in the Department's mandate — from scientific research, to conservation and protection, to helping ensure maritime security. That important role within DFO will continue.

Service Improvement Initiative

Over the past five years, DFO has demonstrated its commitment to service improvement on a number of fronts.

For example, the Department has prepared and implemented a consultation toolkit to increase the effectiveness of consultations, and it has implemented a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process for species at risk.

DFO recently launched the Environmental Process Modernization Plan (EPMP) initiative to contribute to more efficient and effective delivery of its regulatory responsibilities and to support the federal Smart Regulation agenda. DFO started this three-year initiative in 2004-2005.

The Department has undertaken a number of initiatives with the provinces and territories aimed at improving the delivery of aquaculture services and programs. These include streamlining the site approval process for aquaculture operations, improving the National Code on Introductions and Transfers and developing a National Aquatic Animal Health Program.

Fisheries Management Renewal (FMR) is a plan of action to modernize fisheries management to ensure strong, sustainable fisheries for years to come. FMR is about changing the relationship between DFO and stakeholders, especially commercial fishers, recognizing that those affected by resource management decisions need to have a role in decision making. It builds on and formalizes existing initiatives that provide resource users with a greater voice in decision making by advancing shared stewardship — shared responsibility, decision making and accountability — with resource users.

Consultation with an external advisory panel, a survey of clients and an online questionnaire guided the Canadian Hydrographic Service in developing new service standards for the maintenance of existing navigational charts. High-risk areas will be updated more frequently than lower risk areas under the new standards, which are to be implemented in 2006.

The Canadian Coast Guard requires high-quality ice information to route marine shipping safely and efficiently through difficult areas of ice-covered waters. In 2004, CCG conducted an Ice Information Level of Service Review to produce options for efficiencies and improvements to the current services, including an Amalgamated Aerial Reconnaissance Program. Ice reconnaissance flights have been combined with Transport Canada's pollution surveillance flights to improve aircraft utilization and reduce duplication of aerial coverage.

CCG has completed all Program Integrity I activities. Eight new Search and Rescue stations and lifeboats are now operational, and the required crewmembers have been hired and trained. New rescue co-ordination staff have also been recruited. The National Capital Spending Plan continued to bring CCG assets back to their baseline condition through refurbishment and the incorporation of new technologies.

Through its continued participation in the Government On-Line initiative, DFO has been working to provide Canadians with access to federal government information and services via the Internet while trying to achieve a significant, quantifiable improvement in client satisfaction. In general, the Department continues to work with other departments to provide single access points to government services and information. In particular, DFO's Web presence is now less about how the Department is organized and more about how clients seek and use information and services.



A key element of DFO's Government On-Line strategy has been improving services to recreational fishers by developing the National Recreational Licensing System, which provides additional ways of buying recreational fishing licences. A second element of the strategy is the Maritime Navigation Information Services, which provide access to the information and services needed to conduct business activities on national waterways responsibly, safely and efficiently. The third element is the Understanding Canada's Waters and Aquatic Resources initiative, in which DFO addresses public expectations for greater involvement in decision making about the management and use of Canada's waters and aquatic resources.

Horizontal initiatives

Horizontal initiatives are programs or initiatives in which partners from two or more organizations have agreed under a formal funding agreement to work toward the achievement of shared outcomes. DFO is a partner on the following five horizontal initiatives led by other federal government departments:

- Building Public Confidence in Pesticide Regulation and Improving Access to Pest Management Products (Pest Management Regulatory Agency — Health Canada);
- Canadian Biotechnology Strategy (Industry Canada);
- Federal Contaminated Sites Accelerated Action Plan (Environment Canada and Treasury Board Secretariat);
- Implementation of the Act Respecting the Protection of Wildlife Species at Risk in Canada (Environment Canada); and
- Marine Security (Transport Canada).

Further information on these horizontal initiatives can be found at <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/eppi-ibdrp/hrdb-rhbd/profile.asp>.

Travel policies

Fisheries and Oceans Canada follows the Treasury Board Secretariat *Special Travel Authorities*.

Section 4 — Other Items of Interest

In this section:

- ◆ Organizational information
- ◆ DFO's people
- ◆ Awards and recognition
- ◆ Contacts for further information



Organizational information

Fisheries and Oceans Canada is a largely decentralized department with almost 9 of every 10 employees situated in regions outside the National Capital Region. The Department operates across Canada from six regional offices, as well as from the national headquarters in Ottawa. The regions are as follows.



Each of the six regions is headed by a Regional Director General (RDG) in a regional headquarters. The RDGs are responsible for organizing and managing the delivery of programs and activities in their regions through area offices, in accordance with national and regional priorities and within national performance parameters set for each program and activity.

The national headquarters in Ottawa — under the leadership of the Deputy Minister, Commissioner of the Canadian Coast Guard and five Assistant Deputy Ministers — is responsible for establishing national objectives, policies, procedures and standards. It also runs some national programs and monitors departmental activities nationwide to ensure the quality and consistency of service delivery.

The Canadian Coast Guard is a special operating agency within DFO under the leadership of the Commissioner and organized into five regions, each headed by a Regional Director.

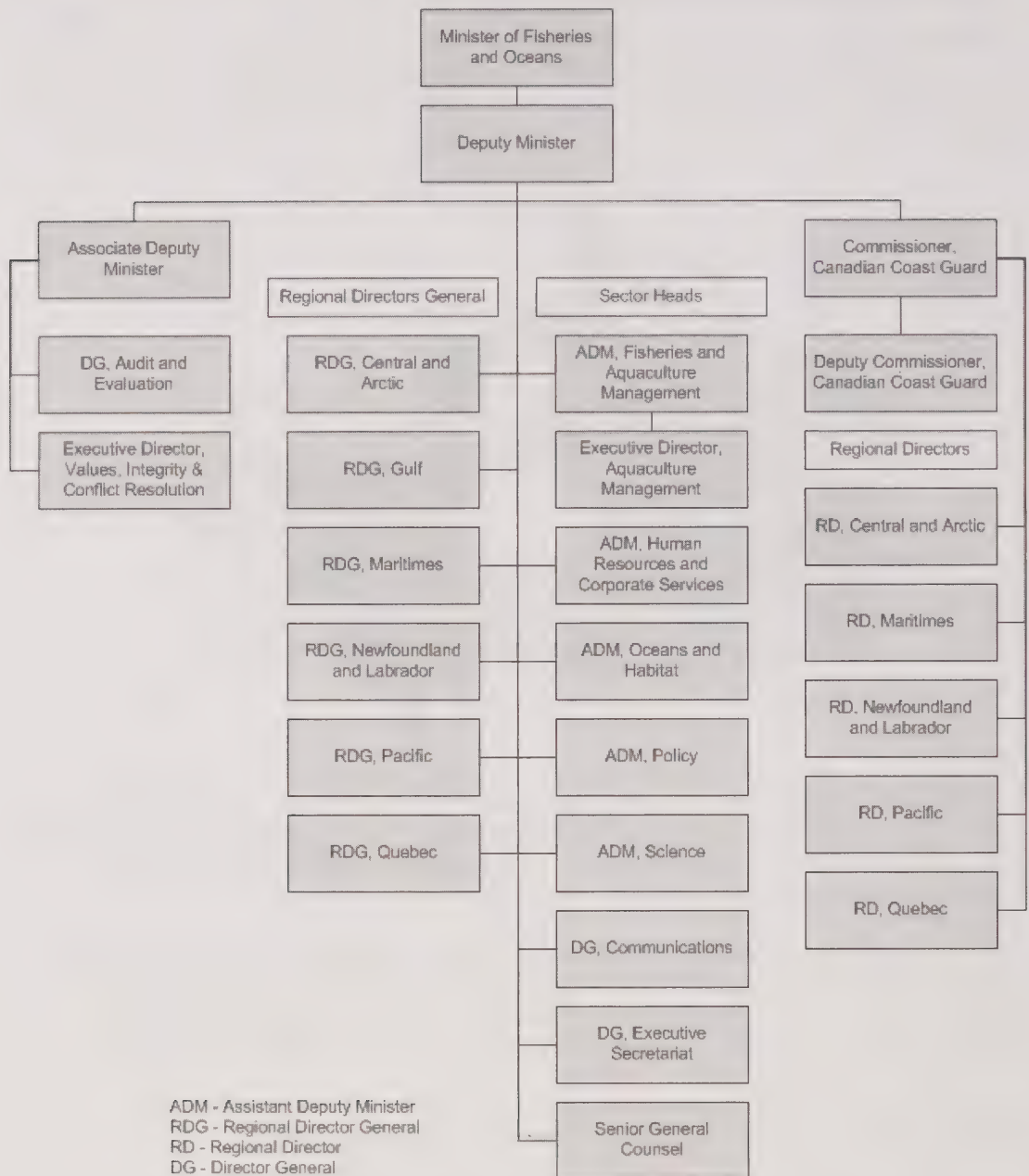
The rest of the Department is organized into five sectors, each headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. Assistant Deputy Ministers are responsible for establishing national objectives, policies, procedures and standards for their respective sectors and business lines.

The Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Ministers and Regional Directors General work closely together in managing the Department and its operations.

Regional Directors General and Assistant Deputy Ministers report directly to the Deputy Minister.

This organizational and governance information is shown in the accompanying figure.

Organizational and governance information



The Departmental Management Committee (DMC) is the Department's senior decision-making body. The Committee is chaired by the Deputy Minister. Other members include:

- The Associate Deputy Minister;
- The Assistant Deputy Ministers;
- The Commissioner of the Canadian Coast Guard;
- The Regional Directors General;
- The Senior General Counsel, Legal Services;
- The Director General of the Executive Secretariat;

- The Director General, Communications; and
- The Executive Director, Aquaculture Management.



DMC is supported by four subcommittees: the Policy Committee, Litigation Committee, Investment Management Board and Human Resources Executive Committee. DMC has final decision-making authority on sub-committee business. However, the Human Resources Executive Committee and Departmental Review Committee as committees of the whole can make final decisions.

Final reporting and accountability rests with the Departmental Management Committee.

Fleet management

DFO owns and operates the largest civilian vessel and air fleet in the federal government. The CCG fleet is comprised of 107 vessels and 26 rotary-wing aircraft. It employs 2,300 seagoing personnel and shore personnel in five Regional Fleet Management Organizations and a national Fleet Headquarters. The fleet must be operational 24 hours a day, 365 days a year along the world's longest coastline and greatest area of territorial waters.

The mission of the Fleet, *Professionals delivering services at sea for Canadians*, is to ensure that our services are delivered in a safe, cost-effective and accountable manner to our clients, thereby contributing to the achievement of results for Canadians. Fleet's clients are mainly CCG Maritime Services, Fisheries and Oceans programs and other government departments and agencies, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

During 2004-2005, the CCG Fleet completed the Fleet Management Renewal Initiative (FMRI), which was started in 2001 to address the Auditor General's recommendations on fleet management. While the individual objectives for each component of FMRI have been accomplished, CCG continues to improve each component:

- Fleet published its first Strategic Plan, which set the strategic framework for the national fleet as well as identified a roadmap of management strategies to reach our vision of *Excellence at Sea*.
- Fleet pursued further enhancements of its Financial Planning and Control component by implementing fixed and variable costing for sea days.
- Fleet improved its Human Resources Management by developing a five-year human resource plan that is tied to operational days and the operational work program negotiated with our clients. This enables Fleet to better forecast personnel requirements, identify potential gaps and assess the effects of changing Fleet demographics.
- Fleet undertook a review of its operational systems to identify improvement opportunities to enhance information integrity and reliability for decision making. Interventions on these systems have begun and will be implemented over a 3- to 5-year timeframe.
- Fleet successfully secured funding to renew its aging assets, based on a comprehensive 30-year plan. Funds for acquiring a new class of mid-shore patrol vessels and two offshore science research vessels were included in the 2005 Budget.
- Fleet continues to refurbish the CCG assets most in need using funding received in the 2003 Budget.

DFO's people

DFO participated actively at the government-wide level in the implementation of the *Public Service Modernization Act*, and efforts will continue in 2005-2006 as the Department prepares for the coming into force of the new *Public Service Employment Act* in December 2005.

DFO conducted its first exercise to actively monitor staffing performance. The focus was on the staffing values of non-partisanship, transparency, fairness and equity. Based on a risk assessment of staffing activities in the Department, information was collected, analyzed and evaluated. Corrective measures were implemented where required. In preparation for the implementation of the new *Public Service Employment Act*, DFO developed the governance, human resource planning, policy, control and communication elements required for an effective staffing management accountability framework.

With respect to planning, DFO implemented an Integrated Planning Framework aimed at ensuring strategic, business, financial and human resource planning is well aligned and mutually reinforcing. An Integrated Planning Committee, consisting of key stakeholders from across the Department, including human resources, finance, sectors and regions, was established. This committee is responsible for overseeing planning activities, ensuring the integration of different processes and the early consideration of different perspectives, as well as providing a challenge function for draft business plans.

The Integrated Planning Framework has four distinct phases. The first two phases were implemented in 2004-2005. In Phase I, annual priorities to guide the Department's planning for 2004-2005 and the following fiscal year were established. During Phase II, business plans were structured around the four Program Activity Architecture categories, with specific sector and regional activities embedded in them. These phases prepared DFO to implement the final two phases in 2005-2006. In Phase III, full-time equivalent and salary caps will be integrated into the Business Plan for each of the four categories. During Phase IV, managers and regional planners will be introduced to succession planning and career development.

In 2004, DFO approved a three-year Employment Equity Action Plan (EEAP) that addresses the findings of the September 2004 Employment Systems Review, as well as DFO's response to the Interim Employment Equity Audit Report by the Canadian Human Rights Commission. The EEAP was submitted to the Commission in December 2004 and, while the Department has not yet received feedback on the Plan, several actions are currently under way.

The DFO EEAP addresses the barriers or causal factors that were found to contribute to the under-representation of employment equity designated groups. DFO's actions relate to five key priority areas: leadership and corporate culture; recruitment and retention; learning and communications; policies and practices; and program management and monitoring.

Awards and recognition

Awards and recognition internal to DFO

Sixty recipients from across Canada received the Deputy Minister's Prix d'Excellence for their contributions to achieving DFO objectives during 2004.

The Deputy Minister's Commendations recognized the following individuals for acts of devotion to duty or bravery that contribute to the betterment and well-being of society:

- **Jean-Claude Bouchard** for his exceptional leadership, dedication and remarkable contribution as Associate Deputy Minister;
- **Patrick Chamut** for his strong leadership, selfless dedication and invaluable contribution as Assistant Deputy Minister, Fisheries Management;
- **Brian Giroux** for his exceptional dedication to the work of the Science Advisory Council and the Council of Science and Technology Advisors;



- **Officers and crew of CCGS Leonard J. Cowley** for their extraordinary resourcefulness, skill and ingenuity in the retrieval of an undersized net and liner from a Russian vessel fishing on the Tail of the Grand Banks;
- **Dr. Howard Powles** for his exceptional contribution and leadership in implementing the new *Species at Risk Act* in DFO; and
- **Several Maritimes employees** for their exceptional contribution and tremendous hard work in ensuring business resumption and community support in the aftermath of Hurricane Juan — Fishery Officers from the Burnside Conservation and Protection Detachment; Liverpool Conservation and Protection Detachment; Bridgewater Conservation and Protection Detachment; Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centre, CCG; Regional Operations Centre, CCG; Integrated Technical Services, CCG; and Informatics Infrastructure Support.

Approximately 370 employees received Distinction Awards for their outstanding achievements and contributions in furthering the objectives of the Department or the public service.

The Canadian Coast Guard honoured 17 employees in 2004-2005 with the Governor General's Canadian Coast Guard Exemplary Service Medal.

Over 600 DFO employees were recognized for their long service with the federal government: 233 for 15 years of service; 327 for 25 years of service; and 84 for 35 years of service.

Awards and recognition from outside organizations

Hugh Akagi — St. Andrews Biological Station Award

Hugh Akagi received the St. Andrews Biological Station Award for his exceptional contributions to the life and well-being of the Station and its local community over many years.

Boussard Akrou

Boussaad Akrou has received the *Geomatica* Triathlon Award for an article comparing methods for the calibration of Global Positioning System antenna phase centres.

Jasmir Basi and Sylvie Joseph — Michelle Comeau Human Resources Leadership Award

Jasmir Basi, Senior National Organization and Classification Advisor, Pacific Region, and Sylvie Joseph, Director Corporate Compensation in Ottawa, received the Michelle Comeau Human Resources Leadership Award: Ms. Basi for her outstanding expertise and knowledge as a Human Resources Advisor in the South Coast Area Office of the Pacific Region, Ms. Joseph for her outstanding commitment and dedication to the Human Resources Council's Compensation Renewal Working Group.

Marthe Bérubé

Marthe Bérubé has received a bonus for the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk.

British Columbia Federation of Drift Fishers, Long Point Bay Anglers Association, Moose Jaw Wildlife Federation, Dean O'Toole and John Wright — 2005 Recreational Fisheries Award

The British Columbia Federation of Drift Fishers, Long Point Bay Anglers Association, Moose Jaw Wildlife Federation, Dean O'Toole and John Wright received the 2005 Recreational Fisheries Award for their hard work and dedication in developing and enhancing the recreational fishing experience throughout Canada.

Victor Cairns — Conservation Halton 2004 Award of Excellence

Victor Cairns, Acting Regional Science Director of the Central and Arctic Region, received this award for his commitment to the Fish and Wildlife Restoration Project in the Hamilton Harbour and Cootes Paradise regions. The Award of Excellence recognizes individuals and organizations that have helped protect the natural environment in the Halton watershed.

Dr. Steven Campana — Lifetime Achievement Award for Otolith Science

Dr. Steven Campana, a research scientist at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award for Otolith Science.

Steve Daoust — Commissioner's Commendation and the CCG Exemplary Service Medal

Steve Daoust, Superintendent of the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary, was awarded the Commissioner's Commendation and the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary Exemplary Service Medal. Daoust has been making a valuable contribution to the success of the CCG's Search and Rescue Branch since 1978, and he has been instrumental in the development and growth of the Auxiliary.

Dr. Edward Donaldson — Aquaculture Association of Canada, Research Award of Excellence

Dr. Edward Donaldson, Scientist Emeritus at the West Vancouver Laboratory of DFO, was recognized for his career in aquaculture. Among his research interests were growth acceleration and the evaluation of stress in wild and cultured salmonids. This award is presented for outstanding contributions to aquaculture research.

Dave Duggan — First Nations Plaque

Dave Duggan received a First Nations plaque for his personal dedication to the development of a more effective management structure for the Bras d'Or Lakes.

Mike Eaton — Order of Canada

Mike Eaton, retired hydrographer with the Canadian Hydrographic Service, was recognized this year as a Member of the Order of Canada. During his career, Mr. Eaton developed techniques to accurately map frozen bodies of water and more precisely survey vast portions of the offshore. His most notable achievement was the invention of the electronic chart, which has led to improved marine safety around the world. The Order of Canada is our country's highest honour for lifetime achievement.

David Gray — Canadian Institute of Geomatics Jim Jones Award

David Gray, Geodesy, Radio Positioning and Maritime Boundary Specialist, received this award for producing the best article in the Supplement section of *Geomatica*, the Canadian Institute of Geomatics quarterly publication. The award is presented annually for contributions to *Geomatica*. Mr. Gray's article was on the historical significance of the transit of Venus.

The Great Lakes Laboratory for Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences — Bay Area Restoration Council's Annual Implementation Award

The Great Lakes Laboratory for Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences received the Bay Area Restoration Council's 11th Annual Implementation Award. The award recognizes organizations that have made a significant contribution to the restoration of Hamilton Harbour and its watershed.

Dr. D. John Martell — Secretary of the Canadian Society of Zoologists

Dr. D. John Martell, marine fish research physiologist at St. Andrews Biological Station, was elected to the position of Secretary of the Canadian Society of Zoologists.



Jack Orr — Fisheries Joint Management Committee Co-operative Management Award

Jack Orr, DFO Marine Mammal Stock Assessment Technician, was recognized for his years of dedication to the study, conservation and management of beluga whales in the Arctic and the Beaufort Sea. The Co-operative Management Award recognizes significant contributions to the co-operative management of fisheries of the Arctic, in particular those of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

Dr. Timothy R. Parsons — Timothy R. Parsons Medal

Dr. Timothy R. Parsons, Professor Emeritus at the University of British Columbia and an Honorary Research Scientist at the Institute of Ocean Sciences in Sidney, is the first recipient of the award named in his honour. The award recognizes excellence in Canadian ocean sciences. Dr. Parsons' work has focused on using oceanographic information to establish a new ecosystem approach for fisheries management.

Dr. Brian Petrie — Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society's J.P. Tully Medal in Oceanography

Dr. Brian Petrie has been awarded the 2004 Tully Medal for his outstanding contributions to oceanography in Canada. His early research led to a clearer understanding of important physical processes in the coastal ocean. Recently, his collaborative work in monitoring and interpreting the variability of marine ecosystems resulted in significant breakthroughs in understanding long-term changes and regime shifts.

David Pugh — Natural Resources Canada Earth Science Sector Merit Award

David Pugh, Manager, Geospatial Projects Integration Office, received a Natural Resources Canada Earth Science Sector Merit Award for his contribution to the earth and marine science sectors in general and the Marine Geospatial Data Infrastructure in particular. The Marine Geospatial Data Infrastructure has evolved to become a critical tool for the sustainable development and management of national marine, coastal and freshwater areas.

John Redican — Member of the Order of Military Merit

John Redican, Director of the Fleet Management Renewal Initiative, was invested as a Member of the Order of Military Merit. John received his insignia from the Governor General at a ceremony at Rideau Hall on November 9, 2004. The Order of Military Merit, established in 1972, recognizes careers of exceptional service and distinctive merit of the men and women of the Canadian Forces and Reserves.

Dr. Shawn Robinson — Dedicated Service Award, Aquaculture Association of Canada

Dr. Shawn Robinson, a research scientist at St. Andrews Biological Station, received a Dedicated Service Award from the Aquaculture Association of Canada for contributions to the board of Directors and executive (Treasurer 1997-2001; President Elect 2001-2002; President 2002-2003; Past-President 2003-2004).

Garnet L. Spicer — United States Coast Guard Public Service Commendation

Garnet Spicer, an employee with Marine Programs in the Maritimes Region, received the United States Coast Guard Public Service Commendation for his work as co-director of CANUSLANT 2002. CANUSLANT 2002 is the latest in a series of biennial exercises based on the Canada-United States Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan and its Atlantic Operational Supplement.

Dr. Edward Trippel — Runner-up Award, International Smart Gear Competition

Dr. Edward Trippel, a research scientist at DFO's St. Andrews Biological Station, received the runner-up prize in the International Smart Gear Competition. The competition recognizes inventors who have

created practical, cost-effective solutions that reduce by-catch. Dr. Trippel, along with two other non-DFO colleagues, invented a gillnet that reduces the bycatch of harbour porpoises.

Don Vachon — 2004 Agatha Bystram Award for Leadership in Information Management

Don Vachon, Manager of Engineering Development, was recognized by Library and Archives Canada and the Council of Federal Libraries for his outstanding contribution to information resources management. Mr. Vachon played a key role in the creation of DFO's GeoPortal, a Web site that provides one-stop access to marine geospatial data and services.

Dr. Daniel Ware — Timothy R. Parsons Medal

Dr. Ware, a retired DFO scientist, received the Timothy R. Parsons Medal for his outstanding contribution to Canadian ocean sciences. He has produced influential studies covering such topics as ecosystem dynamics, the inter-relationships between fish stocks and physical environmental factors, and climate change.

Kenneth Weaver

Kenneth Weaver, Fishery Officer, Pacific Region, had his name engraved on the granite monuments honouring fallen police and peace officers in Ottawa and Victoria. On September 2, 1948, Mr. Weaver was conducting aerial surveillance of the commercial salmon seine fishery in Johnstone Strait, B.C., when his plane crashed, killing him and the pilot.

Contacts for further information

Region	Name	Telephone
Newfoundland and Labrador	Jan Woodford	(709) 772-7622
Maritimes	Kathy Kieley	(902) 426-3866
Gulf	Terrance Boucher	(506) 851-7757
Quebec	Marcel Boudreau	(418) 648-7316
Central and Arctic	Lawrence Swift	(519) 383-1830
Pacific	Deborah Phelan	(604) 666-8675
Headquarters	Anne Lamar	(613) 990-0219

Section 5 — List of Acronyms and Index



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List of acronyms

AAROM	Aboriginal Aquatic Resource and Oceans Management
ACRDP	Aquaculture Collaborative Research and Development Program
ADM	Assistant Deputy Minister
AFN	Assembly of First Nations
AIHP	Aboriginal Inland Habitat Program
AIS	Automatic Identification System
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CEAA	<i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i>
CEPA	<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>
CESD	Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development
CHS	Canadian Hydrographic Service
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DMC	Departmental Management Committee
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPR	Departmental Performance Report
EEAP	Employment Equity Action Plan
EPMP	Environmental Process Modernization Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMR	Fisheries Management Renewal
FMRI	Fleet Management Renewal Initiative
ITS	Integrated Technical Services
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
LRIT	Long-Range Identification and Tracking
MCTS	Marine Communications and Traffic Services
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
NSNR	<i>New Substance Notification Regulations</i>
PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	<i>Species at Risk Act</i>
SCH	Small Craft Harbours
WTO	World Trade Organization

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Liste d'acronymes

ADN	Acide désoxyribonucéique
CEDD	Commissaire à l'environnement et au développement durable
CPI	Cadre de planification intégrée
EE	Évaluation environnementale
FAO	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture
GCC	Garde côtière canadienne
GRC	Gendarmerie royale du Canada
INN	Illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée
IRGP	Initiative de renouvellement de la gestion des pêches
IRLDN	Identification et repérage à longue distance des navires
LCÉE	Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale
LCPE	Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement
LEP	Loi sur les espèces en péril
MPO	Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
OMC	Organisation mondiale du commerce
OPANO	Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord
PAEE	Plan d'action sur l'équité en matière d'emploi
PAGHRI	Programme autochtone de gestion de l'habitat dans les régions intérieures
PAGRAO	Programme autochtone de gestion des ressources aquatiques et océaniques
PCRDA	Programme coopératif de recherche et de développement en aquaculture
PMPE	Plan de modernisation du processus environnemental
RMR	Rapport ministériel sur le rendement
RPP	Rapport sur les plans et les priorités
SAR	Recherche et sauvetage
SCTM	Services de communications et de trafic maritimes
SHC	Service hydrographique du Canada
SIA	Système d'identification automatique
SMA	Sous-ministre adjoint
STI	Soutien technique intégré
ZPM	Zones de protection marines

Section 5 – Liste d'acronymes et index

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Personnes-ressources pour plus d'information

Région	Nom	Téléphone
Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador	Jan Woodford	(709) 772-7622
Maritimes	Kathy Kieley	(902) 426-3866
Golfe	Terrance Boucher	(506) 851-7757
Québec	Marcel Boudreau	(418) 648-7316
Centre et Arctique	Lawrence Swift	(519) 383-1830
Pacifique	Deborah Phelan	(604) 666-8675
Administration centrale	Anne Lamar	(613) 990-0219

Le nom de Kenneth Weaver, agent des pêches dans la région du Pacifique, a été gravé sur les monuments de granite à la mémoire des agents de police et de la paix morts dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, monuments situés à Ottawa et à Victoria. Le 2 septembre 1948, M. Weaver effectuait une surveillance aérienne de la pêche commerciale à la sienne du saumon dans le détroit de Johnstone, en Colombie-Britannique, lorsque son avion s'est écrasé, le tuant lui et le pilote.

Kenneth Weaver

M. Ware, un scientifique à la retraite du MPO, a reçu la médaille Timothy R. Parsons pour sa contribution exceptionnelle aux sciences des océans au Canada. Il a produit des études influentes sur des sujets tels que la dynamique des écosystèmes, les interrelations entre les stocks de poisson et les facteurs physiques de l'environnement ainsi que les changements climatiques.

M. Daniel Ware – Médaille Timothy R. Parsons

Bibliothèque et Archives Canada et le Conseil des bibliothèques du gouvernement fédéral ont accordé le prix Agatha-Bystrom pour souligner l'initiative en matière de gestion de l'information à Don Vachon, chef de l'ingénierie, en reconnaissance de sa contribution remarquable à la gestion des ressources d'information. M. Vachon a joué un rôle de premier plan dans la création du *Géoportail* du MPO, un site Web d'accès centralisé aux données géospatiales maritimes et aux services connexes.

Don Vachon – Prix Agatha-Bystrom pour souligner l'initiative en matière de gestion de l'information 2004

Dr. Edward Trippel, un chercheur scientifique à la Station de biologie St. Andrews, a reçu un le deuxième prix au Concours international d'engins de pêche intelligents. Le concours honore les inventeurs qui créent des solutions pratiques et économiques réduisant les prises accessoires. M. Trippel et deux homologues non à l'emploi du MPO ont inventé un filet maillant qui réduit les prises accessoires de marsouin commun.

M. Edward Trippel – Deuxième prix du Concours international d'engins de pêche intelligents

M. Garnet L. Spicer, un employé des Programmes maritimes de la région des Maritimes, a reçu la *Public Service Commendation* de la Garde côtière des États-Unis pour ses travaux d'organisation de CANUSLANT 2002. CANUSLANT 2002 est le plus récent d'une série d'exercices biennaux menés par le Canada et les États-Unis depuis 1974 en vertu du Plan d'urgence bilatéral Canada-États-Unis en cas de pollution des eaux et de l'« Atlantic Operational Supplement ».

Garnet L. Spicer – United States Coast Guard Public Service Commendation

M. Shawn Robinson, chercheur scientifique à la Station de biologie St. Andrews, a reçu un prix pour service dévoué de l'Association aquicole du Canada en reconnaissance de sa contribution au conseil d'administration et au comité exécutif de l'organisme, dont il a été trésorier de 1997 à 2001, président désigné en 2001-2002, président en 2002-2003 et président sortant en 2003-2004.

M. Shawn Robinson – Prix pour service dévoué de l'Association aquicole du Canada

John Redican, directeur de l'Initiative de renouvellement de la gestion de la flotte, a été reçu membre de l'Ordre du mérite militaire. John a reçu son insigne de la gouverneure générale lors d'une cérémonie qui s'est déroulée à Rideau Hall le 9 novembre 2004. L'Ordre du mérite militaire a été créé en 1972 pour reconnaître les carrières de service exceptionnel et émérite des hommes et des femmes des Forces canadiennes et de la Réserve.

John Redican – Membre de l'Ordre du mérite militaire

permis d'améliorer la sécurité maritime partout dans le monde. L'Ordre du Canada est la plus haute distinction honorifique de notre pays pour l'œuvre d'une vie entière.

David Gray – Prix Jim Jones de l'Association canadienne des sciences géomatiques

David Gray, spécialiste de la géodésie, de la radiolocalisation et des limites maritimes, a reçu ce prix pour avoir produit le meilleur article de la section « Supplément » de *Geomatica*, une publication trimestrielle de l'Institut canadien de géomatique. Le prix est remis annuellement pour des collaborations à *Geomatica*. L'article de M. Gray portait sur l'importance historique du transit de Vénus.

Laboatoire des Grands Lacs pour les pêches et les sciences aquatiques – Implimentation Award du Bay Area Restoration Council

Le Laboatoire des Grands Lacs pour les pêches et les sciences aquatiques s'est vu décerner le 11^e *implimentation Award*, un prix remis annuellement, par le Bay Area Restoration Council. Ce prix vise à souligner l'apport significatif d'organisations au rétablissement du port de Hamilton et de son bassin d'alimentation.

M. D. John Martell – Secrétaire de la Société canadienne de zoologie

M. D. John Martell, physiologiste en recherche sur les poissons de mer à la Station de biologie de St. Andrews, a été élu secrétaire de la Société canadienne de zoologie.

Jack Orr – Prix de gestion coopérative du Comité mixte de gestion de la pêche (CMGP)

On a honoré Jack Orr, technicien en évaluation des stocks de mammifères marins au MPO, pour ses années de dévouement à l'étude, à la conservation et à la gestion du béluga dans l'Arctique et dans la mer de Beaufort. Le Prix de gestion coopérative a pour objectif de saluer d'exceptionnelles contributions à la gestion des pêches dans l'Arctique, en particulier dans la région désignée des Inuvialut.

M. Timothy R. Parsons – Médaille Timothy R. Parsons

M. Timothy R. Parsons, professeur émérite à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique et scientifique honoraire à l'Institut des sciences de la mer à Sydney, est le premier lauréat de ce prix baptisé en son honneur. Le prix souligne l'excellence dans les sciences de la mer au Canada. M. Parsons s'est surtout employé à concevoir une nouvelle approche écosystémique à la gestion des pêches fondée sur l'intégration des données.

M. Brian Petrie – Médaille J.P. Tully en océanographie de la Société canadienne de météorologie et d'océanographie

M. Brian Petrie a reçu la médaille J.P. Tully 2004 pour son apport exceptionnel à l'océanographie au Canada. Ses premières recherches ont permis de mieux comprendre les processus physiques importants qui animent les zones côtières de l'océan. Récemment, ses recherches collaboratives sur la surveillance et l'interprétation de la variabilité des écosystèmes ont permis de réaliser des percées importantes dans la compréhension des transformations à long terme et des changements de régime.

David Pugh – Prix d'excellence du Secteur des sciences de la terre à Ressources naturelles Canada

David Pugh, gestionnaire du Bureau de l'intégration du projet géospatial, a reçu le Prix d'excellence du Secteur des sciences de la terre à Ressources naturelles Canada pour sa contribution aux secteurs des sciences de la terre et de la mer en général et à l'infrastructure de données géospatiales maritimes en particulier. L'infrastructure de données géospatiales maritimes est devenue un outil crucial pour la mise en valeur et la gestion durables des zones marines, côtières et dulciicoles nationales.

leadership en ressources humaines Michelle C. Comeau. Mme Basi l'a reçu pour son expertise et ses connaissances exceptionnelles de conseillère en ressources humaines dans le bureau local de la côte sud de la région du Pacifique, tandis que Mme Joseph se l'est vu décerner pour son engagement et son dévouement remarquables comme membre du Groupe de travail du renouvellement de la rémunération du Conseil des ressources humaines.

Marthe Bérubé

Marthe Bérubé a reçu une prime pour le Programme d'intendance des habitats pour les espèces en péril.

British Columbia Federation of Drift Fishers, Long Point Bay Anglers Association, Moose Jaw Wildlife Federation, Dean O'Toole et John Wright – 2005 Recreational Fisheries Award

La British Columbia Federation of Drift Fishers, la Long Point Bay Anglers Association, la Moose Jaw Wildlife Federation, Dean O'Toole et John Wright ont reçu le Prix de la pêche récréative 2005 pour leur travail sans relâche et leur dévouement en vue d'améliorer le développement et l'expérience de la pêche sportive au Canada.

Victor Cairns – Conservation Halton 2004 Award of Excellence

Victor Cairns, directeur scientifique régional par intérim de la région du Centre et de l'Arctique, a reçu cette distinction pour le dévouement dont il a fait preuve dans le cadre du projet de rétablissement du poisson et de la faune des régions de Hamilton Harbour et de Cootes Paradise. Ce prix d'excellence honore les personnes et les organisations qui ont aidé à protéger le milieu naturel du bassin versant de Halton.

M. Steven Campana – Lifetime Achievement Award for Otolith Science

M. Steven Campana, chercheur scientifique à l'Institut d'océanographie de Bedford, s'est vu remettre le Lifetime Achievement Award for Otolith Science.

Steve Daoust – Citation du commissaire et Médaille pour services distingués de la Garde côtière auxiliaire canadienne

Steve Daoust, surintendant de la Garde côtière auxiliaire canadienne a reçu la Citation du commissaire et la Médaille pour services distingués de la Garde côtière auxiliaire canadienne. M. Daoust contribue au succès de la Direction de la recherche et du sauvetage de la GCC depuis 1978 et il participe activement au développement et à la croissance de la GCAC.

M. Edward Donaldson – Prix d'excellence en recherche de l'Association aquicole du Canada

M. Edward Donaldson, scientifique émérite au Laboratoire de Vancouver Ouest du MPO, a été honoré pour sa carrière en aquaculture. Ses recherches portent notamment sur l'accélération de la croissance et l'évaluation du stress chez les salmonides sauvages et d'élevage. Ce prix salue des contributions exceptionnelles à la recherche aquicole.

Dave Duggan – Plaque des Premières nations

Dave Duggan a reçu une plaque des Premières nations en reconnaissance de son dévouement personnel pour le développement d'une structure de gestion plus efficace des lacs Bras d'Or.

Mike Eaton – Ordre du Canada

Mike Eaton, hydrographe à la retraite du Service hydrographique du Canada, a été décoré de l'Ordre du Canada. Durant sa carrière, M. Eaton a mis au point des techniques pour cartographier avec exactitude les étendues d'eau gelées et pour effectuer des relevés plus précis de vastes portions de la zone extracôtière. Sa réalisation la plus remarquable a été l'invention de la carte électronique, qui a

Prix et reconnaissances

Prix et reconnaissances internes du MPO

Le Prix d'excellence du sous-ministre a été décerné à 60 employés qui ont contribué à l'atteinte des objectifs du MPO en 2004.

Des mentions élogieuses du sous-ministre ont été décernées aux personnes suivantes pour des gestes d'attachement au devoir ou de bravoure favorisant le mieux-être et le bien-être de la société.

- **Jean-Claude Bouchard** pour son leadership exceptionnel, son dévouement et sa contribution remarquable à titre de sous-ministre délégué;
- **Patrick Chamut** pour son leadership influent, son dévouement désintéressé et son apport précieux à titre de sous-ministre adjoint à la Gestion des pêches;
- **Brian Giroux** pour son dévouement exceptionnel aux travaux du Conseil consultatif des sciences et du Conseil d'experts en sciences et en technologie;
- **Les officiers et l'équipage du NGCC Leonard J. Cowley** pour l'extraordinaire débrouillardise, talent et ingéniosité dont ils ont fait preuve pour récupérer un chalut à mailles et doubler trop petites d'un navire de pêche russe sur la Queue des Grands Bancs;

- **Plusieurs employés des Maritimes** pour leur contribution exceptionnelle et leur travail acharné pour assurer la reprise des activités et le soutien de la communauté dans le sillage de l'Ouragan Juan - les agents des pêches des détachements de la conservation et de la protection de Burnside, de Liverpool et de Bridgewater; le Centre de services de communications et de trafic maritimes; le Centre régional des opérations, GGC; les Services techniques intégrés, GGC; et les services de soutien à l'infrastructure informatique;

- **M. Howard Powles** pour sa contribution et son leadership exceptionnels dans la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle *Loi sur les espèces en péril* au MPO.

Environ 370 employés ont reçu des Prix de distinction pour leurs réalisations et leurs contributions exceptionnelles à la poursuite des objectifs du Ministère ou de la fonction publique.

En 2004-2005, la Garde côtière canadienne a décerné la Médaille pour services distingués, remise par la gouverneure générale, à 17 employés.

Plus de 600 employés du MPO ont été honorés pour leur long service au gouvernement fédéral : 233 l'ont été pour 15 années de services, 327 pour 25 années de service et 84 pour 35 années de service.

Prix et reconnaissances d'autres organismes

Hugh Akagi – Station de biologie de St. Andrews

Hugh Akagi a reçu le Prix de la Station de biologie de St. Andrews pour son apport exceptionnel et constant à la vie et au bien-être de la Station et de la collectivité environnante pendant nombre d'années.

Boussard Akrou

Boussaad Akrou a reçu le prix Triathlon de *Geomatica* pour un article de comparaison des méthodes de calibrage du centre de phase d'antennes GPS.

Jasmir Basi et Sylvie Joseph – Prix du leadership en ressources humaines Michelle C. Comeau

Jasmir Basi, conseillère principale à l'organisation et à la classification nationales dans la région du Pacifique et Sylvie Joseph, directrice de la Rémunération ministérielle à Ottawa, ont reçu le Prix du

L'équipe du MPO

Le MPO a participé activement à l'échelle pangouvernementale à la mise en œuvre de la Loi sur la modernisation de la fonction publique et poursuivra ses efforts en 2005-2006 en prévision de l'entrée en vigueur de la nouvelle Loi sur l'emploi dans la fonction publique en décembre 2005.

Le MPO a tenu son premier exercice actif de surveillance de la dotation, qui mettait l'accent sur les valeurs d'impartialité, de transparence, de justice et d'équité en dotation. L'évaluation des risques en dotation qui a été faite dans le cadre de cet exercice a permis de jauger la performance du Ministère en matière de dotation et d'apporter les correctifs qui s'imposaient. Pour se préparer à l'entrée en vigueur de la nouvelle Loi sur l'emploi dans la fonction publique, le MPO a élaboré les éléments de gouvernance, de planification des ressources humaines, d'élaboration des politiques, de contrôle et de communication requis pour bâtir un cadre efficace de reddition de comptes en matière de gestion de la dotation en personnel.

Au chapitre de la planification, le MPO a mis en place un cadre de planification intégrée (CPI) afin de s'assurer que la planification stratégique, la planification financière, la planification des activités et la planification des ressources humaines convergent et se renforcent les unes les autres. On a créé le Comité de planification intégrée, auquel siègent des intervenants clés des quatre coins du Ministère, dont les ressources humaines, les finances, les secteurs et les régions. Ce comité doit superviser les activités de planification, voir à l'intégration de différents processus et à la prise en considération précoce de points de vue différents et faire l'analyse critique des avant-plans d'activités.

La mise en place du CPI s'est faite en quatre phases distinctes. Les deux premières phases furent mises en œuvre en 2004-2005. Au cours de la phase I, on a établi les priorités annuelles devant guider le Ministère dans sa planification pour 2004-2005 et l'exercice suivant. Durant la phase II, on s'est affairé à structurer les plans d'activités autour des quatre catégories de l'architecture des activités des programmes (AAP) et à y intégrer des activités par secteur et par région. Ces phases ont préparé le MPO à déployer les deux dernières phases du modèle de CPI en 2005-2006. Lors de la phase III, des plafonds en matière d'équivalents temps plein et de salaires seront intégrés au plan d'activités pour chacune des quatre catégories. La phase IV servira à initier les gestionnaires et les planificateurs régionaux à la planification de la relève et au développement professionnel.

En 2004, le MPO a approuvé la mise en œuvre d'un plan triennal d'action sur l'équité en matière d'emploi afin de donner suite aux conclusions de l'Examen des systèmes d'emploi de septembre 2004 de même que la réponse au rapport de vérification intermédiaire de la Commission canadienne des droits de la personne sur l'équité en matière d'emploi. Le MPO a soumis son Plan d'action sur l'équité en matière d'emploi (PAEE) à la Commission en décembre 2004 et a déjà lancé plusieurs mesures même s'il n'a pas encore reçu de feedback sur son plan.

Le plan d'action sur l'équité en matière d'emploi du MPO s'attaque aux obstacles ou aux facteurs de causalité que l'on sait contribuer à la sous-représentation des groupes désignés au titre de l'équité en emploi. Les mesures du MPO s'articulent autour de cinq grandes priorités : le leadership et la culture organisationnelle; le recrutement et la conservation du personnel; l'apprentissage et les communications; les politiques et les pratiques; et la gestion et la surveillance des programmes.

Gestion de la flotte

Le CGM est l'ultime responsable des rapports et de la reddition de comptes.

Le CGM reçoit l'appui de quatre sous-comités : le Comité des politiques, le Comité des litiges, le Conseil de gestion des investissements et le Comité exécutif des ressources humaines. Il a l'ultime pouvoir décisionnel sur les affaires des sous-comités. Mais le Comité exécutif des ressources humaines et le Comité ministériel d'examen peuvent, en tant que comités de l'ensemble, prendre des décisions finales.

- le directeur général du Secrétariat exécutif
- le directeur général des Communications
- le directeur général de la Gestion de l'aquaculture

Le Ministère possède et exploite la plus grande flotte civile navale et aérienne du gouvernement fédéral. Cette flotte comprend 107 navires opérationnels et 26 aéronefs à voilure tournante. Les quelque 2 300 employés de son personnel navigant et terrestre oeuvrent dans cinq organisations régionales de gestion de la flotte et à l'administration centrale de la Flotte. La flotte du MPO doit être opérationnelle 24 heures sur 24 à raison de 365 jours par année sur le plus long littoral et les plus vastes eaux territoriales au monde.

La mission de la Flotte – *Des professionnelles offrant des services en mer aux Canadiens* – est de veiller à ce les services que nous offrons à nos clients le soient de manière sécuritaire, économique et responsable et contribuent du coup à donner aux Canadiens les résultats escomptés. Les principaux clients de la Flotte sont les Services maritimes de la GCC, les programmes du MPO et d'autres ministères et organismes gouvernementaux, dont la Gendarmerie royale du Canada.

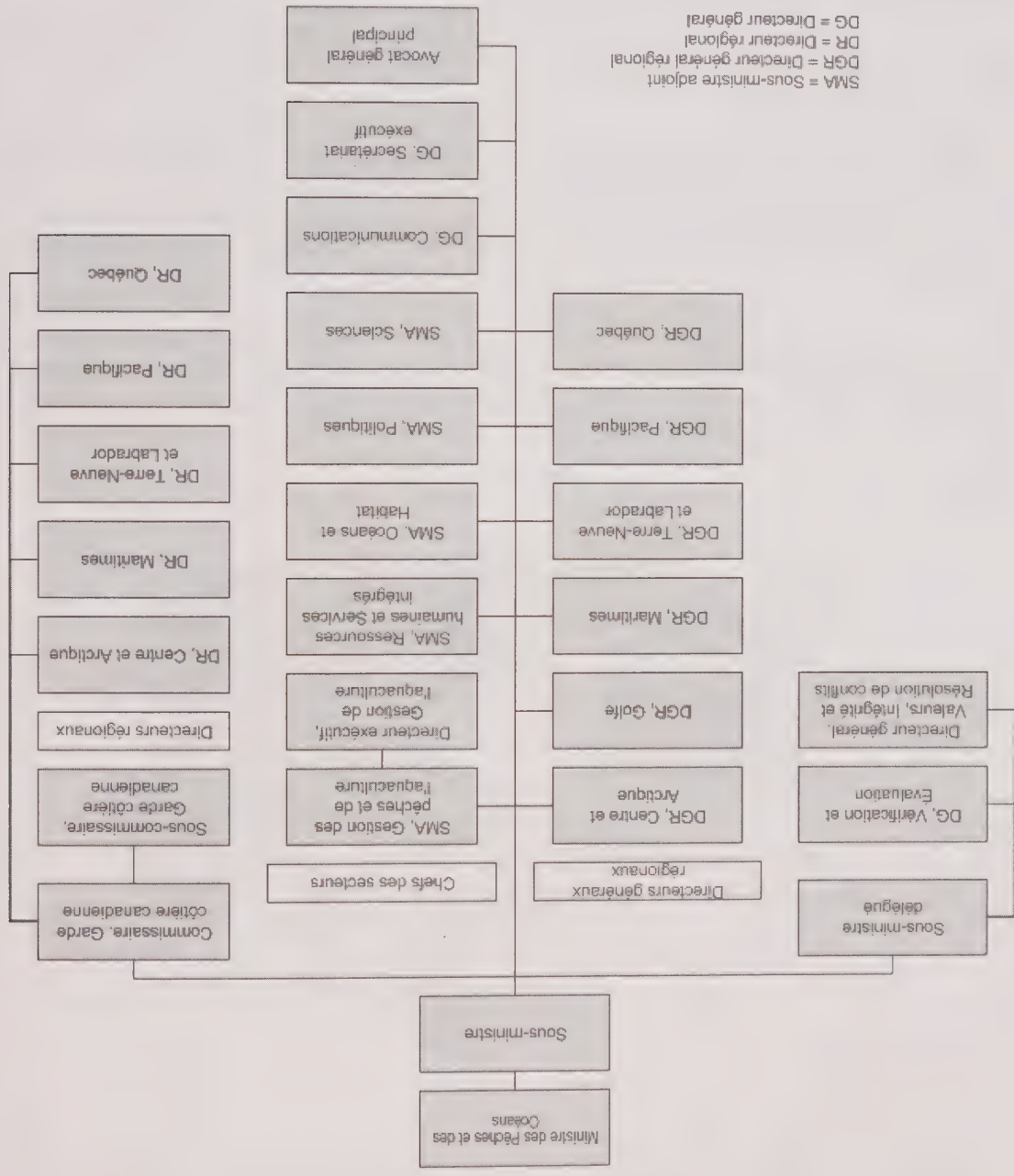
En 2004-2005, la Flotte de la GCC a complété l'Initiative de renouvellement de la gestion de la flotte (IRGF), qui avait été lancée en 2001 pour donner suite aux recommandations du vérificateur général sur la gestion de la flotte. Bien qu'elle ait atteint les objectifs individuels de chacun des volets de l'IRGF, la GCC continue à peaufiner chacun de ces derniers.

- La Flotte a publié son premier plan stratégique, qui expose le cadre stratégique de la flotte nationale et présente les stratégies de gestion à suivre pour que se matérialise notre vision de *l'excellence en mer*.
- La Flotte a continué d'améliorer sa composition de planification et de contrôle des finances en instaurant la méthode des coûts fixes et la méthode des coûts variables pour les jours de mer.
- La Flotte a amélioré sa gestion des ressources humaines en formulant à cet égard un plan quinquennal rattaché aux jours d'exploitation et au programme de travail opérationnel négocié avec nos clients. Cela lui permet de mieux prévoir ses besoins en personnel, de repérer d'éventuelles lacunes et d'évaluer les effets de l'évolution démographique de ses effectifs.
- La Flotte a entrepris d'examiner ses systèmes opérationnels afin de trouver des moyens d'améliorer l'intégrité et la fiabilité de son information décisionnelle. Les améliorations ont déjà commencé et se poursuivront pendant trois à cinq ans.
- La Flotte a réussi à obtenir du financement pour renouveler ses actifs vieillissants sur la base d'un plan exhaustif de 30 ans. Les fonds nécessaires à l'acquisition d'une nouvelle classe de patrouilleurs semi-hauturiers et de deux navires de recherche scientifique en mer ont été inscrits au budget de 2005.
- La Flotte continue à remettre en état les biens de la GCC qui en ont le plus besoin grâce à des fonds inscrits au budget de 2003.



Cette information à propos de l'organisation et de sa gouvernance est présentée au graphique d'accompagnement.

Renseignements sur l'organisation et sa gouvernance



Le Comité de gestion du Ministère (CGM) est le principal organe décisionnel du MPO. Y siègent le sous-ministre à titre de président et :

- le sous-ministre délégué
- les sous-ministres adjoints
- le commissaire de la Garde côtière canadienne
- les directeur généraux régionaux
- l'avocat général principal des Services juridiques

Renseignements sur l'organisation

Pêches et Océans Canada est un ministère fortement décentralisé dont près de 9 employés sur 10 travaillent dans les régions, hors de la région de la capitale nationale. Le Ministère a pignon sur rue dans six bureaux régionaux au pays de même qu'à l'administration centrale à Ottawa. Les régions sont :

Chacune des six régions est dirigée par un directeur général régional (DGR) au sein d'une administration régionale. Les DGR sont responsables d'organiser et de gérer les programmes et les activités dans leur région par l'intermédiaire de bureaux locaux, se conformant pour ce faire à des priorités nationales et régionales de même qu'à des paramètres de rendement pour chaque programme et activité.

L'administration centrale est située à Ottawa et est responsable, sous la direction d'un sous-ministre, du commissaire de la Garde côtière canadienne et de cinq sous-ministres adjoints, d'établir des objectifs, des politiques, des procédures et des normes d'ordre national. Elle dirige également certains programmes nationaux et surveille les activités ministérielles dans l'ensemble du pays pour s'assurer d'offrir partout les mêmes services de qualité.

La Garde côtière canadienne, un organisme de service spécial sous la gouverne d'un commissaire, est divisé en cinq régions, chacune dirigée par un directeur régional.

Le reste du Ministère est organisé en cinq secteurs ayant chacun à sa tête un sous-ministre adjoint. Les sous-ministres adjoints sont chargés d'établir les objectifs, les politiques, les procédures et les normes d'ordre national s'appliquant à leur secteur et à leur portefeuille d'activités respectifs. Le sous-ministre, les sous-ministres adjoints et les directeurs généraux régionaux gèrent en collaboration étroite le Ministère et ses activités.

Les directeurs régionaux et les sous-ministres adjoints relèvent directement du sous-ministre.



Section 4 – Autres sujets d'intérêt

Dans la présente section :

- ◆ Renseignements sur l'organisation
- ◆ L'équipe du MPO
- ◆ Prix et reconnaissances
- ◆ Personnes-ressources pour plus d'information



Par sa participation continue à l'initiative du Gouvernement en direct, le MPO cherche à offrir aux Canadiens un accès à l'information et aux services du gouvernement fédéral par l'entremise d'Internet, et ce, tout en tentant d'améliorer la satisfaction de sa clientèle de manière significative et quantifiable. En général, le Ministère continue à travailler avec d'autres ministères dans le but de fournir des guichets uniques d'accès aux services et renseignements gouvernementaux. Soulignons plus particulièrement que la présence du MPO sur le Web n'a plus tant à voir avec la façon dont il est organisé qu'avec celle dont les clients cherchent et utilisent ses renseignements et services.

L'amélioration des services offerts aux pêcheurs sportifs par la création du Système national de délivrance de permis de pêche récréative, qui offre d'autres modes d'achat de permis de pêche récréative, a été un élément charnière de la stratégie du Gouvernement en direct du MPO. Les services d'information sur la navigation maritime, deuxième élément de la stratégie, donne accès à l'information et aux services dont ont besoin ceux qui veulent commercer de façon responsable, sûre et efficace sur les voies navigables nationales. Le troisième élément est l'initiative « Comprendre les eaux et les ressources aquatiques du Canada », qui répond au souhait du public d'avoir davantage son mot à dire dans les décisions qui touchent la gestion et l'utilisation des eaux et des ressources aquatiques du Canada.

Initiatives horizontales

Les initiatives horizontales sont des programmes ou des d'initiatives qui font l'objet d'ententes officielles de financement entre deux partenaires ou plus d'organismes fédéraux différents ayant convenu de collaborer pour obtenir des résultats communs. Le MPO participe aux cinq initiatives horizontales menées par d'autres ministères fédéraux que voici :

- Rechercher la confiance du public dans la réglementation des pesticides et améliorer l'accès aux produits antiparasitaires à usage réduit incluant les pesticides à risque réduit (Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire – Santé Canada)
- Stratégie canadienne de la biotechnologie (Industrie Canada)
- Plan d'action accéléré des sites contaminés fédéraux (Environnement Canada et Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor)
- Application de la Loi concernant la protection des espèces sauvages en péril au Canada (Environnement Canada)
- Sûreté maritime (Transports Canada)

De plus amples renseignements sur ces initiatives horizontales sont présentes à l'adresse www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/eppl-ibdrp/hrdb-rhbd/profil_f.asp.

Politiques sur les voyages

Pêches et Océans Canada se conforme aux autorisations spéciales de voyager du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor.

recherche scientifique à la conservation et à la protection en passant par la sécurité maritime. Ce rôle important de la GCC au sein du MPO se poursuivra.

Initiative d'amélioration des services

Au cours des cinq dernières années, le MPO a prouvé de toutes sortes de façons qu'il avait à cœur d'améliorer ses services.

Par exemple, le Ministère a préparé et mis en œuvre un coffre à outils de consultation pour accroître l'efficacité de ses consultations et il a instauré un processus exhaustif de consultation des intervenants dans le dossier des espèces en péril.

Le MPO a récemment lancé le Plan de modernisation du processus environnemental (PMPE) de façon à pouvoir s'acquitter plus efficacement de ses responsabilités réglementaires et à soutenir le programme de réglementation intelligente du gouvernement fédéral. Le MPO a lancé cette initiative triennale en 2004-2005.

Le Ministère a mis sur pied un certain nombre d'initiatives avec les provinces et les territoires afin d'améliorer la prestation des services et programmes d'aquaculture. Cela comprend la rationalisation du processus d'approbation de sites d'exploitation aquicole, l'amélioration du Code national sur l'introduction et le transfert d'organismes aquatiques et l'élaboration du Programme national sur la santé des animaux aquatiques.

L'initiative de renouvellement de la gestion des pêches (IRGP) est un plan d'action qui vise à moderniser la gestion des pêches dans le but d'assurer la vigueur et la viabilité de celles-ci pour l'avenir. La raison d'être de l'IRGP est de transformer les rapports entre le MPO et les intervenants, surtout les pêcheurs commerciaux, sachant que ceux touchés par les décisions sur la gestion de la ressource doivent avoir leur mot à dire dans le processus décisionnel. Elle renforce et officialise les initiatives existantes qui permettent aux utilisateurs de la ressource d'avoir une plus grande voix au chapitre en favorisant le partage de l'intendance — le partage des responsabilités, des décisions et de la reddition de compte — avec ceux-ci.

Le Service hydrographique du Canada a fixé de nouvelles normes de service pour la tenue à jour des cartes de navigation existantes, ce qu'il a fait en consultant un comité consultatif externe, en tenant une enquête auprès des clients et en administrant un questionnaire en ligne. En vertu des nouvelles normes, qui doivent entrer en vigueur en 2006, les cartes des zones à risque élevé seront mises à jour plus souvent que celles des zones à faible risque.

La Garde côtière canadienne a besoin d'information de qualité supérieure sur l'état des glaces de façon à diriger la circulation maritime en toute efficacité et sécurité dans les eaux couvertes de glace. En 2004, la GCC a réalisé un examen du niveau de services d'information sur l'état des glaces afin de trouver des moyens d'améliorer les services actuels et d'en réduire les coûts, notamment le Programme amalgamé de reconnaissance aérienne. Les vols de reconnaissance de l'état des glaces ont été combinés avec les vols de surveillance de la pollution de Transports Canada de façon à mieux utiliser l'avion et à éviter les chevauchements en matière de surveillance aérienne.

La GCC a complété toutes les activités d'intégrité des programmes I. Huit nouvelles stations de recherche et de sauvetage et huit nouveaux canots de sauvetage sont maintenant en service et l'équipage requis a été embauché et formé. La GCC a également recruté du personnel de coordination. Grâce au Plan national des dépenses en capital, on a continué à ramener les actifs de la GCC à leur condition de départ en les remettant à neuf et en y incorporant de nouvelles technologies.

participent à l'élaboration des politiques, des procédures et des stratégies du Ministère en plus d'attribuer des marchés selon les pouvoirs qui leur sont délégués. Le Ministère recourt à TPSCG (Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada) pour fournir des services de passation de marchés quand la demande excède ses pouvoirs (par exemple, pour tout bien de plus de 5 000 \$ non couvert par une offre à commandes) ou lorsqu'il a besoin d'expertise très précise. Le Programme des cartes d'achat du MPO fait aussi partie des principaux outils d'acquisition de celui-ci. En 2004-2005, le MPO s'est servi de ces cartes afin d'acquitter pour 85 millions de dollars d'achats de faible valeur et par offres à commande.

En 2004-2005, le MPO a commencé à fournir des renseignements sur tous les marchés de plus de 10 000 \$ (taxes comprises) sur son site Internet. Il s'agit là d'un bon moyen, a-t-il constaté, d'en améliorer le suivi, d'en accroître la visibilité et de veiller à ce que les renseignements sur les marchés enregistrés dans Abacus (le principal système de gestion des finances et du matériel du MPO) soient exacts et précis.

Le MPO a créé un Centre d'expertise en approvisionnement formé d'experts des programmes et de spécialistes en approvisionnement. En voici le mandat :

- soutenir et favoriser l'acquisition de compétences et techniques modernes de gestion des approvisionnements;
- consulter les usagers des programmes et TPSCG;
- trouver la meilleure méthode d'acquisition des marchandises communes à l'échelle nationale ou régionale.

La révision des méthodes d'achat d'ordinateurs et de dispositifs sans fil permettra d'économiser jusqu'à 1,5 millions de dollars par année.

Le travail du CEA a permis au MPO de tirer des leçons précieuses qui l'aideront à mettre en œuvre « Les prochaines étapes », une initiative de TPSCG dont le but est d'offrir des services de façon plus judicieuse, rapide et économique.

Diversification des modes de prestation des services

S'entend par la diversification des modes de prestation des services l'acquisition du mandat d'un ministère ou d'un organisme par le recours à d'autres formes d'organisation et mécanismes de prestation.

En 2004-2005, le MPO n'a entrepris qu'une seule initiative importante de diversification des modes de prestation des services. Le 1^{er} avril 2005, la Garde côtière canadienne est officiellement devenue un organisme de service spécial au sein de Pêches et Océans Canada de même que le plus grand OSS au Canada.

Le statut d'organisme de service spécial donne à la Garde côtière les pouvoirs et la souplesse dont elle a besoin pour agir de manière plus pragmatique et servir plus efficacement sa clientèle. Il lui permet également d'exercer un contrôle plus serré de ses ressources financières. Cette transition le rend plus à même d'assumer le rôle accru qui lui échoit dans le cadre du programme de sécurité nationale du Canada tout en améliorant ses services traditionnels grâce à un renouvellement constant.

En faisant de la Garde côtière une OSS, le gouvernement du Canada a reconnu l'importance et le caractère unique de la GCC. En même temps, il a confirmé le maintien de la GCC au sein du MPO en tant qu'exécutant indissociable du programme de ce ministère. La Garde côtière représente près de la moitié de Pêches et Océans Canada et joue un certain nombre de rôles dans son mandat, de la

Trois activités ciblées ont été cernées pour le but de développement durable A – Programmes

- durables :
- élaboration de politiques, de cadres, de règlements et de réponses afin de s'assurer de l'intégration et de la durabilité des pêches et de l'aquaculture;
- favoriser une approche écosystémique pour les trois océans du Canada;
- étudier les dossiers relatifs aux changements climatiques.

Quatre activités ciblées ont été cernées pour le but de développement durable B – Saine gouvernance et partenariats renforcés :

- renforcer la gouvernance des océans par la mise en place de la gestion intégrée;
- renforcer le rôle du Canada dans la gouvernance internationale des océans;
- faire participer les groupes autochtones;
- renforcer la collaboration du fédéral, des provinces et des territoires.

Deux activités ciblées ont été cernées pour le but de développement durable C – Activités durables :

- s'assurer d'activités conformes aux normes canadiennes et internationales reconnues de gestion environnementale;
- renouveler la flotte civile du gouvernement.

Le ministère a fait des progrès importants pour s'assurer que les documents de planification et d'élaboration de politiques tels que le Plan stratégique renouvelé *Nos eaux, notre avenir* et le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités* tiennent systématiquement compte des aspects d'ordre environnemental, économique et social. La nouvelle vision du Ministère a pour effet de donner une orientation à long terme au développement durable, et les efforts se poursuivent afin d'intégrer plus pleinement ce dernier au processus de planification des activités, des ressources humaines et des finances dans le cadre du cycle nouvellement remanié de planification ministérielle.

En guise de réponse aux recommandations de la commissaire à l'environnement et au développement durable relativement à l'élaboration de stratégies de développement durable, le MPO a élaboré une approche qui relie clairement les engagements de la Stratégie au plan stratégique du Ministère et à ses résultats. Le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités* du Ministère inclut également un exposé de la Stratégie de développement durable dans la section des rapports consolidés. Le nombre d'activités de développement durable a été ramené de 41 à 26. De plus, comme le démontre le plan d'action de la Stratégie de développement durable, le MPO s'est également efforcé de faire état de liens plus clairs entre la cible visée et les mesures à prendre afin d'atteindre les buts et les objectifs.

En 2004, le MPO a complété son Projet d'évaluation ministérielle et d'ajustement, une activité à grande échelle qu'il avait entreprise afin de réévaluer ses ressources humaines et financières, ses priorités en matière de programmes et de politiques et ses pratiques de gestion. Cet exercice lui a permis de reconfirmar et de renforcer son engagement envers le développement durable en tant qu'élément fondamental de tous ses programmes et services. Comme il s'agirait à réaliser le Projet d'évaluation ministérielle et d'ajustement lors de la présentation de la troisième série de stratégies de développement durable, le Ministère a décidé de soumettre un rapport d'étape, ce qui lui a permis d'élaborer sa Stratégie de développement durable 2005-2006 en pleine connaissance de cause des résultats du Projet d'évaluation ministérielle et d'ajustement.

Approvisionnement et marchés

Le MPO est un ministère opérationnel fortement décentralisé présent dans plus de 300 communautés. L'approvisionnement et les marchés sont des fonctions importantes pour le fonctionnement des ministères. Des spécialistes du bureau central à Ottawa et de chacune des six régions du pays

- Évaluation du Programme de pêche sélective du saumon du Pacifique
<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/community/cread/evaluations/04-05/salmon.f.htm>

Examens internes effectués en 2004-2005 :

- Examen des systèmes d'emploi
<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/community/cread/reviews/04-05/employment.f.htm>
- Rapport de consultation sur la production de recettes
<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/community/cread/reviews/04-05/revenue.f.htm>

Stratégies de développement durable

Le développement durable cristallise toute l'action du ministère des Pêches et des Océans. Le ministère travaille en partenariat de façon à tirer des avantages économiques et sociaux des ressources marines et d'eau douce du Canada tout en conservant l'intégrité écologique de ces ressources.

La *Stratégie de développement durable* du MPO est un document d'accompagnement du Plan stratégique du Ministère, intitulé *Nos eaux, notre avenir*. En sa qualité de ministère voué au développement durable, le MPO travaille à protéger et à conserver les ressources aquatiques du Canada, tout en appuyant le développement et l'utilisation de ces ressources.

Durant la préparation de la Stratégie de développement durable, le MPO a élaboré une méthode qui relie clairement les engagements de la Stratégie au plan stratégique du Ministère et aux résultats obtenus. La Stratégie comprend un plan d'action qui souligne les principales activités qu'entreprendra le MPO afin d'appuyer le développement durable. Elle arrête pour le Ministère trois objectifs clés de développement durable autour desquels le Plan d'action s'articule.

- Programmes durables – Produits et activités ciblées visant à trouver un juste milieu entre la protection des ressources aquatiques et les avantages économiques et sociaux à tirer de ces ressources;
- Saine gouvernance et partenariats renforcés – Dans l'exécution de son mandat, le MPO travaille en partenariat avec différents niveaux de gouvernement, l'industrie, les groupes autochtones et les organismes non gouvernementaux; et
- Activités durables – Les engagements signifient que le gouvernement a les moyens de se « mettre au vert » afin de réduire les dommages causés à l'environnement par les activités ministérielles, ce qui inclut : la conformité aux règlements (à tous les niveaux de gouvernement), la politique environnementale du MPO, les autres politiques fédérales pertinentes, les pratiques exemplaires ainsi que les normes et les codes de pratique acceptés par l'industrie.

Dans le cadre des trois objectifs de développement durable, le MPO entreprendra un certain nombre d'activités ciblées assorties de résultats connexes qui se traduiront par des produits pour les Canadiens. À court et à moyen terme, ces activités et produits permettront au MPO de livrer des résultats intermédiaires tels que la prise de décisions éclairées, une gestion améliorée des océans et la conformité aux normes internationales. Conjuguées, les activités, conclusions et résultats ciblées découlant des trois objectifs de développement durable donneront l'assurance que le Ministère travaille à réaliser ses trois nouveaux résultats stratégiques : des voies navigables sûres et accessibles, des écosystèmes aquatiques sains et productifs et des pêches et une aquaculture durables. Le MPO s'emploiera ainsi à concrétiser sa vision du développement durable et de l'utilisation sécuritaire des eaux canadiennes.

- Vérification de la bonne intendance de la gestion et de l'utilisation des cartes d'achat, de voyage et d'entretien des véhicules
 - Vérification en matière d'acquisition et d'intégration des technologies de l'information
 - Vérification du Programme de déploiement de mentors pour les pêches autochtones
 - Vérification et évaluation de la région des lacs expérimentaux
 - Vérification du Cadre ministériel de contrôle de la gestion de la sécurité
 - Vérification du système ministériel pour l'établissement des coûts par activités (SMECA)
 - Vérification et évaluation de la région des lacs expérimentaux
- Evaluations internes effectuées en 2004-2005 :**
- Vérification et évaluation de la région des lacs expérimentaux

Recommandation soulevée		Lien au chapitre et à la réponse
Chapitre 6 – Les pétitions en matière d'environnement (6.92)		2004 CESD 6.92
Rapport de la vérificatrice générale du Canada, novembre 2004		
Chapitre 7 – Le processus suivi pour répondre aux questions des parlementaires	Pour les questions d'ordre financier qui sont inscrites au Feuilleton, les ministères devraient prévoir dans leurs méthodes de préparation des réponses la recherche de renseignements utiles dans les documents financiers auxquels le public a accès.	2004 OAG 7.91
Rapport « Le point » du BVG, 2005		
Chapitre 1 – La sécurité des technologies de l'information (1.38)	Les ministères et organismes assujettis à la Politique du gouvernement sur la sécurité devraient préparer un plan d'action donnant le calendrier qu'ils entendent suivre pour se conformer pleinement aux exigences en matière de sécurité des TI de la Politique et de la norme sur la gestion de la sécurité des technologies de l'information. Ce plan d'action devrait être approuvé par l'administrateur général ou son délégué et présenté au Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor.	2005 – Rapport Le point du BVG (1.38)
Chapitre 1 – La sécurité des technologies de l'information (1.46)	La haute direction des ministères et des organismes devrait s'assurer que les risques liés à la sécurité des TI sont pris en compte lors de la préparation du profil de risque de l'organisation, et ce en identifiant et en évaluant les principaux risques et enjeux liés à la sécurité des TI et en déterminant le niveau de risque acceptable.	2005 – Rapport Le point du BVG (1.46)
Chapitre 1 – La sécurité des technologies de l'information (1.71)	Les ministères et organismes assujettis à la Politique du gouvernement sur la sécurité devraient présenter au Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor le calendrier annuel de leurs activités prévues en matière de surveillance de la sécurité des TI, y compris les autoévaluations, les évaluations de la vulnérabilité et les travaux de vérification interne. Ils devraient également transmettre au Secrétaire un exemplaire de leurs rapports de vérification interne dans les trois mois qui suivent la vérification.	2005 – Rapport Le point du BVG (1.71)

Recommandation soulevée	Chapitre 4 – L'évaluation de l'impact environnemental des politiques, des plans et des programmes (4.47) Les administrateurs généraux de tous les ministères et organismes vérifiés devraient s'assurer que leur organisation met complètement en œuvre la Directive du Cabinet sur l'évaluation environnementale des projets de politiques, de plans et de programmes. Ils devraient veiller à ce que leur organisation ait en place un système de gestion visant à assurer l'application en bonne et due forme de la Directive. Ce système devrait inclure les mesures suivantes : ■ le recensement et la description des initiatives devant être soumises à l'approbation du ministre responsable du ministère ou de l'organisme ou du Cabinet; ■ l'établissement d'une structure redditionnelle au sein de l'organisation; ■ l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de systèmes pour assurer le contrôle de toutes les initiatives assujetties à la Directive, des explorations préliminaires et des évaluations détaillées qui sont effectuées; ■ la préparation de directives et une formation à l'interne pour les gestionnaires et les employés qui préparent des politiques, des programmes et des plans; ■ la mise en place de procédures de contrôle de la qualité, de consultation, de communication, de suivi et d'évaluation. Les administrateurs généraux de tous les ministères et organismes qui ne sont pas visés par la présente vérification devraient tenir compte de cette recommandation au moment d'étudier l'application de la Directive au sein de leur organisation.
2004 CEDD 4.47	Chapitre 5 – Pêches et Océans Canada — Le saumon : stocks, habitat et aquaculture (5.101) Pêches et Océans Canada devrait, en collaboration avec les provinces, évaluer et surveiller les activités des exploitations salmonicoles afin de prévenir les effets néfastes sur les stocks de saumon sauvage et leur habitat. Le Ministère devrait, en concertation avec Environnement Canada, continuer de déterminer la manière dont il va contrôler et surveiller les rejets de substances nocives en provenance des exploitations aquacoles et faire respecter la loi à cet égard.
2004 CEDD 5.28	Chapitre 5 – Pêches et Océans Canada — Le saumon : stocks, habitat et aquaculture (5.28) Pêches et Océans Canada devrait finaliser la Politique concernant le saumon sauvage en vue de définir des objectifs de conservation et de donner une orientation en matière de gestion des pêches, de protection de l'habitat et de mise en valeur du saumon.
2004 CEDD 5.54	Chapitre 5 – Pêches et Océans Canada — Le saumon : stocks, habitat et aquaculture (5.54) Pêches et Océans Canada devrait recueillir de l'information et l'analyser afin de disposer d'évaluations actualisées sur l'état des habitats et sur les stocks de saumon du Pacifique qui n'atteignent pas les cibles fixées par le Ministère et qui sont en déclin.
2004 CEDD 5.66	Chapitre 5 – Pêches et Océans Canada — Le saumon : stocks, habitat et aquaculture (5.66) Pêches et Océans Canada devrait coordonner ses efforts avec la province de la Colombie-Britannique en adoptant une stratégie axée sur les risques qui pourrait à la fois compléter la stratégie de la province et respecter son propre mandat en matière de gestion et de protection de l'habitat du poisson.
2004 CEDD 5.84	Chapitre 5 – Pêches et Océans Canada — Le saumon : stocks, habitat et aquaculture (5.84) Pêches et Océans Canada devrait établir des priorités et élaborer un plan de recherche à long terme pour combler les lacunes dans les connaissances sur les effets possibles de la salmoniculture sur les écosystèmes aquatiques et les stocks de saumon sauvage.
2004 CEDD 6.80	Chapitre 6 – Les pétitions en matière d'environnement (6.80) Pêches et Océans Canada devrait décider ou non d'établir un règlement sur le poisson génétiquement modifié. Le Ministère, s'il décide d'aller de l'avant, devrait préciser la date d'achèvement de ce travail, élaborer un plan de travail et faire connaître la progression du projet.

Tableau 14 : Réponses au vérificateur général en 2004-2005

Rapport	Lien au rapport et à la réponse du gouvernement
<p><i>Dossiers des pêches de l'Atlantique : mai 2003</i></p> <p>Ce rapport découle des audiences qu'a tenues le Comité à Gaspé, à St. John's, à Halifax et à Moncton en mai 2003. Compte tenu de la diversité des groupes de témoins qui se sont présentés devant le Comité, les recommandations portent sur une multitude de sujets, dont : la Révision de la politique sur les pêches de l'Atlantique; la chasse au phoque; le moratoire sur la morue; les retraits de permis; l'effet du pont de la Confédération sur les stocks de poissons; les plans de pêche pluriannuels; le financement des activités scientifiques; les allocations de crabe des neiges; et la création d'un fonds de dotation pour le saumon sauvage de l'Atlantique. Le budget de 2005 prévoyait des fonds pour la création du Fonds de dotation pour le saumon sauvage de l'Atlantique.</p>	<p>http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/publications/2004psr/defaut/f.htm</p>
<p><i>C'est reparti... ou la pêche du saumon dans le fleuve Fraser en 2004</i></p> <p>Le Comité permanent fait 12 recommandations dans ce rapport. Ces recommandations mettent l'accent sur l'application des règlements par le MPO (financement et gestion); la gestion des pêches des Premières nations; l'amélioration des activités scientifiques (augmenter le financement et faire de plus nombreuses évaluations des stocks de saumon); et la nécessité d'établir des lignes directrices plus rigoureuses pour fermer les pêcheries de saumon lorsque la température du fleuve Fraser est jugée dangereusement élevée. Le document <i>Pêche du saumon dans le Sud – Examen de fin de saison 2004</i>, aussi publié en mars 2004, fait des recommandations semblables à celles du rapport du Comité permanent.</p>	<p>http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/publications/2004psr/defaut/f.htm</p>
<p><i>Rapport déposé par le Comité sénatorial permanent des pêches et des océans en 2004-2005</i></p>	<p><i>Les pêches au Nunavut : allocations de quotas et retombées économiques</i></p> <p>Cette étude sur des questions entourant les allocations de quotas et les avantages pour les pêcheurs du Nunavut brosse un aperçu du cadre de gestion des pêches adjacentes au Nunavut et traite des questions pertinentes pour les pêches dans les divisions A et B de la zone O. On y examine les mécanismes d'allocation pour le Nunavut, la nécessité d'accroître la part du Nunavut du fletan noir de la division OB ainsi que du besoin de monter des infrastructures au Nunavut et de faire davantage de recherche exploratoire et scientifique dans les eaux adjacentes au Nunavut. Le rapport adresse 14 recommandations formelles au gouvernement du Canada de même qu'aux autres organisations impliquées dans les pêches au Nunavut.</p> <p>http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/community/reports/nunavut/fish/gr_nunavut_fish_f.htm</p>
<p><i>2004 – Rapport du Commissaire à l'environnement et au développement durable</i></p>	<p>Recommandation soulevée</p> <p>Lien au chapitre et à la réponse</p>
<p>Chapitre 1 – Accords internationaux en matière d'environnement (1.102)</p> <p>Pêches et Océans Canada devrait énoncer clairement sa position en ce qui a trait aux priorités, mécanismes et calendriers visant à fixer des cibles de conservation viables pour les stocks de poissons chevauchants et de poissons grands migrants.</p>	<p>2004 CEDD 1.102</p>

Lien au rapport et à la réponse du gouvernement	Rapport
Rapports déposés par le Comité permanent des pêches et des océans en 2004-2005	
www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/commun/c/repports/ccg-gcc/ccg-gcc_f.htm	<p>Sécurité et souveraineté : réinventer la Garde côtière canadienne</p> <p>Le Comité permanent a déposé ce rapport avant les dernières élections et l'a déposé de nouveau au début du nouveau Parlement. Ses 18 recommandations portent sur des sujets tels que : le financement; le positionnement et le rôle de l'organisation; les poursuites et les questions législatives; un nouveau rôle en matière de sécurité maritime; les consultations; et les politiques de paiement par l'utilisateur. La plupart des recommandations ont reçu l'aval du gouvernement. Le budget de 2005 prévoyait des fonds pour la construction de nouveaux navires de la Garde côtière, une priorité tant pour le Ministère que pour le Comité permanent.</p>

Tableau 13 : Réponses aux comités parlementaires en 2004-2005

Réponses aux comités parlementaires, aux vérifications et aux examens

Vous trouverez ci-dessous en résumé les réponses du Ministère aux rapports et recommandations des comités parlementaires ainsi que des liens aux vérifications, aux évaluations et aux examens internes effectués en 2004-2005.

Le plan de réglementation du MPO pour 2005 et le rapport de réglementation du MPO pour 2004 sont disponibles à http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/commun/policy/plan2004-2005/regplan2004-2005_f.htm.

Réglement	Résultats prévus	Critères de mesure du rendement	Résultats obtenus
<p>Réglement sur la protection des pêcheries côtières</p> <p>Mise en œuvre de l'Accord des Nations Unies sur les stocks de poissons</p>	<p>Respecter les obligations internationales prévues à l'Accord des Nations Unies sur les stocks de poissons</p>	<p>Capacité d'application accrue grâce aux mesures prévues à l'Accord des Nations Unies sur les stocks de poissons</p> <p>Publié dans la <i>Gazette du Canada</i>, partie II le 11 mai 2004</p>	<p>(DORS/2004-110)</p>
<p>Loi sur les espèces en péril et son règlement</p> <p>Prévenir la disparition des espèces sauvages canadiennes; permettre le rétablissement des espèces en péril ou menacées; et encourager la gestion d'autres espèces pour éviter qu'elles ne deviennent des espèces en péril</p>	<p>Ajouter d'un certain nombre d'espèces à la liste de la LEP</p> <p>Examen de 16 espèces aquatiques pour fin d'inscription à la liste (13 inscrites, 2 non inscrites, 1 cas retourné au Comité sur la situation des espèces en péril au Canada pour étude approfondie)</p>	<p>Stratégies de rétablissement en cours de la LEP</p> <p>Stratégies de rétablissement en cours d'élaboration</p>	<p>Nombres stratégies de rétablissement en cours d'élaboration</p>

Principales initiatives réglementaires

Le tableau 12 présente les critères de mesure du rendement et les résultats atteints en regard des initiatives réglementaires.

Tableau 12 : Principales initiatives réglementaires, 2004-2005

Réglement	Résultats prévus	Critères de mesure du rendement	Résultats obtenus
Modifications aux règlements de pêche des provinces et territoires	Améliorer la gestion des pêches et l'application des règlements	Règlement de pêche des Territoires du Nord-Ouest Règlement de pêche de l'Ontario, 1989 Règlement de pêche du Québec, 1990 Règlement de pêche du Manitoba, 1987	(DORS/2004-38) (DORS/2004-63) (DORS/2005-26) (DORS/2004-64) (DORS/2004-14) (DORS/2004-39) (DORS/2005-27)
Règlement de pêche du Nunavut	Réglementer la pêche sur ce territoire	Examen juridique et par le MPO en cours	Consultations achevées, règlements en voie d'élaboration
Loi sur les pêches et règlements connexes	Modifier certaines dispositions de règlements divers en fonction des modifications à la Loi sur les pêches proposées dans le projet de loi C-43	Adoption du projet de loi et formulation des règlements	C-43 mort au Feuilleton le 23 mai 2004
de pêche sportive de la C.-B., de pêche de l'Atlantique, Règlement Autochtones, Règlement sur la pêche communautaires des règlements sur les permis de pêche de l'Atlantique, Règlement de pêche sportive de la C.-B., Règlement sur la pêche des provinces maritimes, Règlement de pêche de Terre-Neuve, Règlement de pêche des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Règlement de pêche de l'Ontario, Règlement de pêche du Yukon		Publié dans la Gazette du Canada, partie II le 19 mai (ZPM du goulet de l'île de Sable)	(DORS/2004-112)
Zones de protection marines	Conserver et protéger des zones distinctes du milieu marin	Protection accrue de certaines zones par la restriction de l'accès à celles-ci et de leur utilisation	Réglement en cours d'élaboration
Zones de protection marines	Établir un réseau de ZPM en vertu du Plan d'action pour les océans	Établir un réseau de ZPM en vertu du Plan d'action pour les océans	Réglement en cours d'élaboration

2004-2005							Planning Years				
Frais d'utilisation	Type de frais*	Pouvoir de fixer des frais	Date de la dernière modification	Revenus prévus	Revenus réels	Plein coût	Norme de rendement	Résultats en matière de rendement	Exercice	Revenus prévus	Coût total estimatif
Ports Les revenus du SHC comprennent les revenus de location de terrains, d'immeubles ¹ et d'équipement ainsi que les droits pour les services d'entreposage, de mouillage et de quai ²	A et R	Loi sur les ports de pêche et de plaisance, Règlement sur les ports de pêche et de plaisance, Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques, Loi sur les immeubles fédéraux et les biens réels fédéraux, Loi sur l'accise (TPS)	Les dernières modifications aux droits de mouillage remontent à 1997 Les dernières modifications aux droits de quai remontent à 1995 Les dernières modifications aux droits d'entreposage remontent à 1997	1 500	1 600	91 519 (reflète le coût total du programme tel qu'il est indiqué dans le Budget principal des dépenses)	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	1 400 1 400 1 100	86 120,8 86 024,2 86 024,1 (reflète le coût total du programme tel qu'il est indiqué dans le Budget principal des dépenses)
Accès à l'information ³											
Droits exigés pour traiter les demandes d'accès en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information	A	Loi sur l'accès à l'information	1992	15	15,4	1 326,9	Cadre en cours d'élaboration par le Secrétaire du Conseil du Trésor Information : http://lois.justice.gc.ca/fr/A-1/39.html	Les échéances prévues par la loi sont respectées 92,2 fois sur 100	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	16,0 17,6 19,3	1 700,0 1 734,0 1 786,0

* Le Ministère perçoit deux types de droits : services réglementaires (R) et autres biens et services (A).

¹ Pouvoir de fixer des frais à l'étude.

² Pouvoir de fixer des frais à l'étude.

³ La pratique du Ministère est de ne pas exiger de droits d'accès à l'information lorsque ceux-ci sont inférieurs à 25 \$, ce qui s'est produit beaucoup plus souvent en 2004-2005 en raison de la mise en place d'un nouveau service électronique de divulgation. Par souci d'économie et d'efficacité, les documents sont fournis sur CD-ROM, si bien qu'aucuns frais de reproduction ne sont facturés au client.

2004-2005									
Planning Years									
Frais d'utilisation <i>Gestion des pêches¹</i>	Type de frais ²	Pouvoir de fixer des frais	Date de la dernière modification	Revenus prévus	Revenus réels	Plain coût	Norme de rendement	Résultats en matière de rendement	Exercice
Droits de permis de pêche commerciale	R (Droits d'accès)	Articles 7, 8 et 18 de la <i>Loi sur les pêches</i>	1995 ¹	37 900	40 800	Droit d'accès; reflète la valeur du privilège/de l'avantage de l'accès à une ressource publique, pas les coûts d'offrir un service.	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008
									39 300 39 300 39 300
Droits de permis de pêche récréative	R (Droits d'accès)	Articles 7 et 8 de la <i>Loi sur les pêches</i>	1996	5 000	5 300	Droit d'accès; reflète la valeur du privilège/de l'avantage de l'accès à une ressource publique, pas les coûts d'offrir un service.	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008
									5 100 5 100 5 100
Timbre de conservation du saumon du Pacifique	R	<i>Loi sur les pêches</i>	1995	1 600	1 400	²	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008
									1 500 1 500 1 500
									³

¹ Les droits de permis de certaines pêches commerciales ont été réduits individuellement dans la mesure où les conditions économiques le justifiaient. La dernière modification apportée aux droits de permis à l'échelle du système remonte toutefois à décembre 1995.

² Les droits pour le permis de conservation du saumon représentent une combinaison des éléments suivants : la valeur de l'accès par les utilisateurs à une ressource publique; le coût du Programme de mise en valeur du saumon du MPO; et le coût des subventions versées à la Fondation du saumon du Pacifique en vertu d'une formule complexe de partage des revenus. Comme les recettes provenant des timbres varient d'une année à l'autre, l'échelle et le coût du programme offert varient également.

³ Les droits pour le permis de conservation du saumon représentent une combinaison des éléments suivants : la valeur de l'accès par les utilisateurs à une ressource publique; le coût du Programme de mise en valeur du saumon du MPO; et le coût des subventions versées à la Fondation du saumon du Pacifique en vertu d'une formule complexe de partage des revenus. Comme les recettes provenant des timbres varient d'une année à l'autre, l'échelle et le coût du programme offert varient également.

Frais d'utilisation	Type de frais ²	Pouvoir de fixer des frais	Date de la dernière modification	2004-2005				Planning Years			
				Revenus prévus	Revenus réels	Plein coût	Norme de rendement	Résultats en matière de rendement	Exercice	Revenus prévus	Coût total estimatif
Droits de péage radiotéléphonique de la Garde côtière											
Droits facturés pour les communications de personne à personne par radiotéléphone ou radiotélégramme navire-terre ou terre-navire	A	Article 19 de la Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques	1994	100	100	En cours d'élaboration	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	100 100 100	En cours d'élaboration
Droits de services de déglaceage											
Visent à recouvrer une partie du coût total engagé par la GCC pour fournir des services de déglaceage aux navires commerciaux.	A	Article 47 de la Loi sur les océans	1998	13 800	4 800	108 303 ¹	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	13 800 13 800 13 800	En cours d'élaboration
Les services fournis comprennent l'aide dans les eaux recouvertes de glaces (entretien des chenaux et escortes de navire), les services d'information sur l'état des glaces et de navigation dans les glaces et les services de dégagement de certains portiques non fournis par des exploitants commerciaux.											
Collège de la GCC											
Frais de scolarité	A	À l'étude	À compter de 2004-2005	3 700	1 800	5 400 ²	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	3 700 3 700 3 700	En cours d'élaboration
Hydrographie											
Vente de cartes et de publications	A	Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques	1996	2 400	2 100	31 700 (coût total de prestation de services hydrographiques nationaux)	À l'étude ³	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	2 100 2 000 2 000	En cours d'élaboration

¹ Représente le plein coût, pas les coûts imputés aux clients payants.

² Ce chiffre est basé sur le total des coûts directs (au lieu des pleins coûts), qui comprennent les coûts de la main-d'œuvre directe (à l'exclusion des avantages aux employés), les coûts directs de fonctionnement, les coûts des matières directes, les coûts de soutien des programmes et les frais d'acquisition d'équipement (dans la mesure où ces acquisitions font partie d'un produit).

³ À la fin de l'été et à l'automne de 2004, le SHC a sondé 2 300 de ses clients. Les résultats du sondage serviront à établir des normes de service pour les produits et services du SHC. Coordinée par le SHC, la collecte des données s'est faite par l'entremise du Web, des Avis aux navigateurs, des avis postaux par le réseau des dépositaires de cartes du SHC et de communications avec des groupes de l'industrie maritime. L'étude visait principalement à dresser le profil de la clientèle du SHC, valider la position des clients sur les niveaux de service du SHC, comme les niveaux de service déterminés par secteur de risque; l'insistance sur le contenu par rapport à la présentation, déterminer si les utilisateurs préfèrent les produits cartographiques sur support papier ou électronique, et déterminer les services qui pourraient être abandonnés ou modifiés.

Tableau 11 : Les frais d'utilisation, 2004-2005 (en milliers de dollars)

2004-2005												Planning Years	
Frais d'utilisation	Type de frais*	Pouvoir de fixer des frais	Date de la dernière modification	Revenus prévus	Revenus réels	Plein coût	Norme de rendement	Résultats en matière de rendement	Exercice	Revenus prévus	Coût total estimatif		
Droits de services de dragage d'entretien basés sur la jauge													
Visent à recouvrer des navires commerciaux la totalité des coûts directs engagés par la GCC pour gérer le dragage d'entretien du chenal maritime du Saint-Laurent.	A	Article 47 de la Loi sur les océans	1 ^{er} juin 2003 ¹	1 500 ²	4 600	4 600 ³	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	4 600 4 600 4 600	4 600 4 600 4 600		
Les services fournis consistent à gérer le dragage d'entretien du chenal maritime du Saint-Laurent.													
Droits de services à la navigation maritime.													
Visent à recouvrer une partie des pleins coûts engagés par la GCC pour fournir des services à la navigation maritime aux navires commerciaux	A	Article 47 de la Loi sur les océans	1 ^{er} avril 2005 ⁴	27 800	28 000	210 572 ⁵	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	27 800 27 800 27 800	En cours d'élaboration		
Les services fournis comprennent les aides à la navigation de courte portée et les services de trafic maritime.													
Services de communications et de trafic maritimes													
Déductions des employés pour la location de logements et pour la location de terrains, d'immeubles et d'équipement.	A	Article 47 de la Loi sur les océans	À l'étude	100	0	En cours d'élaboration	À l'étude	S/O	2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	100 100 100	En cours d'élaboration		

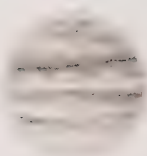
¹ Depuis 1997, et ce à la demande de l'industrie, la Garde côtière canadienne gère le dragage d'entretien du chenal de navigation du fleuve Saint-Laurent entre le port de Montréal et l'île aux Coudres, près de la ville de Québec. Le barème de droits actuel, qui remplace celui qui a expiré le 31 mars 2003, prolonge donc l'arrangement actuel suivant lequel la Garde côtière canadienne se voit rembourser, à même les droits, le total des coûts directs assumés pour le maintien de la navigation commerciale.

² Les recettes tirées des droits de dragage sont nettement supérieures aux prévisions publiées dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2004-2005* puisque ces prévisions ne tenaient pas compte de l'entrée en vigueur le 1^{er} juin 2003 d'un nouveau barème des droits pour les services de dragage d'entretien basés sur la jauge.

³ Ce chiffre est basé sur le total des coûts directs (au lieu des pleins coûts), qui comprennent les coûts de la main-d'œuvre directe (à l'exclusion des avantages aux employés), les coûts directs de fonctionnement, les coûts des matières directes, les coûts de soutien des programmes et les frais d'acquisition d'équipement (dans la mesure où ces acquisitions font partie d'un produit).

⁴ Le but de cette modification est de corriger une disparité de taux imprévue dans le barème de droits actuel et d'assurer une juste application des droits de services à la navigation maritime.

⁵ Représente le plein coût, pas les coûts imputés aux clients payants.



- Approbation préliminaire du projet (AP) – Autorisation du Conseil du Trésor d'entreprendre un projet en fonction des exigences opérationnelles prévues. Cette approbation s'étend aux objectifs de l'étape de définition du projet et aux dépenses connexes. Les ministères responsables peuvent solliciter l'approbation provisoire après avoir examiné la portée totale du projet et en avoir établi le coût, d'une estimation de niveau indicative, et après avoir établi une estimation fondée du coût de l'étape de définition du projet.
- Approbation effective du projet (AEP) – Autorisation du Conseil du Trésor couvrant les objectifs à l'étape de mise en œuvre du projet et les dépenses connexes. Les ministères responsables peuvent solliciter l'approbation effective après avoir établi la portée de l'ensemble du projet et en avoir établi le coût selon une estimation fondée.

Renseignements sur d'autres exigences de déclaration

Déclaration des frais d'utilisation – Loi sur les frais d'utilisation

Le 31 mars 2004, le Parlement a rendu exécutoire la Loi sur les frais d'utilisation afin de renforcer la reddition de comptes, la surveillance et la transparence de la gestion des activités entourant les frais d'utilisation. Le tableau 11 présente l'information requise en vertu de la Loi sur les frais d'utilisation et des politiques du Conseil du Trésor.

Dans le cadre du volet du Cadre de responsabilisation de gestion relatif à l'intendance, le MPO est résolu à moderniser sa gestion des frais d'utilisation externes de façon à percevoir les frais d'utilisation externes (y compris les frais aux usagers) de manière plus équitable, efficace et responsable. Les frais d'utilisation externes sont le fruit direct d'activités avantageuses pour les citoyens et les résidents canadiens qui sont entreprises par le Ministère et dont la valeur dépasse en général celle qu'obtiennent les Canadiens de l'obtention de services gouvernementaux.

Fidèle à cet engagement, le MPO a lancé un examen de sa tarification externe en 2004 afin d'élaborer des modalités cohérentes, intégrées, uniformes, équitables et efficaces à cet égard. Il s'agit d'analyser les mécanismes actuels de dépenses des revenus et les sources actuelles de revenus, de cerner les secteurs où l'on en tire des avantages supérieurs à ceux dont jouissent l'ensemble des Canadiens et d'étudier les pratiques de gestion des revenus du MPO. L'examen permettra d'élaborer une stratégie et un plan de mise en œuvre des méthodes recommandées, y compris des consultations externes.

L'examen se fait dans le respect des lois, politiques et procédures applicables, dont la Loi sur les frais d'utilisation, la nouvelle politique du gouvernement sur les normes de service pour les frais d'utilisation et le tout nouveau cadre de tarification externe du MPO, lequel présente la vision et les principes que s'est donnés le MPO pour guider ses décisions en matière de frais d'utilisation externes. Ce cadre sert de base à l'examen des frais d'utilisation externes.

Nota : Les frais suivants, du tableau, ne sont pas encore assujettis à la Loi sur les frais d'utilisation : frais de radiocommunication de la Garde côtière; déductions des employés pour la location de logements; frais de scolarité du Collège de la Garde côtière canadienne; vente de cartes et de publications; et frais des Ports pour petits bateaux pour la prestation d'autres services et la location de terrains, d'immeubles et d'équipement.

- Estimation indicative (I) – Il s'agit d'une estimation grossière de l'ordre de grandeur du projet, qui n'est pas suffisamment précise pour justifier l'approbation, par le Conseil du Trésor, d'un objectif relatif aux coûts.
- Estimation fondée (F) – Estimation suffisamment précise et fiable pour permettre au Conseil du Trésor de l'approuver à titre d'objectif en ce qui a trait au coût de la phase du projet à l'étude.

L'étape de chacun des projets est déterminée en fonction des définitions suivantes du Conseil du Trésor.

Définitions applicables aux projets d'immobilisations

Secteur d'activités / Province /	Projet	Coût total	Dépenses réelles, 2002-2003	Dépenses réelles, 2003-2004	Dépenses principales, 2004-2005	Dépenses prévues, 2004-2005	Autorisations totales, 2004-2005	Dépenses réelles, 2004-2005	Budget
Sciences halieutiques et océaniques	Multi-provinces	Infrastructure de gestion des données scientifiques (F-AEP)	2,3	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
	Hydrographie	Multi-provinces	2,3	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Gestion de la flotte	Québec	Acquisition d'un aéronef	2,5	0,2	0,4	0,9	0,9	0,6	0,6
	Multi-provinces	Remplacement des embarcations de recherche et sauvetage - Phase II (F-AEP)	41,1	—	13,0	12,6	12,6	17,6	17,6
Internes	Multi-provinces	Remplacement des navires de conservation et de protection (I-AEP)	20,8	—	—	0,5	0,5	—	—
	Politiques et services	Intégrité du programme de recherche et de sauvetage (F-AEP)	32,4	14,8	7,5	—	—	0,8	0,8
Multi-provinces	Programme de gestion de l'information sur les pêches (F-AEP)	8,1	2,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,1	1,1	1,1
	Projet de transition à Windows XP et à Office XP (F-AEP)	11,9	3,2	1,8	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1
Multi-provinces	Remplacement de l'infrastructure informatique régionale (F-AEP)	16,4	6,3	1,0	1,3	1,3	—	—	—
	Systèmes pour le milieu de gestion des connaissances électroniques (F-AEP)	6,8	0,4	0,4	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4
Multi-provinces	G/ITI - Améliorations à la sécurité (F-AEP)	5,0	—	—	—	2,0	2,0	3,2	3,2

Tableau 10 : Renseignements sur les dépenses de projet, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

Renseignements sur les dépenses de projet

Le tableau 10 présente l'ensemble des projets d'immobilisations prévus et en cours qui dépassent le pouvoir d'approbation de projets du Ministère, en l'occurrence :

- 2,2 millions de dollars pour les projets de nouvelles technologies de l'information;
- 5 millions de dollars pour les projets de remplacement de technologies de l'information;
- 20 millions de dollars pour tous les autres projets.

On estime qu'au 31 mars 2005, le passif éventuel de Pêches et Océans Canada se chiffrait à 34,8 millions de dollars. La plupart des réclamations présentées l'ont été pour pertes de revenu, blessures subies par des personnes et dommages matériels. Bien que ces litiges en soient rendus à différentes étapes, le Ministère a pour politique de ne pas en commenter l'issue prévue.

Prêts Réclamations et poursuites en instance ou imminentes Litiges Gains éventuels Litiges	31 mars 2003	31 mars 2004	31 mars 2005
	— 47,9 —	— 62,7 —	— 34,8 —
Montant du passif éventuel			

Tableau 9 : Passif éventuel, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

Le tableau 9 fait état de tout passif éventuel de l'État.

Passif éventuel

Coût net pour le Ministère	
Moins : Revenus non disponibles	1 507,0
Plus : Services reçus à titre gracieux	1 472,6
Locaux fournis par Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada	40,4
Part des primes d'assurance des employés payée par l'employeur et dépenses payées par le Secrétaire du Conseil (à l'exclusion des fonds renouvelables)	52,8
Indemnisation des victimes d'accidents du travail assurée par Développement social Canada	1,4
Salaires et dépenses connexes des services juridiques fournis par Justice Canada	2,5
Sous-total	97,0
	62,7

Tableau 8 : Coût net pour le Ministère, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

Le tableau 8 montre le coût net pour le Ministère en 2004-2005.

Coût net pour le Ministère

Secteur d'activités	Objectif	Résultats prévus	Résultats atteints
Gestion des pêches (86,5 millions de dollars)	Conserver et protéger les ressources halieutiques du Canada et, en partenariat avec les intervenants, en assurer l'utilisation durable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Intégrer les Autochtones à la gestion des pêches et leur en faire bénéficier des avantages économiquesAssurer une plus grande participation des Autochtones aux pêches tout en veillant au respect du principe de la conservationAssurer une récolte ordonnée tout en tenant compte des intérêts de pêche des Autochtones	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Renouvellement de la Stratégie des pêches autochtonesMise en oeuvre du Programme autochtone de gestion des ressources aquatiques et océaniquesPoursuite de l'Initiative de mentorat en mer et de l'Initiative de gestion des opérations de pêche

Tableau 7 : Renseignements sur les programmes de paiements de transfert, 2004-2005

Paielements de transfert (subventions et contributions) par secteur d'activités

Le tableau 6 résume les subventions et contributions du Ministère par secteur d'activités pour les exercices 2002-2003 à 2004-2005 de même que les chiffres du *Budget principal des dépenses*, les dépenses prévues et les autorisations totales pour 2004-2005. Vous trouverez la liste complète des subventions et contributions du MPO dans le module « Comptes publics du Canada » du site Web du receveur général du Canada à www.pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/text/pub-acc-f.html.

Tableau 6 : Paiements de transfert (subventions et contributions) par secteur d'activités, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

Secteur d'activités	Dépenses réelles, 2002-2003	Dépenses réelles, 2003-2004	Budget principal des dépenses, 2004-2005	Dépenses prévues, 2004-2005	Autorisations totales, 2004-2005	Dépenses réelles, 2004-2005
Subventions						
Services à la navigation maritime	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services de communications et de trafic maritimes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opérations de déglacage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sauvetage, sécurité et intervention environnementale	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sciences halieutiques et océaniques	0,6	0,2	0,0	—	0,3	—
Gestion de l'habitat et sciences de l'environnement	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Hydrographie	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gestion des pêches	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Gestion de la flotte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Politiques et services internes	—	—	0,2	0,1	—	—
Total des subventions	1,2	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,9
Contributions						
Services à la navigation maritime	0,2	0,2	—	—	0,2	0,2
Services de communications et de trafic maritimes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opérations de déglacage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sauvetage, sécurité et intervention environnementale	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,9	4,9
Sciences halieutiques et océaniques	1,9	1,7	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,1
Gestion de l'habitat et sciences de l'environnement	6,0	0,5	—	—	1,1	1,0
Hydrographie	106,5	71,1	100,9	107,9	131,6	86,5
Gestion des pêches	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports	1,0	0,4	—	—	0,2	0,2
Gestion de la flotte	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
Politiques et services internes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total des contributions	121,0	78,9	106,8	113,6	139,4	94,1
Total des paiements de transfert	122,2	79,7	107,5	114,3	140,3	95,0

Comme l'indiquait l'explication du tableau 3, les écarts observés en 2004-2005 au titre de la gestion des pêches entre les dépenses prévues, les autorisations totales et les dépenses réelles découlaient principalement du report de ressources de l'exercice précédent et de l'engagement moindre que prévu de dépense réelles pour donner suite au jugement *Marshall* de la Cour suprême du Canada.

Renseignements sur les programmes de paiement de transfert

Le tableau 7 explique la contribution de 86,5 millions de dollars accordée au secteur de la gestion des pêches en regard de l'objectif visé, des résultats prévus et des résultats atteints.

Explication des écarts entre les montants des revenus

Les revenus disponibles sont demeurés relativement constants durant la période visée, à l'exception des revenus provenant du Collège de la Garde côtière canadienne, dont le nombre d'étudiants étrangers a diminué, et de ceux provenant de l'application du *Règlement sur les petits bâtiments* (pour les plaques de capacité et les décalques de normes de construction), qu'on a transféré à Transports Canada. Le montant des recettes disponibles se maintient constamment sous le total des recettes prévues de 47,2 millions de dollars. Comme au cours des années passées, l'écart par rapport au montant prévu tient surtout au manque à gagner du côté des droits de services de déglacage. Les recettes prévues à ce titre se fondent sur un barème que l'on a qu'en partie appliqué. Le Ministère a perçu 9,0 millions de dollars de moins que prévu en droits de services de déglacage. L'augmentation des recettes dans d'autres secteurs a toutefois permis de combler partiellement cet écart.

Les revenus non disponibles sont aussi demeurés relativement constants durant la période visée, à l'exception des recettes sur la vente de cartes et de publications, des droits de gestion des pêches et des revenus des ports pour petits bateaux. Les recettes tirées de la vente de cartes et de publications diminuent lentement depuis plusieurs années en raison de l'évolution des conditions du marché. Les droits de gestion des pêches fluctuent au fil du temps en raison de l'évolution des conditions de pêche. Les recettes provenant des ports pour petits bateaux diminuent de façon constante au fur et à mesure que le MPO se départit de ses ports récréatifs lucratifs. Le montant des revenus non disponibles se maintient constamment sous l'objectif global de 60,2 millions de dollars. La Gestion des pêches et les Ports pour petits bateaux sont à l'origine de ce manque à gagner.

Les revenus non prévus comprennent les recettes perçues d'autres ministères fédéraux, les produits de la vente de biens excédentaires de l'État et des recettes diverses, comme celles provenant de saisies, de confiscations et d'amendes.

Description par type de revenus

Les revenus disponibles correspondent aux montants perçus par suite de l'acquiescement de frais d'utilisation ou pour le recouvrement des coûts des services ministériels. Il s'agit surtout de frais perçus par la Garde côtière canadienne (GCC) en regard des services à la navigation maritime, des services de déglacage et de la gestion du programme de dragage d'entretien du chenal maritime du Saint-Laurent pour le compte de l'industrie. Le Ministère est autorisé à dépenser les sommes qu'il reçoit à titre de recettes disponibles. C'est pourquoi elles sont soustraites des dépenses de fonctionnement au tableau 1 et soustraites dans une colonne différente au tableau 3.

Les revenus non disponibles correspondent aux montants perçus pour les permis de pêche, les cartes hydrographiques et divers autres produits et services ministériels. Le Ministère n'est pas autorisé à dépenser ces sommes de nouveau.

Les revenus non prévus comprennent les recettes perçues d'autres ministères fédéraux, les produits de la vente de biens excédentaires de l'État et des recettes diverses, comme celles provenant de saisies, de confiscations et d'amendes.

Secteur d'activités	Revenus réels, 2002-2003	Revenus réels, 2003-2004	Revenus prévus, 2004-2005	Autorisations totales, 2004-2005	Revenus réels 2004-2005
Revenus imprévus	2,7	0,6	—	—	0,8
Revenus internes	—	—	—	—	—
Produits de placements	0,1	0,1	—	—	—
Remboursements / correction des dépenses de l'exercice précédent	2,0	2,6	—	—	2,6
Ventes de biens excédentaires de l'État	2,7	0,7	—	—	1,1
Divers (saisies, confiscations, amendes et autres recettes)	3,4	2,3	—	—	5,4
Sous-total des revenus imprévus	28	27	—	—	10,0
Total des revenus non disponibles	63,3	59,7	49,6	49,6	62,7
Revenus totaux	104,8	100,7	96,8	96,8	103,1

Sources des revenus disponibles et des revenus non disponibles

Le tableau 5 présente les revenus réels du Ministère par secteur d'activités de 2002-2003 à 2004-2005 ainsi que les revenus prévus et les autorisations totales pour 2004-2005.

Tableau 5 : Sources des revenus disponibles et des revenus non disponibles par secteur d'activités, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

Secteur d'activités	Revenus réels, 2002-2003	Revenus réels, 2003-2004	Revenus prévus, 2004-2005 ¹	Autorisations totales, 2004-2005	Revenus réels 2004-2005
Revenus disponibles					
Services à la navigation maritime	3,6	3,6	1,5	1,5	4,6
Dragage d'entretien du chenal maritime du Saint-Laurent	27,7	28,4	27,8	27,8	28,4
Droits de services à la navigation maritime	0,2	0,2	—	29,3	0,4
Divers	0,2	0,2	—	—	0,4
Services de communications et de trafic maritimes	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Droits de péage radiotéléphonique de la Garde côtière	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	—
Déductions des employés pour la location de logements	0,1	—	—	—	—
Divers	0,1	0,1	—	—	—
Opérations de déglacage	3	2	2	2	1
Droits de services de déglacage	4,5	4,5	13,8	13,8	4,8
Sauvetage, sécurité et intervention environnementale	9	9	21	21	12
Règlement sur les petits bateaux pour les plaques de capacité et les décalques de normes de construction	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	—
Divers	5	5	—	—	3
Gestion de la flotte	0,2	—	—	—	—
Politiques et services internes	4,5	3,6	3,7	3,7	1,8
Collège de la Garde côtière canadienne	41,5	41,0	47,2	47,2	40,4
Revenus non disponibles					
Services de navigation maritime	0,2	—	0,2	0,2	—
Aides à la navigation dans le chenal profond entre Montréal et le lac Érié	—	—	—	—	—
Divers	2	—	2	2	4
Services de communications et de trafic maritimes	—	—	—	—	—
Location de terrains, d'immeubles et d'équipement	—	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Sciences halieutiques et océaniques	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Licences de transfert technologique	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Gestion de l'habitat et sciences de l'environnement	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Location de terrains, d'immeubles et d'équipement	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	—
Hydrographie	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,1
Licences de cartes et de publications	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5
Divers	0,1	—	—	—	—
Gestion des pêches	39,6	40,9	37,7	37,7	40,6
Permis de pêche commerciale et quotas individuels de bateau ²	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,4
Timbres de conservation	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Location de terrains, d'immeubles et d'équipement	5,5	5,6	5,0	5,0	5,3
Permis de pêche sportive	46,9	7,3	6,8	6,8	6,9
Ports pour petits bateaux	1,7	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,6
Gestion de la flotte	0,2	—	—	—	—
Divers	11	—	—	—	—
Politiques et services internes	—	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Location de terrains, d'immeubles et d'équipement	0,1	—	—	—	—
Autres services et droits de services	—	—	—	—	—
Divers	—	—	—	—	—
Sous-total des revenus disponibles	52,4	53,4	49,6	49,6	52,7

¹ Dans le cas des revenus disponibles, les revenus prévus désignent l'objectif en matière de recettes, tandis que les revenus prévus correspondent aux revenus prévus pour l'année en question.

² Les recettes provenant des permis de pêche commerciale comprennent les droits perçus tant pour les permis de pêche commerciale concurrentielle que pour les quotas de pêche commerciale individuelle. À l'avenir, le MPO communiquait les recettes tirées des permis de pêche commerciale (concurrentielle) séparément des revenus provenant des quotas individuels, ce qu'il a cessé de faire puisqu'il s'agit dans les deux cas de droits exigés pour l'obtention de permis de pêche commerciale.

Tableau 4 : Utilisation des ressources selon l'organisation et le secteur d'activités, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

Secteur d'activités	GCC	Sciences	Gestion des pêches	Services intégrés et Politiques	Total
Services à la navigation maritime	95,0	—	—	—	95,0
Budget principal des dépenses	87,1	—	—	—	87,1
Dépenses prévues	93,9	—	—	—	93,9
Autorisations totales	87,7	—	—	—	87,7
Dépenses réelles	88,4	—	—	—	88,4
Budget principal des dépenses	92,7	—	—	—	92,7
Dépenses prévues	94,0	—	—	—	94,0
Autorisations totales	97,9	—	—	—	97,9
Dépenses réelles	44,2	—	—	—	44,2
Budget principal des dépenses	44,2	—	—	—	44,2
Dépenses prévues	45,6	—	—	—	45,6
Autorisations totales	48,4	—	—	—	48,4
Dépenses réelles	118,4	—	—	—	118,4
Budget principal des dépenses	106,5	—	—	—	106,5
Dépenses prévues	112,0	—	—	—	112,0
Autorisations totales	105,3	—	—	—	105,3
Dépenses réelles	167,9	—	—	—	167,9
Budget principal des dépenses	177,2	—	—	—	177,2
Dépenses prévues	171,7	—	—	—	171,7
Autorisations totales	22,4	67,2	—	—	89,6
Dépenses prévues	22,4	66,7	—	—	89,1
Autorisations totales	23,9	69,3	—	—	93,2
Dépenses réelles	—	—	—	—	91,6
Hydrographie	31,2	—	—	—	31,2
Budget principal des dépenses	31,2	—	—	—	31,2
Dépenses prévues	32,9	—	—	—	32,9
Autorisations totales	36,3	—	—	—	36,3
Dépenses réelles	—	—	—	—	295,8
Budget principal des dépenses	—	—	295,8	—	319,3
Dépenses prévues	—	—	348,8	—	348,8
Autorisations totales	—	—	299,4	—	299,4
Dépenses réelles	—	—	—	—	91,5
Budget principal des dépenses	—	—	—	91,5	91,5
Dépenses prévues	—	—	—	91,5	91,5
Autorisations totales	—	—	—	93,2	93,2
Dépenses réelles	—	—	—	96,6	96,6
Gestion de la flotte	166,1	—	—	—	166,1
Budget principal des dépenses	154,6	—	—	—	154,6
Dépenses prévues	177,1	—	—	—	177,1
Autorisations totales	163,6	—	—	—	163,6
Dépenses réelles	—	—	—	—	282,7
Budget principal des dépenses	—	—	—	282,7	282,7
Dépenses prévues	—	—	—	283,6	283,6
Autorisations totales	—	—	—	290,2	290,2
Dépenses réelles	—	—	—	274,2	274,2
Total : Budget principal des dépenses	512,1	221,6	295,8	374,2	1 470,8
Total : Dépenses prévues	485,1	221,8	319,3	375,1	1 468,0
Total : Autorisations	522,6	234,0	348,8	383,4	1 558,0
Total : Dépenses réelles	502,9	230,1	299,4	370,8	1 472,6

au Québec. La construction ayant pris du retard, les fonds n'ont pas été nécessaires durant l'exercice 2004-2005, si bien qu'ils seront reportés à de futurs exercices.

Subventions et contributions

Les dépenses totales au titre des subventions et contributions ont été de 114,3 millions de dollars, alors que les autorisations totales se sont élevées à 140,3 millions de dollars. Cette hausse tient principalement au report de ressources de l'exercice 2003-2004 à l'exercice 2005-2006 relativement au programme *Marshall* (23,5 millions de dollars). Le jugement *Marshall* de la Cour suprême du Canada a affirmé le droit issu de traités de pratiquer la chasse, la pêche et la cueillette à des fins de « subsistance convenable » en vertu des traités de 1760-1761. Le financement consacré aux suites à donner à ce jugement est flexible puisqu'on peut le reporter à d'autres exercices (c'est-à-dire que les ressources inutilisées lors d'un exercice peuvent être reportées à l'exercice suivant).

Écarts entre les autorisations totales et les dépenses réelles

Dépenses de fonctionnement

Les autorisations totales pour les dépenses de fonctionnement se chiffrent à 1 257,4 millions de dollars. Les dépenses de fonctionnement réelles s'élèvent à 1 233,6 millions de dollars, soit à 23,8 millions (ou 1,9 %) de moins que les autorisations totales. Cet écart est attribuable à des directives du Conseil du Trésor sur la non-utilisation de ressources et à divers reports de sommes de programmes conformes à la politique du Conseil du Trésor.

Dépenses en capital

Les autorisations totales pour les dépenses en capital se chiffrent à 207,4 millions de dollars. Les dépenses en capital réelles s'élèvent à 184,4 millions de dollars, soit à 23 millions de moins que les autorisations totales. Cet écart tient au fait que certains projets d'immobilisations ne sont pas allés de l'avant comme prévu. Le Ministère a reçu l'autorisation de reporter le financement associé à de futurs exercices, du fait de la révision de grands projets d'immobilisations. Par conséquent, ces fonds n'ont pas été dépensés durant l'exercice 2004-2005.

Subventions et contributions

Les autorisations totales pour les dépenses en capital se chiffrent à 140,3 millions de dollars. Les dépenses en capital réelles s'élèvent à 95,0 millions de dollars, soit à 45,3 millions de dollars (ou 32,3 %) de moins que les autorisations totales. Cela s'explique surtout par le retrait de permis de pêche pour les groupes autochtones. Bien que le nombre réel de permis rachetés ait augmenté par rapport à 2003-2004, on en a émis moins que prévu aux groupes autochtones.

Utilisation des ressources selon l'organisation et le secteur d'activités

Le tableau 4 présente les chiffres du *Budget principal des dépenses*, les dépenses prévues, les autorisations totales et les dépenses réelles selon le secteur d'activités et l'organisation.

Les dépenses en capital prévues ont été de 198,6 millions de dollars, alors que les autorisations totales se sont élevées à 207,4 millions de dollars, ce qui représente une hausse de 8,8 millions de dollars (ou de 4,4 %). Cette augmentation est principalement attribuable au financement du projet d'aérogilisseur

Dépenses en capital

Les dépenses de fonctionnement prévues ont été de 1 202,3 millions de dollars, alors que les autorisations totales se sont élevées à 1 257,0 millions de dollars. Cette différence est attribuable aux autorisations que le Ministère a reçues pour couvrir l'augmentation des frais de personnel par suite de la négociation de conventions collectives (19,2 millions de dollars), à des reports de sommes en regard de programmes inscrites au budget de fonctionnement (20,6 millions de dollars), au Programme d'accès aux pêches (8,0 millions de dollars), à la sécurité maritime (15 millions de dollars) et à de nombreuses petites baisses (7,7 millions de dollars).

Dépenses de fonctionnement

Écarts entre les dépenses prévues et les autorisations totales

Secteur d'activités	Fonctionnement	Capital	Subventions et contributions	Total des dépenses brutes	Moins : revenus disponibles	Total des dépenses nettes
Gestion de l'habitat et sciences de l'environnement	89,6	—	—	89,6	—	89,6
Dépenses prévues	89,1	—	—	89,1	—	89,1
Autorisations totales	92,2	—	1,1	93,2	—	93,2
Dépenses réelles	90,0	0,6	1,0	91,6	—	91,6
Hydrographie	30,7	0,5	0,0	31,2	—	31,2
Budget principal des dépenses	30,6	0,5	0,1	31,2	—	31,2
Autorisations totales	32,3	0,5	0,1	32,9	—	32,9
Dépenses réelles	33,9	2,3	0,1	36,3	—	36,3
Gestion des pêches	194,9	—	100,9	295,8	—	295,8
Budget principal des dépenses	211,4	—	107,9	319,3	—	319,3
Autorisations totales	217,1	—	131,7	348,8	—	348,8
Dépenses réelles	211,9	1,0	86,5	299,4	—	299,4
Ports	64,0	27,0	0,5	91,5	—	91,5
Budget principal des dépenses	64,0	27,0	0,5	91,5	—	91,5
Autorisations totales	65,5	27,0	0,7	93,2	—	93,2
Dépenses réelles	62,9	33,0	0,7	96,6	—	96,6
Gestion de la flotte	84,1	82,0	—	166,1	—	166,1
Budget principal des dépenses	84,1	82,0	—	166,1	—	166,1
Dépenses prévues	84,1	70,5	—	154,6	—	154,6
Autorisations totales	97,5	79,6	0,0	177,1	—	177,1
Dépenses réelles	112,2	51,4	0,0	163,6	—	163,6
Politiques et services internes	222,8	63,2	0,4	286,4	3,7	282,7
Budget principal des dépenses	221,1	65,9	0,3	287,3	3,7	283,6
Autorisations totales	229,8	63,8	0,3	293,9	3,7	290,2
Dépenses réelles	224,0	51,7	0,3	276,0	1,8	274,2
Total : Budget principal des dépenses	1 203,7	206,8	107,5	1 518,0	47,2	1 470,8
Total : Dépenses prévues	1 202,3	198,6	114,3	1 515,2	47,2	1 468,0
Total : Autorisations	1 257,4	207,4	140,3	1 605,1	47,1	1 558,0
Total : Dépenses réelles	1 233,6	184,4	95,0	1 513,0	40,4	1 472,6
Moins : Revenus non disponibles						
Recettes prévues	(49,6)					(49,6)
Autorisations totales	(49,6)					(49,6)
Dépenses réelles	(62,7)					(62,7)
Coût des services fournis par d'autres ministères	91,2					91,2
Dépenses prévues	97,0					97,0
Autorisations totales	97,0					97,0
Dépenses réelles	97,0					97,0
Coût net du programme	1 509,6					1 509,6
Dépenses prévues	1 605,4					1 605,4
Autorisations totales	1 507,0					1 507,0
Dépenses réelles	1 507,0					1 507,0

La hausse de 64,5 millions de dollars des dépenses intervenue de 2003-2004 à 2004-2005 est principalement attribuable aux augmentations observées dans les secteurs d'activités de la gestion des pêches, de la gestion de la flotte et des services de communications et de trafic maritimes :

- Gestion des pêches (19,3 millions de dollars). L'augmentation de 19,3 millions de dollars des dépenses découle principalement d'une hausse de 15,4 millions de dollars au titre des subventions et contributions. Cela résulte des progrès plus rapides que prévus à racheter les des permis de pêche commerciale et à l'émission de permis communautaires aux groupes autochtones dans le cadre de la réponse au jugement *Marshall* de la Cour suprême du Canada. L'augmentation restante des dépenses s'explique par le versement de nouveau financement de programme.
- Gestion de la flotte (18,9 millions de dollars). Du financement additionnel lié à la sécurité maritime a été versé pour accroître les activités de surveillance (15,0 millions de dollars) et rajuster les salaires par suite des règlements contractuels conclus par négociation collective. Services de communications et de trafic maritimes (\$18,1 millions de dollars). La majorité de l'augmentation de 18,1 millions de dollars tient à une majoration des dépenses en capital (14,0 millions de dollars). Les 4,1 millions de dollars restants proviennent du volet salarial du crédit pour dépenses de fonctionnement. Cela s'explique par l'accroissement des frais de personnel attribuable à l'exploitation jour et nuit à l'année longue des centres de services de communications et de trafic maritimes et à la montée des frais salariaux consécutive aux règlements de contrat.

Utilisation des ressources par secteurs d'activités

Le tableau 3 présente les chiffres du *Budget principal des dépenses*, les dépenses prévues, les autorisations totales et les dépenses réelles pour chaque secteur d'activités du Ministère.

Tableau 3 : Utilisation des ressources par secteur d'activités, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

Secteur d'activités					
Fonctionnement	Capital	Subventions et contributions	Total des dépenses brutes	Moins : revenus disponibles	Total des dépenses nettes
Services à la navigation maritime	115,8	8,5	124,3	29,3	95,0
	110,2	6,2	116,4	29,3	87,1
	115,0	8,0	123,2	29,3	93,9
	Dépenses réelles				87,7
	Budget principal des dépenses	104,3	16,6	121,1	33,4
Services de communications et de trafic maritimes	63,5	25,0	88,5	0,1	88,4
	Dépenses prévues	64,9	28,0	92,9	0,2
	Autorisations totales	66,1	28,0	94,1	0,1
	Dépenses réelles	71,3	26,7	98,0	0,1
	Budget principal des dépenses	58,0	—	58,0	13,8
Opérations de déchargement	58,0	—	58,0	13,8	44,2
	Dépenses prévues	58,0	—	58,0	13,8
	Autorisations totales	59,4	—	59,4	13,8
	Dépenses réelles	53,2	—	53,2	4,8
	Budget principal des dépenses	113,8	4,8	118,6	0,2
Sauvetage, sécurité et intervention environnementale	102,1	—	106,7	0,2	106,5
	Dépenses prévues	107,3	4,6	112,2	0,2
	Autorisations totales	100,7	4,9	105,6	0,3
	Dépenses réelles	166,5	0,5	167,9	—
	Budget principal des dépenses	166,8	0,5	168,2	—
Sciences halieutiques et océaniques	175,3	0,5	177,2	—	177,2
	Dépenses prévues	169,2	1,2	171,7	—
	Autorisations totales	167,9	0,9	168,2	—
	Dépenses réelles	171,7	1,3	173,2	—
	Budget principal des dépenses	171,7	1,3	173,2	—

¹ Les dépenses de fonctionnement comprennent les postes législatifs suivants : le traitement et l'allocation pour automobile du Ministère, les contributions aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés, les dépenses de produits de la vente de biens excédentaires de la Couronne et le remboursement des sommes créditées aux revenus au cours des années précédentes. Les dépenses de fonctionnement présentées comprennent les dépenses liées aux revenus disponibles, ce qui signifie que ces derniers n'ont pas été soustraits du montant affiché. Ils le sont séparément de façon à obtenir les dépenses nettes du Ministère. Vous trouverez une description complète des revenus disponibles au tableau 5.

Secteur d'activités		TOTAL	
Dépenses réelles, 2004-2005	2002-2003	2003-2004	1 472,6
	76,6	78,9	87,7
	Services à la navigation maritime		
	73,9	79,8	97,9
	Services de communications et de trafic maritimes		
	48,3	45,4	48,4
	Opérations de déglacage		
	117,0	101,0	105,3
	Salvage, sécurité et intervention environnementale		
	181,7	173,9	171,7
	Sciences halieutiques et océaniques		
	102,6	92,7	91,6
	Hydrographie		
	37,7	34,1	36,3
	Gestion des pêches		
	319,5	280,1	299,4
	Ports		
	94,2	97,8	96,6
	Gestion de la flotte		
	145,2	144,7	163,6
	Politiques et services internes		
	325,3	279,7	274,2

Tableau 2 : Comparaison des dépenses réelles par secteur d'activités (en millions de dollars)

Comparaison historique des dépenses réelles par secteur d'activités

Il sera question des écarts entre les autorisations totales et les dépenses réelles plus loin.

- total des autorisations :
- un transfert de ressources de l'exercice 2003-2004 lié au Programme d'accès aux pêches (31,5 millions de dollars),
 - des reports de sommes inscrites en regard de programmes au budget de fonctionnement de 2003-2004 (20,6 millions de dollars),
 - un accroissement des frais touchant le personnel par suite de la négociation de conventions collectives (19,2 millions de dollars),
 - le financement de la sécurité maritime pour assurer une présence accrue par voie de patrouilles nautiques et de surveillance aérienne (15 millions de dollars)
 - diverses autres augmentations telles que le Projet gazier du Mackenzie pour la mise en valeur des hydrocarbures du Nord (3,7 millions de dollars).

Le montant établi au *Budget principal des dépenses* de 2004-2005 pour Pêches et Océans Canada s'élevait à 1 470,8 millions de dollars. Les dépenses prévues du Ministère se chiffraient toutefois à 1 468 millions de dollars (une baisse de 0,2 %). Le Ministère a terminé l'année avec l'autorisation de dépenser 1 558 millions de dollars, ce qui correspond à une augmentation de 90,0 millions de dollars par rapport aux dépenses prévues. Voici les explications des écarts entre les dépenses prévues et le

Ecart entre les dépenses prévues et les autorisations totales

Poste	Budget principal des dépenses	Dépenses prévues	Autorisations totales	Dépenses réelles
1	1 034,4	1 033,0	1 094,8	1 078,4
5	Capital	206,8	207,4	184,4
10	Subventions et contributions	107,5	114,3	95,0
(L)	Ministre des Pêches et des Océans – traitement et allocation pour automobile	0,1	0,1	0,1
(L)	Contributions aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés	122,0	122,0	113,7
(L)	Dépenses des produits de la vente de biens excédentaires de la Couronne	—	—	1,0
(L)	Remboursement de sommes créditées aux revenus au cours d'années précédentes	—	—	0,1
TOTAL	1 470,8	1 468,0	1 558,0	1 472,6

Tableau 1 : Postes votes et législatifs, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

basées sur les *Comptes publics* 2004-2005.

Les autorisations totales de 1 558 millions de dollars présentées dans le tableau ci-dessous sont

titre d'information.

dépenses. Les dépenses législatives ne figurent dans le *Budget supplémentaire des dépenses* qu'à Parlement a approuvées par l'entremise d'autres lois qui précisent l'objectif et les modalités des d'un « L » (coûts législatifs) dans la colonne des crédits correspondants aux dépenses législatives que le dépenses en capital (crédit 5) et les subventions et contributions (crédit 10). Les éléments marqués Pêches et Océans Canada reçoit des crédits pour les dépenses de fonctionnement (crédit 1), les divers mandats qui relèvent d'un ministre et qui sont décrits dans les lois approuvées par le Parlement. lois de crédits. Les crédits visent à obtenir l'autorisation d'effectuer les dépenses requises pour réaliser Le tableau 1 résume les ressources que le Parlement a consenties au Ministère par l'intermédiaire des

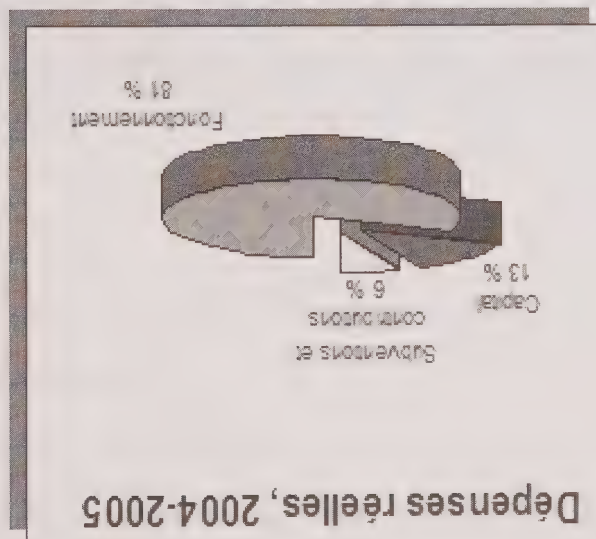
Postes votés et législatifs

somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués.

Veillez noter que les chiffres des tableaux suivants ont été arrondis au million près, d'où l'inscription d'un 0 pour les chiffres qui ne peuvent s'exprimer en millions. Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur

- le total des dépenses réelles (*Comptes publics du Canada, 2004-2005*).
 - l'ensemble des autorisations approuvées par le Parlement (*Comptes publics du Canada, 2004-2005*);
 - la présentation de *Budgets supplémentaires des dépenses*;
 - dépenses prévues au *Budget principal des dépenses* et les approbations prévues à la suite de *Budget des dépenses 2004-2005 – Un rapport sur les plans et les priorités*. Cela comprend les dépenses totales prévues au début de l'exercice telles qu'elles sont présentées dans le *dépenses 2004-2005*;
 - le total prévu au *Budget principal des dépenses* tel qu'il est présenté dans le *Budget des dépenses* et des Océans :
- Les tableaux financiers de la section que voici présente les renseignements suivants sur le ministère

Tableaux financiers



incluses les dépenses obligatoires.

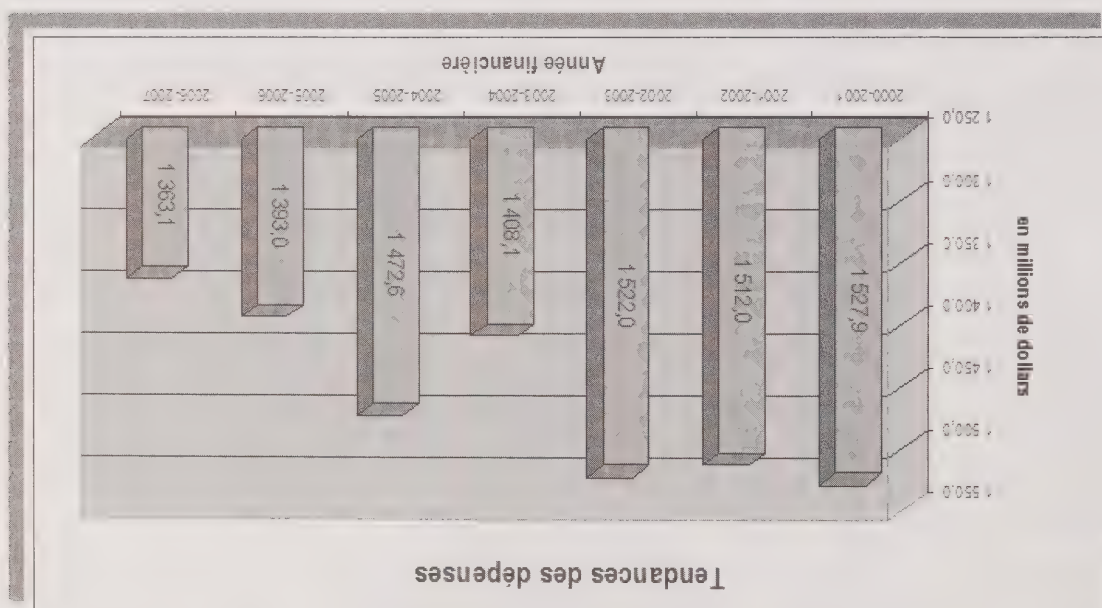
Le diagramme circulaire qui suit montre la répartition des dépenses effectuées en 2004-2005. Y sont

La présente section présente :

- une analyse des tendances des dépenses récentes du Ministère;
- des tableaux financiers;
- des renseignements sur d'autres exigences de déclaration

Analyse des tendances

Durant l'exercice 2004-2005, les dépenses réelles du Ministère ont atteint 1 472,6 millions de dollars. Il s'agit d'une hausse de 4,6 % par rapport à 2003-2004.



Nota : Les chiffres des exercices 2000-2001 à 2004-2005 correspondent aux dépenses réelles et deux des exercices 2005-2006 à 2006-2007, aux dépenses prévues.

Le tableau ci-dessus illustre les dépenses (réelles et prévues) du Ministère de 2000-2001 à 2006-2007. Les dépenses ont fluctué récemment en raison de l'abandon progressif du Programme d'accès aux pêches.

Section 3 – Renseignements supplémentaires

Dans la présente section :

- ◆ Survol
- ◆ Analyse des tendances
- ◆ Tableaux financiers
- ◆ Renseignements sur d'autres exigences de déclaration



Le MPO a continué d'examiner certaines initiatives de réaménagement découlant de l'évaluation du Programme scientifique afin d'assurer la concordance entre les exigences en matière de savoir, d'une part, et les priorités du Ministère et de l'ensemble du gouvernement, d'autre part.

Le lancement en avril 2004 de l'initiative du Comité d'examen des dépenses a eu des répercussions sur la mise en œuvre prévue des options de réaménagement du Programme scientifique que l'on avait déterminées dans le cadre du Projet d'évaluation ministérielle et d'ajustement, qui a pris fin en 2003-2004. Il a fallu analyser plus à fond le Programme scientifique et réévaluer les options existantes de façon à atteindre le mieux possible les objectifs de réaménagement tout en tenant compte des exigences de l'examen des dépenses. L'analyse a également permis de réévaluer l'ensemble des programmes et des activités scientifiques en regard des nouveaux résultats stratégiques du Ministère.

Dans le cadre de l'examen, toutes les activités scientifiques du Ministère ont été regroupées en grappes distinctes représentant les secteurs où des efforts doivent être déployés, comme l'évaluation des stocks, les espèces en péril et les changements climatiques. Les besoins en ressources humaines et financières afférents ont été calculés pour chaque grappe d'activité. Après avoir examiné les grappes par rapport aux résultats stratégiques nouvellement établis, on en a évalué la pertinence, l'efficacité et la viabilité financière. Le Ministère a également étudié des moyens de rééquilibrer et de recentrer les ressources disponibles de façon à mieux les faire concorder avec les engagements en cours et nouveaux et à moderniser la prestation des services scientifiques, comme celle de conseils, de renseignements et de produits scientifiques.

Cette analyse exhaustive a jeté les bases d'une transformation à long terme du Programme scientifique qui favorisera davantage l'atteinte des priorités, fussent-elles changeantes ou nouvelles, en offrant notamment un plus grand appui au Plan d'action du Canada pour les océans. La mise en œuvre des changements au Programme doit commencer en 2005-2006.

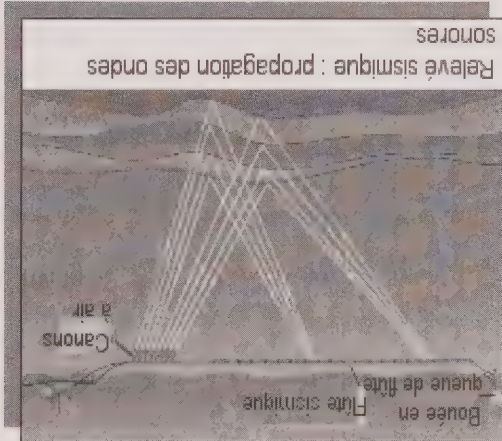
Le MPO et l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique ont mis sur pied le Centre de recherche sur l'aquaculture et l'environnement dans le laboratoire du Ministère à West Vancouver. Le Centre se penchera sur des questions d'importance cruciale et immédiate pour les pêches durables, les stocks de poisson sauvage et l'aquaculture au Canada et ailleurs.

Si l'aquaculture est une activité commerciale relativement nouvelle au Canada ainsi qu'à de nombreux autres endroits dans le monde, elle occupe déjà une position importante dans le secteur des produits de la mer. Par l'entremise du Programme coopératif de recherche et de développement en aquaculture (PCPDA), le MPO et l'industrie de l'aquaculture financent conjointement de la recherche novatrice et le développement durable dans l'industrie canadienne de l'aquaculture. Jusqu'à maintenant, 110 projets de recherche ont été entrepris dans le cadre du PCPDA dans les domaines de la production aquicole, des interactions environnementales et de la santé des animaux aquatiques. Le Programme a fait l'objet d'un examen indépendant, dont on étudie les recommandations, et il appert qu'il a, dans l'ensemble, réussi à atteindre ses objectifs.

Développement d'une aquaculture durable

On a mis à profit le savoir acquis grâce à cette recherche pour élaborer l'*Énoncé des pratiques canadiennes d'atténuation des incidences des levés sismiques dans le milieu marin*. L'industrie pétrolière et gazière et la communauté géophysique (chercheurs des gouvernements, du Canada et de l'étranger) seront guidées par cet énoncé lorsqu'elles effectueront de tels levés au Canada.

propagation du son dans les eaux marines et la mesure de la propagation des ondes sonores en champ proche et en champ lointain durant les levés sismiques.



Vu l'intérêt croissant pour l'exploration et le développement énergétique sur la côte est, la côte ouest et dans l'Arctique, il est essentiel de mieux comprendre les effets potentiels du développement pétrolier et gazier en mer. En 2004-2005, sous la coordination du Centre de recherche environnementale sur le pétrole et le gaz extracôtiers du MPO, la recherche a porté principalement sur les impacts des relèves sismiques sur les poissons, les invertébrés, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins de même que sur les normes et les méthodes utilisées par les organismes internationaux pour atténuer les effets de l'énergie sismique, les modèles servant à prévoir la

Exploration et développement énergétiques

l'échelle nationale.

- donnant des conseils scientifiques à Transports Canada sur d'autres zones d'échange de l'eau de ballast sur la côte du Pacifique, sur la Plate-forme Scotian et dans le chenal Laurentien afin de satisfaire aux exigences en matière de décisions réglementaires;
- continuant à parrainer une chaire en recherche sur les espèces envahissantes à l'Université de Windsor afin d'étoffer notre savoir et de renforcer notre capacité scientifique nationale;
- collaborant avec l'Université de Windsor à la création d'un réseau canadien de recherche sur les espèces aquatiques envahissantes;
- continuant un projet pilote de mise sur pied d'une base de données sur les espèces aquatiques envahissantes accessible par le Web afin qu'il soit possible de partager de l'information à

Application de la génomique et de la biotechnologie

La génomique et la biotechnologie sont des outils de plus en plus importants de gestion durable des ressources de même que de conservation et de protection de l'environnement. En 2004-2005, des marqueurs génétiques ont été utilisés dans certaines populations de poissons afin de cartographier la structure génomique d'espèces aquatiques. Cette information a aidé les gestionnaires des pêches à identifier certaines souches de même qu'à prendre des décisions quant au moment opportun de pratiquer certaines pêches pour veiller à ce qu'on ne récolte que des populations commercialement viables.

perçée majeure.

Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer

Le Canada a ratifié la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer le 7 novembre 2003. Il dispose de 10 ans à compter de la date de ratification pour présenter à la Commission des limites du plateau continental des Nations Unies des preuves à l'appui de sa revendication territoriale sur le plateau continental situé au-delà de l'actuelle limite de 200 milles.

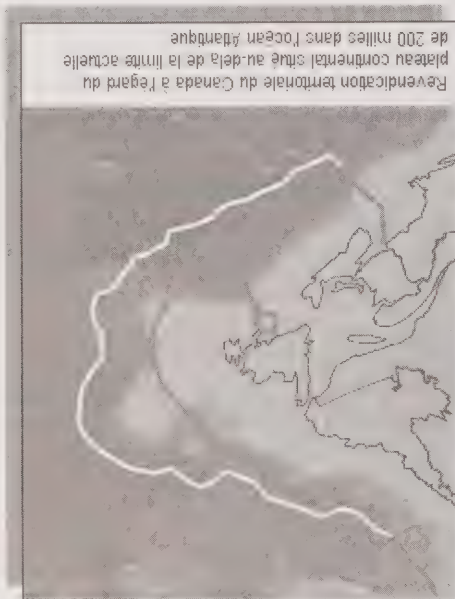
Afin d'aider le Canada à prouver le bien-fondé de ses revendications, le MPO a entrepris des travaux bathymétriques et sismiques. Un bureau de projet a été mis sur pied en 2004-2005 à l'Institut océanographique de Bedford. L'équipe de projet a commencé à colliger les données existantes ainsi qu'à déterminer les données à acquérir et les activités à entreprendre. On prévoit commencer à faire des levés bathymétriques en 2005 dans l'Atlantique et en 2006 dans l'Arctique.

Environ les deux tiers des activités cartographiques se dérouleront dans l'Arctique, où les données sont limitées et les conditions, très difficiles. Au vu des efforts de planification de la dernière année, l'exercice sera beaucoup plus exigeant que prévu.

Espèces aquatiques envahissantes

Les espèces aquatiques envahissantes sont un problème grave et grandissant au Canada. L'an dernier, le MPO a travaillé à l'accroissement du savoir sur le sujet et de la compréhension de celui-ci en :

- aidant à produire le Plan d'action canadien de lutte contre les espèces aquatiques envahissantes, dont on a également commencé à préparer la stratégie de mise en œuvre;
- réalisant une évaluation du risque posé par la carpe d'Asie, qui est importée comme aliment vivant et méthode de contrôle de la végétation;



Le savez-vous?
Les agents d'exécution d'analyse judiciaire peuvent aussi utiliser la technique d'empreinte génétique du MPO pour identifier des produits contigus et les retracer jusqu'à leur espèce ou leur stock d'origine. Le Ministère a gagné des poursuites portant sur le saumon et l'abalone grâce à des preuves génétiques.

<http://www.bioprotection.gc.ca/spl/ash.asp>

<http://www.dfa-mae.gc.ca/departement/loqu/s/uncl05-fr.asp>

Qu'a-t-on accompli?

Le MPO a continué d'appuyer la réalisation de ses résultats stratégiques en fournissant en temps opportun de nouvelles connaissances, des produits et des conseils scientifiques de grande qualité

Durant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 2005, le MPO a continué d'entreprendre des activités scientifiques afin de s'acquitter de responsabilités de longue date telles que l'évaluation de la situation des ressources halieutiques et la gestion des habitats. Il s'est aussi employé à cultiver le savoir requis pour éclairer la prise de décisions, l'élaboration des politiques et la formulation de règles et de normes sur les enjeux plus récents et en émergence que voici.

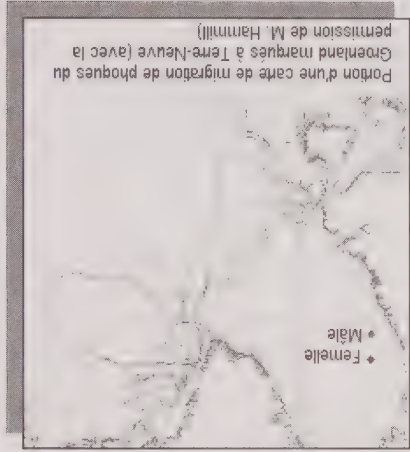
Espèces en péril

En sa qualité de ministère responsable des espèces aquatiques en vertu de la Loi sur les espèces en péril (LEP), le MPO doit s'acquitter de certaines activités de rétablissement et de protection qui favorisent la mise en œuvre et en application de ladite loi. En 2004-2005, à cet égard, le Programme scientifique du MPO a :

- fourni des conseils sur l'état d'environ 20 espèces à l'étude pour fin d'inscription à la liste des espèces en péril de la LEP;
- aidé à concevoir et à mettre en œuvre des plans stratégiques et d'action pour le rétablissement d'environ 25 espèces actuellement inscrites aux annexes 1 et 2 de la LEP;
- fait des évaluations des dommages acceptables pour dix espèces marines conformément à l'interdiction qui est faite de tuer, de nuire, de harceler, de capturer ou de prendre un individu d'une espèce en péril;
- tenu une réunion du Processus de consultation nationale pour examiner des études de cas sur l'habitat essentiel;
- continué à travailler avec Environnement Canada à l'élaboration d'une politique sur la désignation d'habitats essentiels pour le gouvernement du Canada;
- fait des progrès sur la détermination des risques et de la probabilité d'extinction et, par conséquent, de la faisabilité de rétablir un certain nombre d'espèces.

Impact des phoques sur les stocks de poissons

Les eaux canadiennes de l'Atlantique nord-ouest abritent les plus vastes populations de phoque du Groenland, de phoque à crête et de phoque gris au monde. Le MPO et ses divers partenaires ont entrepris de concert un projet de recherche de deux ans sur le phoque afin d'étudier les liens entre ceux-ci et les stocks de poissons. Des relevés aériens ont été faits en 2004-2005 afin d'estimer les populations de phoque du Groenland, de phoque gris et de phoque à crête. Le marquage pour suivi par satellite d'environ 100 phoques a permis de recueillir des données cartographiques sur les déplacements des phoques, leurs habitudes de plongée et leur vitesse de nage et, du coup, de mieux modéliser les interactions des phoques avec les poissons de fond de l'Atlantique. On a conçu dans le cadre de ce programme de recherche une technique novatrice pour déterminer le régime alimentaire d'un phoque au fil du temps. Les chercheurs ont signé une première mondiale en démontrant que les proportions de différents acides gras présents dans le lard d'un phoque correspondent aux proportions des différentes espèces de poissons dont il se nourrit. On prévoit achever en 2006 un rapport résumant les principaux résultats de ce programme de recherche de deux ans de même que les résultats d'autres activités de recherche sur les mammifères marins.



Soucieuse de trouver un terrain d'entente à long terme, l'industrie de la navigation commerciale, représentée en ceci par la Coalition maritime et industrielle nationale, a proposé que l'on élimine le plus tôt possible les droits de services maritimes. Selon le MPO, il est raisonnable que l'industrie assume au moins une partie des coûts puisqu'elle profite davantage des services de la GCC que ne le font les Canadiens en général.

La GCC continue de participer aux travaux du groupe chargé d'examiner les pratiques de tarification externe du Ministère, qui fera des recommandations sur une future approche aux frais dans ce contexte. Le MPO est toujours résolu à consulter l'industrie du transport maritime avant de prendre une décision sur une telle approche.

Autres activités

Initiative de mise sur pied d'administrations portuaires

L'Initiative de mise sur pied d'administrations portuaires a été lancée en 1998 après reconnaissance du fait que les communautés sont elles-mêmes mieux placées que quiconque pour gérer les installations portuaires locales et déterminer les services requis. Les administrations portuaires sont des organismes locaux sans but lucratif dont les membres entretiennent des rapports étroits avec la communauté et l'industrie de la pêche locales. En raison de sa nature bénévole, ce modèle de gestion bénéficie financièrement au Programme des ports pour petits bateaux en plus d'élever le niveau de service offert à la communauté des pêcheurs et aux autres usagers. En 2004-2005, il s'est créé 10 nouvelles administrations portuaires, alors que 17 avaient vu le jour en 2003-2004, si bien qu'aujourd'hui, 569 administrations portuaires gèrent 647 ports. On estime que depuis la mise sur pied de cette initiative, plus de 5 000 bénévoles y ont consacré quelque 60 000 heures de participation active.

Le Programme des ports pour petits bateaux offre du soutien et des conseils aux administrations portuaires, inspecte l'état matériel général des ports et, en tant que propriétaire des lieux, verse des fonds pour l'entretien des installations et assure la gestion de ces projets. Au dernier exercice, le Ministère a de nouveau investi 500 000 \$ (100 000 \$ par région) pour la réalisation d'activités visant à renforcer la gestion et la capacité opérationnelle des administrations portuaires.

Programme de dessaisissement

Par suite d'une décision prise par le Cabinet en 1995, on a réduit le mandat du Programme des ports pour petits bateaux pour le rendre plus abordable. L'objectif clé de ce programme du MPO consiste à ne garder ouverts et en bon état que les ports essentiels à l'industrie de la pêche. Il doit se dessaisir de tous les ports récréatifs et de pêche à faible niveau d'activité. La plupart des ports qui ont été rayés de l'inventaire du MPO ont été transférés aux municipalités au coût nominal de 1 \$. Depuis 1995, 898 ports ont été cédés et 61,8 millions de dollars ont été dépensés dans le cadre de ce programme. En 2004-2005, 26 ports ont été dessaisis, comparativement à 27 en 2003-2004. Bien que le dessaisissement des ports récréatifs et des ports de pêche non essentiels demeure une priorité du MPO, les progrès à cet égard ont ralenti considérablement depuis l'élimination graduelle du fonds spécial de deux ans de 24 millions qui avait été annoncé dans le budget fédéral de 2000-2001.

Au 31 mars 2005, il restait à céder 363 des 1 240 ports pour petits bateaux inscrits à l'inventaire du MPO. Il faudrait 65 millions de dollars, estime-t-on, pour finir le travail, mais le Programme des ports pour petits bateaux ne peut y consacrer actuellement qu'environ 1,5 million de dollars de son budget par année.



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sch/home-accueil_f.html

Le gouvernement a pour principe de veiller à ce que les ports continuent à offrir leurs services au public après avoir été dessaisis. On surveille de près l'état de tous les ports en attente de dessaisissement de façon à ce qu'ils ne représentent pas une menace à la sécurité publique.

Durant l'exercice 2004-2005, le MPO a poursuivi la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action pour l'aquaculture. Plusieurs initiatives ont été entreprises dans le but d'améliorer le cadre réglementaire et stratégique de développement durable de l'aquaculture.

- Le MPO a fait des évaluations par groupe de discussion à 11 endroits afin de mieux comprendre la perception et les attentes des Canadiens à l'égard de l'industrie de l'aquaculture et du rôle qu'y joue le gouvernement. Il partagera le fruit de ce travail avec les provinces pour les aider à faire face aux dossiers de l'aquaculture, à prendre de futures décisions d'orientation et à contribuer à l'élaboration d'une stratégie de communication.
- Le MPO a accru le partage de l'information entre les organismes fédéraux en collaborant continuellement avec eux sur les dossiers émergents. Il a, par exemple, travaillé avec Santé Canada, l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, l'Agence de santé publique du Canada et Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada à développer des modèles permettant d'étudier les facteurs qui influent sur les décisions des consommateurs à l'égard du saumon d'élevage. Dans le même ordre d'idées, le MPO a collaboré avec l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments et Santé Canada à des questions touchant les produits aquicoles et a continué à travailler avec Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada en tant que membre de la Table ronde sur la chaîne de valeur des fruits de mer.

Des progrès importants ont aussi été faits l'an dernier pour harmoniser le processus de demande de site et d'examen des sites d'aquaculture. Les représentants fédéraux et provinciaux ont bâti de solides réseaux de communication pour faciliter le partage de l'information sur les demandes d'emplacement. On a mis sur pied un groupe de travail national d'examen des sites pour rationaliser le processus d'examen prévu en application de la Loi sur les pêches et de la Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale et pour remplir l'engagement qu'a pris le Ministre de veiller à ce que les sites soient examinés dans les six mois.

La MPO a également réalisé ce qui suit en 2004-2005 :

- Prodigué des conseils et des commentaires afin d'orienter l'initiative de l'Alliance de l'industrie canadienne de l'aquaculture d'élaborer un code national pour une aquaculture durable. Les associations locales pourront s'en inspirer pour élaborer leur propre code.
- Examiné avec ses partenaires provinciaux le Code national sur l'introduction et le transfert d'organismes aquatiques. Cet examen terminé, le MPO a réaffirmé son engagement à gérer le Code.
- Appuyé l'élaboration d'une entente cadre exhaustive, d'application nationale, sur l'aquaculture. Une telle entente renouvelerait la gouvernance de l'industrie canadienne de l'aquaculture et le soutien à sa programmation, deux mesures fondamentales pour rétablir la confiance du public et des consommateurs dans l'industrie.
- Formulé une politique pour faciliter l'accès aux ressources en poisson sauvage et en plantes aquatiques à des fins aquicoles.
- Élaboré et mis en branle le Plan de modernisation du processus environnemental (PMPE), qui a pour but d'améliorer l'efficacité des activités de protection de l'habitat du poisson du Ministère.

Le MPO a continué de collaborer avec l'industrie à la conclusion d'un arrangement à long terme sur les droits à percevoir sur les services à la navigation maritime et de déglacage

Le MPO a continué d'appuyer la conclusion d'un arrangement à long terme avec l'industrie de la navigation commerciale relativement aux droits exigés pour la prestation des services à la navigation maritime et de déglacage. Le MPO offre ces services à l'industrie contre recouvrement partiel des coûts, ce qui représente une source directe de revenus pour le Ministère.

Le saviez-vous?

- Les principaux services d'administration portuaire comprennent :
 - équipement portuaire (cabestans, éclairage, élimination des déchets)
 - entreposage des engins de pêche
 - débarcadères et quais de chargement
 - rampes de mise à l'eau
 - alimentation externe
 - protection contre les vagues et brise-lames
 - installations de mazoutage, d'entretien et de réparation

Le MPO a collaboré avec Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, Santé Canada, les provinces, les territoires et les dirigeants d'entreprises à la Table ronde sur la chaîne de valeur des fruits de mer. Il a également collaboré avec les représentants des provinces et de l'industrie à promouvoir l'industrie canadienne des poissons et fruits de mer au 2005 International Boston Seafood Show. Enfin, le MPO a participé activement à Équipe Canada inc en 2004-2005.

Lorsqu'il a présenté son plan d'action contre la pêche INN à la FAO en mars 2005, le Canada n'était alors que le sixième pays à le faire. De plus, du fait de son appartenance au Groupe de travail des ministres sur la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée, ou Groupe de travail sur la haute mer, le Canada joue un rôle influent dans la lutte contre la pêche INN dans le monde. L'objectif du Groupe de travail consiste à formuler un plan d'action pragmatique et priorisé qui soit à la fois analytiquement sain et politiquement réalisable et qui permette d'améliorer le processus décisionnel.

En 2004-2005, le MPO a collaboré avec Agriculture Canada, l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, Santé Canada, les provinces, les territoires et des dirigeants d'entreprises de toute la chaîne de valeur des fruits de mer dans le cadre de réunions de la Table ronde sur la chaîne de valeur des fruits de mer. Ces tables rondes ont été créées par Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada pour concevoir des stratégies de pêche des marchés menées par l'industrie. Dans l'avenir, d'autres tables rondes pourraient voir le jour afin d'arrimer ces stratégies de marché à des plans d'action et d'investissements intérieurs qui aideraient à concevoir et à promouvoir la marque Canada.

Le MPO a délégué un représentant à la réunion de novembre 2004 du Groupe de négociation sur les règles de l'OMC, dont la mission est d'améliorer les disciplines relatives aux subventions dans le secteur des pêches. Il a également participé à développer la position du Canada lors des négociations de l'OMC sur l'accès aux marchés pour les produits non agricoles, où se discute l'élimination des tarifs. Faute de ressources suffisantes, les membres de ce groupe n'ont pu se rendre à Genève pour assister aux réunions du groupe de négociation sur l'accès des produits non agricoles aux marchés.

Le MPO a participé avec Commerce international Canada à un groupe de travail pour veiller à ce que les intervenants du commerce agricole en poste aux États-Unis soient brefs adéquatement. Le travail du MPO sur le Programme national sur la santé des animaux aquatiques aidera, grâce à un régime amélioré de surveillance et de certification des animaux aquatiques, à protéger les exportations de fruits de mer du Canada et à renforcer la position du Canada sur les marchés des poissons et fruits de mer de la planète.

Les groupes de négociation de la Zone de libre-échange des Amériques ne se sont pas réunis depuis 2003 en raison de l'incapacité des coprésidents américain et brésilien de s'entendre sur un mécanisme de poursuite des négociations. Il s'ensuit qu'aucun résultat n'a été obtenu à cet égard en 2004-2005.

Le MPO a continué de gérer et d'investir les questions entourant le développement d'une industrie de l'aquaculture responsable et durable

La création d'un climat propice au développement responsable de l'aquaculture comporte de nombreux défis. Puisque l'aquaculture est une responsabilité que se partagent les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux, il peut être difficile d'entretenir les relations requises pour résoudre rapidement les principales difficultés de développement de l'aquaculture. Il est également essentiel que la population comprenne les défis et possibilités qui vont de pair avec une industrie de l'aquaculture durable.



Réglementation des voies de navigation internationales

Il appartient à un certain nombre d'agences et de commissions internationales de réglementer les voies de navigation internationales afin d'assurer un débit d'eau approprié et la sécurité des voies de navigation. Le Programme de gestion des voies navigables et les autres co-exécutants de ce partenariat international veillent à l'application de cette réglementation. Le Programme fournit des services de secrétariat et des conseils d'experts sur les droits d'usage au Conseil international de contrôle du fleuve Saint-Laurent en plus d'être premier délégué canadien à l'Association internationale de navigation. Il exerce aussi une influence sur l'élaboration des normes internationales et participe aux travaux de l'Association internationale de signalisation maritime, de l'Association internationale des ports, de l'Association internationale d'ingénierie et de recherches hydrauliques et de l'Organisation maritime internationale. De plus, le Programme fournit des lignes directrices sur l'écoulement au Conseil Canada-Ontario de contrôle de l'écoulement des eaux du Saint-Laurent.

Parmi les co-exécutants du Programme figurent également d'autres ministères tels que Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada, Transports Canada, Environnement Canada, d'autres directions du MPO (comme le Service hydrographique du Canada et le Programme des ports pour petits bateaux), d'autres programmes maritimes, des comités de gestion d'estuaires et de fleuves, des associations de l'industrie maritime, des administrations de pilotage, des gardiens de ports et des propriétaires de chenaux. Le rôle de ces co-exécutants est de fournir des avis d'experts, des conseils, des ressources et du soutien.

Le MPO a continué de faire progresser le programme de commerce international du Canada

Le Ministère s'est affairé avec d'autres ministères à élaborer une stratégie sur les pêches et la gouvernance à l'échelle internationale qui permettra de s'attaquer aux enjeux internationaux touchant les pêches et les océans par la coopération et l'action internationales. Cette initiative a reçu du financement et sera mise en œuvre sur une période de trois ans à compter de 2005-2006.

Les directives et les conseils de coordination du plan d'action transsectoriel et international du Ministère proviennent du Comité international des directeurs généraux. Le Comité a pour mandat d'agir comme forum transsectoriel permettant aux hauts fonctionnaires du Ministère qui travaillent sur des dossiers à rayonnement international d'échanger de l'information, de nouer des liens, d'intégrer et de coordonner les initiatives du MPO ayant des répercussions internationales, de répartir les tâches et, de manière générale, de contribuer à la formulation d'une stratégie internationale horizontalement intégrée pour le Ministère. Le Comité a également pour attribution d'établir des liens avec des initiatives d'autres ministères et le plan d'action du gouvernement en général.

Ajoutons à cela que le MPO a créé un comité des sous-ministres adjoints et des directeurs généraux sur les pêches et la gouvernance à l'échelle internationale, qui servira de mécanisme principal de partage de l'information sur les développements et les activités entourant cette initiative. Des mises à jour sont aussi présentées à l'occasion au Comité de gestion du Ministère du MPO, qui est présidé par le sous-ministre. Enfin, un groupe de travail interministériel auquel siègent le MPO, les Affaires étrangères, la Défense nationale, la Garde côtière canadienne et le ministère de la Justice s'est formé pour assurer le partage de l'information et entreprendre une planification conjointe dans le but de faire avancer les initiatives entreprises dans le cadre de la stratégie sur les pêches et la gouvernance à l'échelle internationale. Ces activités de planification englobent la préparation aux réunions internationales clés et la prestation de conseils à un comité interministériel de sous-ministres adjoints que l'on a également mis sur pied afin d'orienter à long terme l'initiative sur les pêches et la gouvernance à l'échelle internationale.

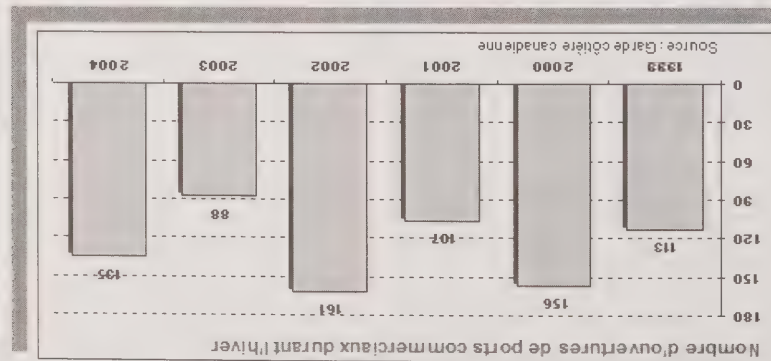
Les représentants des MPO assistent aux réunions annuelles du Comité consultatif maritime canadien. On y fait des présentations aux clients et aux intervenants sur tout développement, tout changement aux services ou toute procédure ayant eu lieu durant l'année écoulée ou qui aura lieu durant l'année à venir.

Le MPO surveille et régule l'entrée et les mouvements des navires dans les eaux canadiennes. En offrant des services fiables de communications et de trafic maritimes (SCTM), le Ministère permet aux navires de circuler beaucoup plus rapidement. Les 22 centres de communications du Canada fournissent des services 24 heures sur 24 à raison de 365 jours par année (sauf les centres de communications saisonniers) à plusieurs grands groupes de clients, notamment les navires commerciaux et de pêche, les plaisanciers, les ports, l'industrie du transport maritime et l'industrie navale, les pilotes et le public en général.

Prestation de services de communications radio et de trafic maritime

En 2004, la GGC a réalisé un examen du niveau de services d'information sur l'état des glaces afin de trouver des moyens d'améliorer les services actuels et d'en réduire les coûts; elle a notamment créé le Programme amalgamé de reconnaissance aérienne. C'est que les vols de reconnaissance de l'état des glaces ont été combinés aux vols de surveillance de la pollution de Transports Canada de façon à mieux utiliser l'avion et à éviter les chevauchements en matière de surveillance aérienne. Les vols multi-missions ont commencé en janvier 2005 et permettront à la GGC de réaliser des économies.

La Garde côtière canadienne a besoin d'information de qualité supérieure sur les glaces de façon à diriger la circulation maritime en toute efficacité et sécurité. L'information sur l'état des glaces sert aussi à faire un usage efficace des brise-glace qui escortent les navires, à surveiller l'entretien des chenaux de navigation, à prévenir les embâcles et les inondations, à ouvrir havres et ports, à dépêcher des missions de réapprovisionnement dans le Nord de même qu'à effectuer des patrouilles de souveraineté dans l'Arctique. La GGC octroie chaque année des fonds au Service canadien des glaces (Environnement Canada) pour qu'il acquière de l'information sur l'état des glaces au moyen de reconnaissances aériennes, de satellites, de brise-glace et d'hélicoptères de même qu'à l'aide de systèmes de modélisation du temps et des glaces. Après analyse des données, de nombreux produits sont fournis à la GGC, qui les distribue aux navires, aux ports et à d'autres clients.



Chaque année, les brise-glace de la GGC aident les administrations portuaires en maintenant les ports commerciaux ouverts plus longtemps qu'ils ne le seraient sans intervention humaine. La GGC ne fait pas concurrence aux remorqueurs de déglacage commerciaux, de sorte qu'elle ne procède au déglacage que des ports sans remorqueurs commerciaux. Tout en étant plus forte que l'année précédente, la demande d'ouverture de ports commerciaux est demeurée près de la moyenne.



Le graphique qui suit montre le nombre de bateaux que la GCC escorte l'hiver à travers les eaux couvertes de glaces. Comparativement à l'année 2002, qui a été extrêmement difficile, l'année écoulée s'est révélée relativement favorable à la navigation hivernale; le nombre de bateaux escortés en hiver était près de la moyenne des dix dernières années.

Le nombre de demandes de services de déglacage adressées à la GCC dépend des conditions du temps et des glaces. Étant donné la variabilité extrême des conditions des glaces dans toutes les régions, il est difficile de prévoir les besoins en services de déglacage d'une année à l'autre. Cela dit, le trafic maritime hivernal s'accroît constamment.

En 2004, la fiabilité du système n'a pas changé par rapport à l'année précédente, demeurant très élevée, à 99,98 % et dépassant la norme nationale actuelle pour ce genre de système, soit 99,80 %.

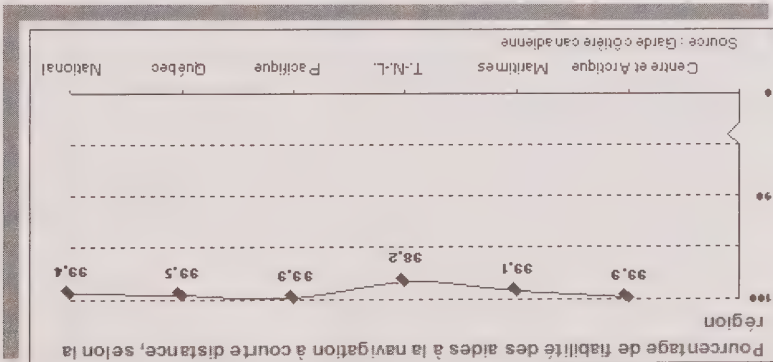
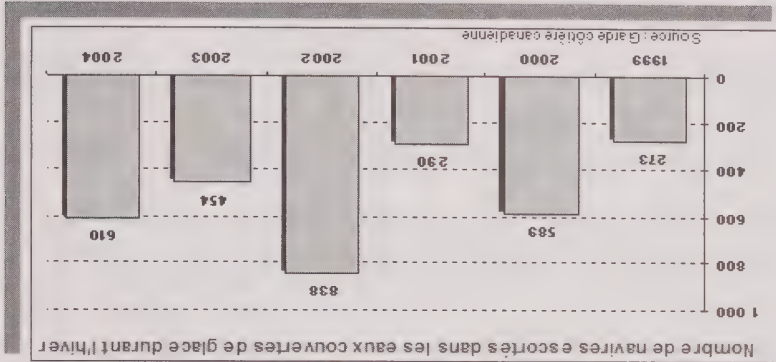
En 2004-2005, le MPO a continué à offrir son programme de déglacage, consultant ses clients et ses partenaires pour veiller à ce que les services offerts dans le cadre du programme répondent à leurs besoins.

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Les aides lumineuses de courte portée comprennent les feux d'atterrissage, les autres feux fixes, les grosses bouées et toutes les autres bouées lumineuses. Leur fiabilité dépend de nombreux facteurs externes tels que le temps et les travaux d'entretien imprévus.

En 2004, la fiabilité nationale des aides de courte portée s'élevait à 99,4 %, ce qui représente un taux légèrement supérieur à celui de 99,0 % enregistré en 2003. Ce niveau satisfait à la norme nationale de 99 % de la GCC et dépasse la norme minimale absolue de 95 % de l'Association internationale de signalisation maritime.



Qui cela a-t-il mis à contribution?

Le MPO travaille avec de nombreux partenaires à promouvoir le commerce maritime et la mise en valeur des océans, notamment :

- les bénévoles, les groupes d'intérêt locaux et les collectivités côtières;
- l'industrie de la navigation commerciale, les organisations d'utilisateurs commerciaux et les associations de l'industrie maritime;
- les propriétaires de canaux;
- les entrepreneurs et les fabricants;
- les marins;
- les administrations portuaires;
- l'industrie touristique;
- les aquaculteurs;
- les autres ministères fédéraux, les administrations provinciales et municipales et les gouvernements étrangers.

Les partenariats sont un élément particulièrement essentiel de la mise en œuvre du plan d'action du Ministère en matière de commerce international. Le Ministère travaille aussi avec un certain nombre d'organismes et de commissions internationales à réglementer les voies navigables communes afin d'assurer un débit d'eau approprié et la sécurité des voies de navigation. Par exemple, le MPO fournit des services de secrétariat et des conseils d'experts sur les droits d'usage au Conseil international de contrôle du fleuve Saint-Laurent. Il est aussi premier délégué canadien à l'Association internationale de navigation. Le Ministère cherche aussi à influencer sur l'élaboration des normes internationales en participant aux travaux de l'Association internationale de signalisation maritime, de l'Association internationale des ports, de l'Association internationale d'ingénierie et de recherches hydrauliques et de l'Organisation maritime internationale.

Qu'a-t-on accompli?

Le MPO a continué de faciliter l'activité commerciale en assurant l'efficacité et l'accessibilité des voies navigables

Respect des lignes directrices concernant la conception et l'usage des canaux

Au moyen d'activités clés telles que les prévisions de la profondeur de l'eau, les levés des canaux et la surveillance de l'état des canaux de navigation, le Programme de gestion des voies navigables de la GCC s'efforce d'assurer la sécurité et la sûreté des voies navigables au Canada.

Le programme a surveillé l'état des canaux afin d'en déterminer le degré de conformité aux dimensions d'aménagement (ou leur dimensions « annoncées »). Cela se fait par des levés de fond. Aucun examen cyclique en profondeur des canaux et de leur usage n'a été réalisé en 2004-2005 en raison de contraintes financières. Durant l'exercice 2004-2005, plus de 1 000 kilomètres de canaux ont fait l'objet de levés. L'an dernier, comme c'est le cas depuis quelques années, les levés ont montré que la profondeur des canaux est inférieure à la norme sur un certain nombre de kilomètres.

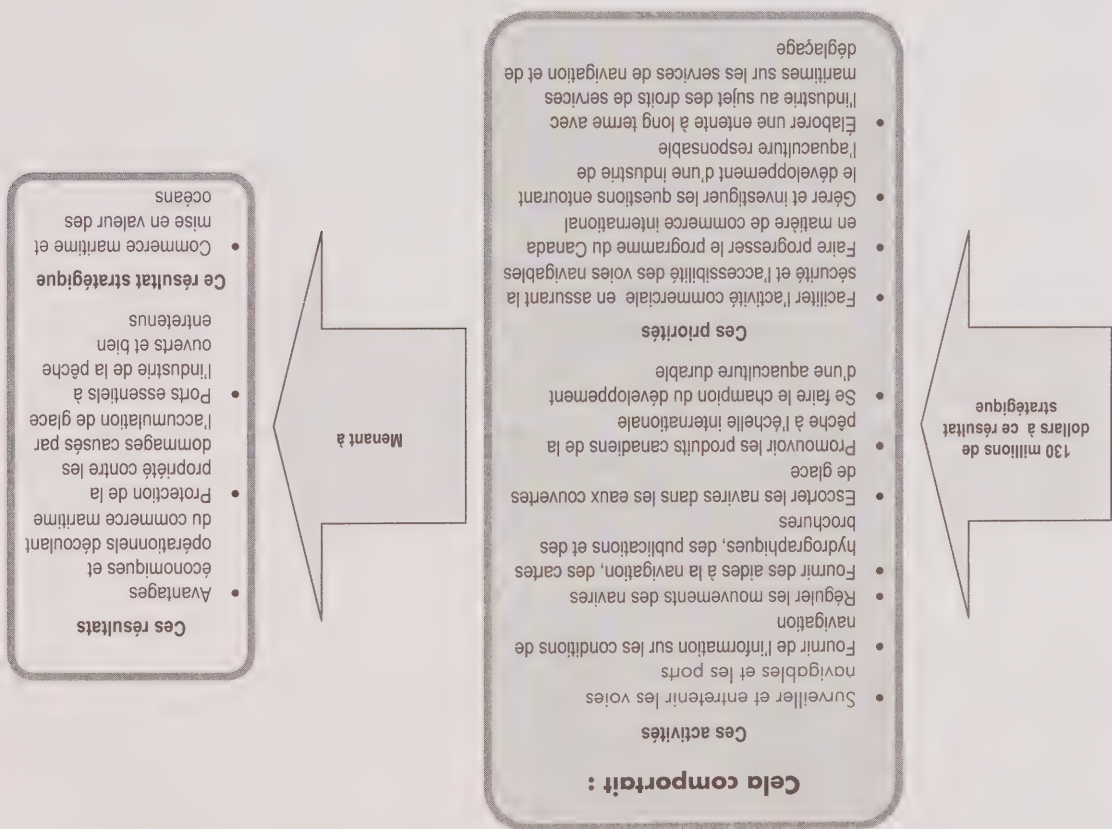
Fiabilité des systèmes de navigation de courte et de longue portée

La fiabilité est l'un des paramètres les plus importants et les plus largement utilisés de notre système d'aides à la navigation à composantes multiples, qui est formé d'aides de courte et de longue portée.



Commerce maritime et mise en valeur des océans

Chaine de résultats



Qu'est-ce que cela comporte?

Le MPO appuie le commerce maritime et la mise en valeur des océans au moyen des activités suivantes :

- surveiller et entretenir les voies navigables et les ports;
- fournir de l'information sur les conditions de navigation;
- réguler les mouvements des navires;
- fournir des aides à la navigation, des cartes et publications hydrographiques ainsi que des brochures d'information sur le Système canadien d'aides à la navigation;
- escorter les navires dans les eaux couvertes de glaces;
- faire la promotion des produits canadiens de la pêche à l'échelle internationale;
- se faire le champion du développement d'une aquaculture durable.

Combien le MPO a-t-il dépensé?

En 2004-2005, environ 9 % des dépenses totales du Ministère, c'est-à-dire 130 millions de dollars, ont servi à assurer le commerce maritime et la mise en valeur des océans.

Le Canada a accueilli les réunions de 2004, qui se sont distinguées du fait d'avoir accueilli la Chine en tant que membre à part entière et d'avoir signé officiellement la Déclaration conjointe d'intention de poursuivre la collaboration multilatérale. Un nouveau logiciel d'échange automatisé d'information a également été testé avec succès durant un exercice de simulation qui visait à plonger les pays membres dans une situation réaliste où ils étaient appelés à coordonner la surveillance et le suivi d'un navire soupçonné d'activité terroriste.



d'identifier de manière efficace et précise les navires qui sillonnent les zones de services de trafic maritime. Il améliorera également la sécurité maritime en faisant nettement mieux connaître le milieu maritime canadien. Le projet devrait s'achever en 2007-2008. Les SCTM fixeront des normes pour veiller à ce que le SIA soit intégré à la gestion du trafic maritime.

La phase de mise en œuvre du SIA a commencé en 2004-2005. L'antenne, le réseau et les sous-systèmes générateurs auxiliaires ont été conçus et achetés. Les versions provisoires de l'énoncé d'exigences techniques, de l'énoncé de travail et de la spécification ont été déposées, et ces documents devraient être prêts à l'automne 2005. Le contrat principal du SIA sera adjugé en 2005-2006 et les installations devraient être mises en place en 2006-2007. Le projet devrait prendre fin en 2007-2008. En ce qui a trait au volet d'identification et de repérage à longue distance des navires (IRLDN) du projet, l'équipe de projet du SIA travaille avec la communauté internationale à régler, à concevoir et à instaurer le système international d'IRLDN. La modification à la Convention internationale pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer (SOLAS) pourrait être adoptée durant la 81^e session du Comité de la sécurité maritime, en mai 2006.

Système de gestion du cycle de vie

Les Services techniques intégrés (STI) a continué de mettre en œuvre la gestion du cycle de vie du matériel par l'entremise du Projet de stratégie de soutien technique intégré. La stratégie de STI permettra au MPO de s'acquiescer des exigences du Conseil du Trésor en ce qui a trait à la gestion du cycle de vie du matériel, à la modernisation des ressources humaines et à la fonction moderne de contrôle tout en répondant aux besoins particuliers des actifs de la GCC.

L'an dernier, la Stratégie de STI a mis l'accent sur l'élaboration du processus et des outils du système de gestion du cycle de vie de même que sur le réaménagement de la structure organisationnelle nationale de STI.

Des progrès importants ont été faits grâce à l'élaboration des processus nationaux de gestion du cycle de vie durant les phases afférentes de la conception, de l'acquisition, de l'utilisation et de l'élimination. L'an prochain, il s'agira surtout de continuer à élaborer et à déployer la politique et le processus de gestion du cycle de vie à l'échelle de la GCC, à donner de la formation connexe et à continuer d'appliquer la fonction moderne de contrôle à nos pratiques.

Le processus d'aménagement organisationnel consiste à faire concorder la structure nationale de STI avec les activités et processus nationaux. Le commissaire a approuvé l'aménagement organisationnel de haut niveau (les directeurs et les directeurs généraux) du STI en juin 2004. Cet aménagement se poursuit maintenant au niveau des superviseurs et des superviseurs moins un. L'an prochain, la structure organisationnelle sera renforcée et il sera alors possible de commencer à mettre en œuvre les mesures de dotation requises conformément à l'initiative de modernisation des ressources humaines.

Autres activités

Contribuer à un partenariat nord-américain fort et mutuellement bénéfique

La Garde côtière canadienne est l'organisme chef de file parmi les dirigeants des gardes côtières du Pacifique Nord. Formé de six pays – le Canada, la Chine, le Japon, la Corée, la Russie et les États-Unis –, ce groupe lutte contre le trafic de drogues, la migration clandestine, la pêche illégale et le terrorisme maritime par une plus grande collaboration et la poursuite d'objectifs communs.

Le travail s'est poursuivi en vue de la mise sur pied des infrastructures terrestres du Système d'identification automatique (SIA), qui devrait améliorer la capacité de contrôle de la sécurité reliée au trafic maritime. Le SIA, dont l'objectif initial était d'accroître substantiellement le niveau de sécurité maritime et de protection environnementale sur les eaux canadiennes, permet aux centres des SCTM

en cours

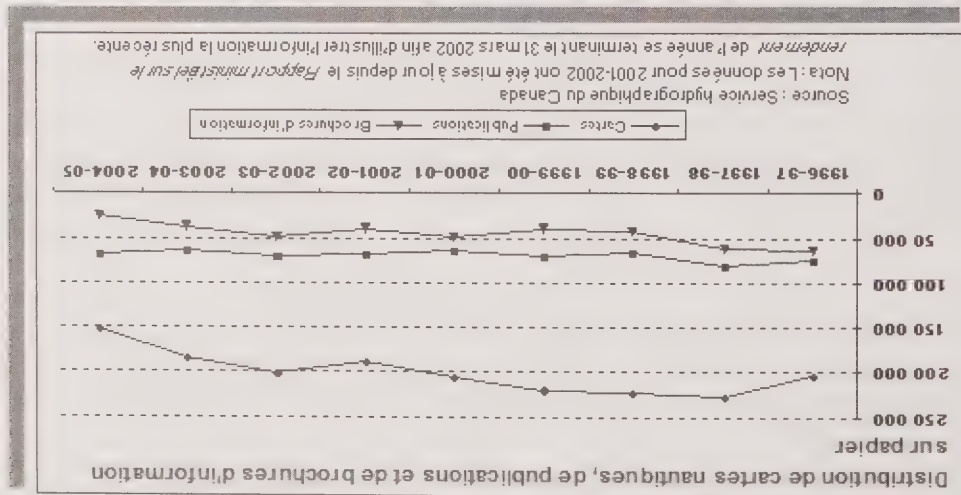
Le MPO a continué d'améliorer la sécurité maritime par ses initiatives de modernisation

Le SHC a continué de conclure des partenariats public-privé pour effectuer des relevés hydrographiques. Les données ainsi recueillies sont utilisées pour alimenter le programme de cartographie du Service hydrographique du Canada; dans certains cas, selon le type de données, celles-ci peuvent alimenter d'autres secteurs de programme, comme la gestion de l'habitat et des pêches.

Une proposition d'ajustement du niveau établi des normes de service a été préparée pour la tenue à jour des cartes existantes. En vertu des changements proposés au niveau de service, les cartes d'une zone à risque élevé se verront allouer la part du lion des ressources et seront actualisées à intervalle prédéterminé. Les produits restants, ceux pour les zones à risque moyen ou faible, seront actualisés, bien qu'à intervalle plus long et à un différent niveau de service que ne le seront les produits des zones à risque élevé. Les changements proposés aux niveaux de service ont été arrêtés en consultation avec les Canadiens par la mise sur pied du Comité consultatif externe, la tenue d'une enquête auprès des clients et l'administration d'un questionnaire en ligne.

Le SHC a continué de conclure des partenariats public-privé pour effectuer des relevés hydrographiques. Les données ainsi recueillies sont utilisées pour alimenter le programme de cartographie du Service hydrographique du Canada; dans certains cas, selon le type de données, celles-ci peuvent alimenter d'autres secteurs de programme, comme la gestion de l'habitat et des pêches.

Tenir à jour un portefeuille de cartes hydrographiques existantes en plus d'en produire de nouvelles est un défi constant. En 2004-2005, le SHC a continué de concentrer ses ressources sur les régions où les risques de navigation sont les plus élevés; cette catégorie comprend 227 cartes au total. Il a donc consacré 50 % de ses activités de production cartographique à ces zones à haut risque.



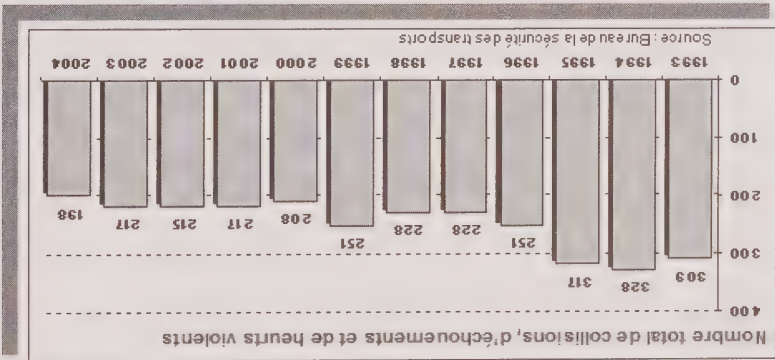
Bien que le SHC migre vers la gestion électronique des données hydrographiques, il continue de produire des documents sur papier. En 2004-2005, il a distribué 151 800 cartes papier, 66 900 publications nautiques et 26 200 brochures d'information. La tendance générale à la baisse des ventes de cartes papier s'est poursuivie. Cela tient à la production limitée de nouvelles cartes et de nouvelles éditions, au fait qu'on n'a produit aucun nouveau catalogue des cartes et à l'offre de produits cartographiques numériques, une solution de rechange aux produits de papier de plus en plus populaires.



<http://www.charts.gc.ca>

Réduire le nombre de collisions, d'échouements et de heurts violents

Bien que les collisions, les échouements et les heurts violents soient les types d'incidents maritimes les plus fréquents au Canada, leur nombre n'a cessé de diminuer. En 2004, ce nombre est descendu à 198, son niveau le plus bas en 25 ans, grâce en bonne partie à l'amélioration de la gestion du trafic maritime, à la prestation d'un éventail de renseignements sur la sécurité aux navigateurs et aux progrès des technologies de communication et de navigation.



Entretien des ports pour petits bateaux

Le MPO entend garder ouverts les 746 ports essentiels à l'industrie de la pêche dont il a la charge et les maintenir en bon état. L'un des indicateurs courants du rendement de son Programme des ports pour petits bateaux consistait pour le MPO à réduire le pourcentage de ports de pêche actifs en mauvais état ou dangereux (c.-à-d. ceux qui requièrent une attention immédiate ou dont il aurait déjà fallu s'occuper) afin d'atteindre l'objectif qu'il s'est donné de n'avoir que des ports actifs en bon état.

À la fin de 2004-2005, 531 des 746 ports de pêche actifs, soit 71,2 % d'entre eux, se trouvaient dans un état passable à très bon, ce qui représente une légère amélioration par rapport aux 70,8 % enregistrés l'an dernier.

En 2004-2005, le MPO a travaillé à 1 422 projets portuaires d'importance majeure et mineure, effectuant notamment des travaux d'envergure dans 54 ports.

Compte tenu de la forte inflation qu'a subie l'industrie de la construction ces dernières années et du manque de fonds requis pour assurer une gestion adéquate du cycle de vie des ports de pêche actifs, le Ministère consacre son budget surtout à répondre aux besoins les plus criants et gère les autres en fonction du risque.

Le MPO a continué à fournir des renseignements hydrographiques de qualité

Le Service hydrographique du Canada (SHC) est responsable de cartographier les 243 792 kilomètres de littoral – le plus long au monde – et les 6,55 millions de kilomètres carrés de plateau continental et d'eaux territoriales – les deuxièmes en importance – du Canada de même que son vaste réseau de voies navigables intérieures. Afin d'assurer la sécurité et l'efficacité de la navigation, le SHC offre un portefeuille exhaustif de produits et services de navigation. Aucun autre au monde ne renferme autant de cartes nautiques, exception faite de ceux qui maintiennent une couverture mondiale. Bien qu'on utilise encore des carters de papier, le transport maritime vit de plus en plus à l'heure des cartes de navigation électroniques. Ces cartes et d'autres percées technologiques en hydrographie, comme la collecte de données multifaisceaux, la production automatisée, le développement de bases de données et les portails Internet, continuent de changer la façon dont le SHC met l'information hydrographique à la disposition des Canadiens.

Le saviez-vous?

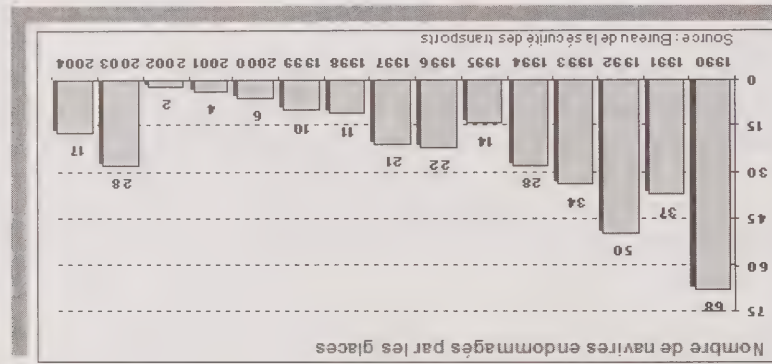
Le Programme des ports pour petits bateaux possède un réseau exploitable de ports aux quatre coins du pays (1 008 ports de pêche, 232 ports récréatifs et près de 6 000 structures, le tout évalué à quelque 21 milliards de dollars). Les ports du Programme des ports pour petits bateaux sont souvent la seule présence fédérale dans les petites collectivités côtières. Les ports offrent un refuge aux marins en détresse.

Le Programme des ports pour petits bateaux fait des inspections annuelles des installations et des visites d'urgence des lieux pour voir à des situations dangereuses et réparer les dommages occasionnés par des tempêtes.

Plus de 90 % du budget du Programme des ports pour petits bateaux servent à l'entretien et à la réparation des installations des ports de pêche essentiels.

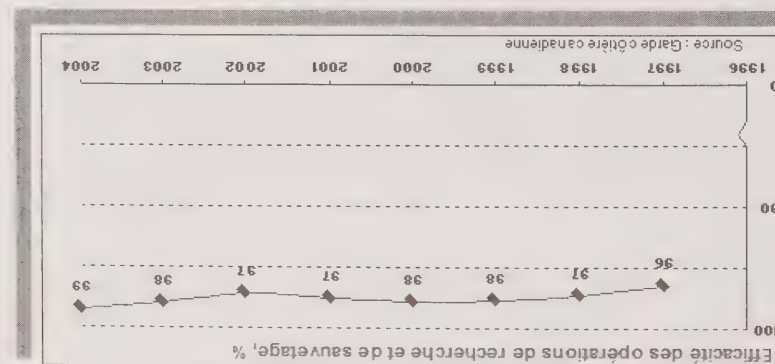
Le Programme de gestion des voies navigables de la GCC a participé à la gestion des voies maritimes nationales et canado-américaines en fournissant des lignes directrices sur la prestation et l'exploitation des chenaux, en répondant aux demandes de renseignements des clients, en diffusant des renseignements sur l'état des voies et en donnant des conseils d'experts sur le contrôle international requis des niveaux et débits d'eau sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent afin de répondre aux exigences de navigation. En participant à l'Association internationale de navigation, de concert avec l'Association internationale des ports, le Programme aide à faire en sorte que les chenaux navigables du Canada respectent les normes internationales minimales.

Gérer les voies navigables



Comme l'illustre la figure ci-dessous, le nombre de navires endommagés par les glaces diminue depuis 1992. De fait, les risques de dommages causés aux navires en transit dans les eaux encombrées de glaces sont beaucoup plus faibles maintenant qu'il y a 15 ans, et ce, malgré l'état très changeant des glaces et l'augmentation de la circulation hivernale. Mais en raison des conditions rigoureuses du temps et des glaces des deux dernières années sur la côte Est et d'une chasse au phoque plus forte que d'habitude dans les eaux couvertes de glace, les petits bateaux de pêche ont été endommagés plus souvent en 2004 (tout comme en 2003).

Réduire les dommages causés par les glaces



Le MPO a conçu un système d'information sur le risque des activités maritimes avec l'aide de l'Université Dalhousie. Ce système vise à déterminer le risque en fonction des tendances historiques du transport des marchandises et de la pêche commerciale. Destiné à l'origine au Programme SAR, le système est en voie d'être amélioré pour servir à d'autres programmes, dont ceux de la Sécurité et de l'intervention environnementale.

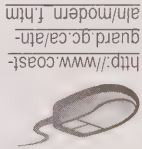
Qu'a-t-on accompli?

Le MPO a continué d'assurer la sécurité et l'accessibilité des voies navigables

Moderniser les aides maritimes

Son Projet de modernisation des aides maritimes a permis au MPO de moderniser grandement les systèmes d'aide, tant classiques qu'électroniques, du Canada ces dernières années. L'initiative visait à :

- fournir la meilleure combinaison d'aides classiques et électroniques pour répondre aux besoins changeants de la communauté maritime;
- tirer parti du matériel et des équipements modernes afin d'améliorer la fiabilité du programme et de réduire les frais de fonctionnement et d'entretien;
- intégrer l'utilisation d'équipement plus léger et le recours à des entrepreneurs pour améliorer l'intervention en cas de pannes et répondre aux besoins saisonniers ainsi que pour réduire les coûts.



http://www.coast-guard.gc.ca/tn-ahn/modern_f.htm

Fournir des services de communications et de trafic maritimes

En plus d'être la première à répondre aux navires en détresse et de réduire les risques de collisions, d'abordage et d'échouement des navires, la Garde côtière canadienne est l'un des pivots de l'infrastructure de collecte et de diffusion des renseignements maritimes. En 2004-2005, le réseau des Services de communications et de trafic maritimes a détecté 6 980 incidents.

La sécurité des navires en mer ou sur les eaux intérieures dépend fortement de l'efficacité des interventions d'urgence, de la régulation du trafic maritime, des communications de sécurité, des prévisions météorologiques et du système d'alerte.

Améliorer l'efficacité des opérations de recherche et de sauvetage

L'intérêt national est servi en fournissant des données aux autres ministères de manière à mieux gérer les programmes nationaux. En plus d'assurer la sécurité de la navigation maritime, les Services de communications et de trafic maritime appuient l'activité économique en optimisant les mouvements des navires et en facilitant les communications navire-terre de l'industrie.

L'indice d'efficacité du programme de recherche et sauvetage (SAR) indique le pourcentage des personnes en danger ou en détresse dont on a sauvé la vie. L'objectif du SAR est de sauver la vie de toute personne en danger. En 2004, le taux d'efficacité des opérations de SAR a dépassé les 96 % dans toutes les régions (il avait été de plus de 95 % en 2003). La Garde côtière exige un niveau d'efficacité d'au moins 90 % en matière de SAR.

Malgré le surcroît de trafic commercial et de plaisance et la variation du nombre de personnes à risque d'une année à l'autre, l'efficacité du service SAR est restée très stable. Au cours des sept dernières années, le taux d'efficacité des opérations de SAR a franchi des sommets historiques, culminant à un niveau record de 98,5 % en 2004.

Les 562 administrations portuaires locales — des organismes sans but lucratif dirigés par des usagers qui gèrent et exploitent des ports de pêche actifs loués du MPO — sont des acteurs incontournables de l'exploitation au quotidien du réseau des ports de pêche commerciale du MPO. Ces organismes à contrôle local sont devenus un moteur important de l'économie des communautés rurales puisqu'ils favorisent la création d'emplois dans la collectivité et identifient des possibilités de diversification de l'économie locale.

Plusieurs commissions et organismes internationaux doivent communément veiller au bon débit des eaux et assurer la sécurité des voies de navigation. Le Programme de gestion des voies navigables participe à la gestion des voies navigables internationales en fournissant des services de secrétariat et des conseils d'experts sur les droits d'usage au Conseil international de contrôle du fleuve Saint-Laurent ainsi que des lignes directrices sur l'écoulement au Conseil Canada-Ontario de contrôle de l'écoulement des eaux du Saint-Laurent. Le gestionnaire du Programme est le premier délégué canadien à l'Association internationale de navigation. Le Programme exerce également une influence sur l'élaboration des normes nationales en participant activement aux travaux de l'Association internationale de signalisation maritime, de l'Association internationale des ports, de l'Association internationale d'ingénierie et de recherches hydrologiques et de l'Organisation maritime internationale.

Le MPO vient aussi en aide aux autres ministères fédéraux de même qu'aux provinces, aux territoires et aux municipalités en situation de crise humanitaire ou civile. En collaboration avec Transports Canada, la Garde côtière canadienne représente le Canada au sein d'organismes internationaux chargés de questions opérationnelles et techniques liées à la sécurité maritime.

Pour mener à bien ses activités de prévention et d'intervention, le Ministère travaille avec un éventail de partenaires et d'intervenants, parmi lesquels figurent d'autres ministères fédéraux, les provinces et territoires, les municipalités, la Garde côtière auxiliaire canadienne, le Conseil consultatif maritime canadien, les fédérations maritimes, les associations de navigation de plaisance et la garde côtière des États-Unis. Par exemple, avec le concours de la Défense nationale, le MPO mène des opérations de recherche et de sauvetage en mer dans les zones de compétence fédérale. Dans le même ordre d'idées, le Programme de déglacage du MPO collabore avec le Service canadien des glaces, une division du Service météorologique d'Environnement Canada, à fournir de l'information sur les glaces à la communauté maritime, question d'améliorer la sécurité et l'efficacité des opérations maritimes dans les eaux encombrées de glace.

Qui cela a-t-il mis à contribution?

En 2004-2005, environ 29 % des dépenses totales du Ministère, c'est-à-dire 426 millions de dollars, ont servi à assurer la sécurité maritime.

Combien le MPO a-t-il dépensé?

Plusieurs facteurs obligent le MPO à adapter ses services d'intervention de manière à minimiser le nombre d'incidents maritimes et leurs répercussions. Le nombre croissant de plaisanciers sur les eaux canadiennes augmente la fréquence des accidents, tout comme la tendance des pêcheurs à exercer leur activité de plus en plus loin des côtes et pour différents types de pêches. De plus, la sécurité nationale gagne en grande importance depuis les attaques terroristes qui ont été perpétrées aux États-Unis en 2001.

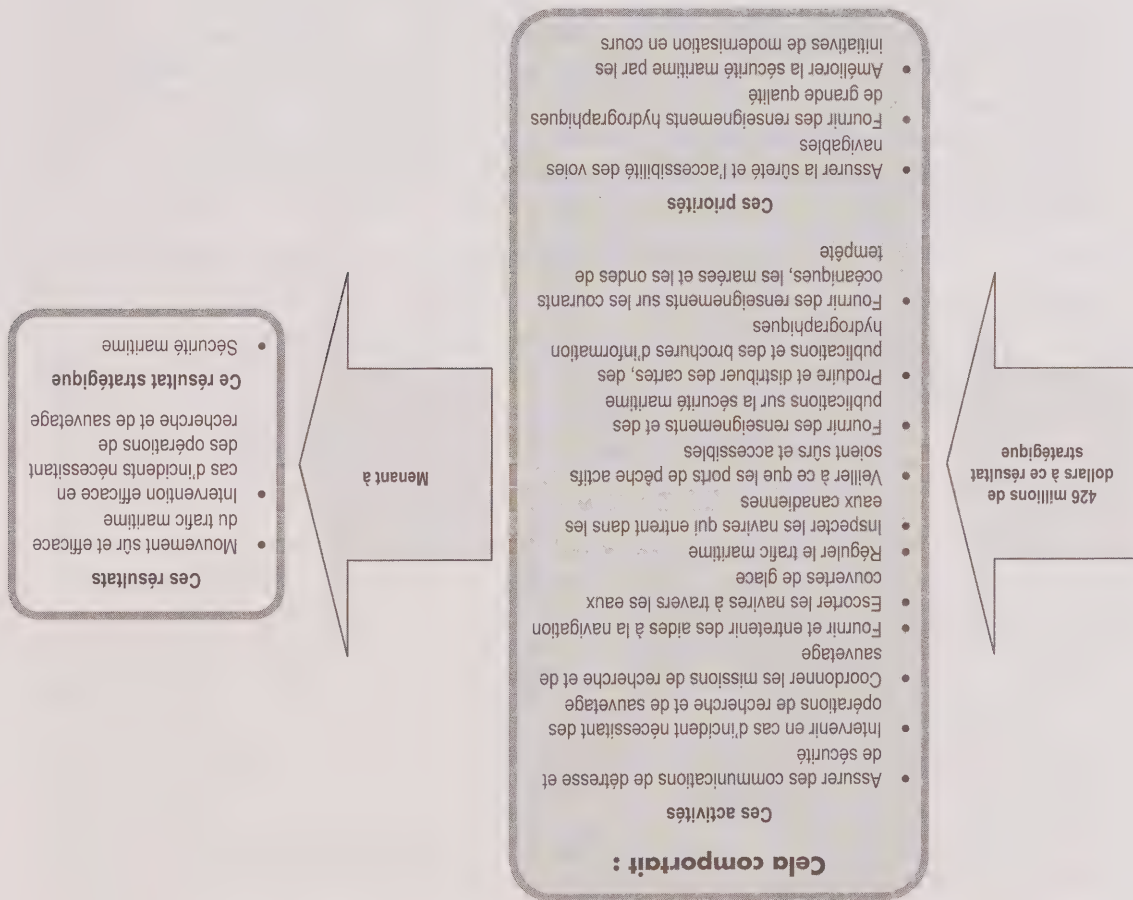
- fournir des renseignements sur les courants océaniques, les marées et les ondes de tempête;
- fournir des renseignements et des publications sur la sécurité maritime;
- produire et distribuer des cartes, des publications et des brochures d'information hydrographiques;
- fournir des renseignements et des publications sur la sécurité maritime;





Sécurité maritime

Chaine de résultats



Qu'est-ce que cela comporte?

Le MPO est responsable de fournir des services maritimes sûrs, efficaces et respectueux de l'environnement qui répondent aux besoins des Canadiens. Le Ministère cherche à améliorer constamment la sécurité des voies navigables en prévenant les pertes de vie et les blessures, en réduisant le nombre et la gravité des collisions et des échouements ainsi qu'en limitant les dommages à la propriété et les pertes matérielles. Voici certaines des activités qu'il entreprend à cette fin :

- assurer des communications de détresse et de sécurité;
- intervenir en cas d'incident nécessitant des opérations de recherche et de sauvetage en mer;
- coordonner les missions de recherche et de sauvetage en mer;
- fournir et entretenir des aides à la navigation;
- appuyer la promotion de la sécurité maritime et nautique;
- diriger les navires de manière sécuritaire et efficace dans des conditions de glace dangereuses;
- fournir de l'information sur l'état des glaces à la communauté maritime;
- escorter les navires dans les eaux couvertes de glaces;
- réguler le trafic maritime;
- inspecter les navires entrant dans les eaux canadiennes;
- veiller à ce que les ports de pêche actifs soient sûrs et accessibles;

offre un soutien opérationnel d'appoint en recueillant des preuves à leur intention. Le protocole d'entente de l'Atlantique sert de modèle pour l'élaboration de protocoles semblables ailleurs au pays.

Autres activités

Normes portuaires de respect de l'environnement

Comme par le passé, le MPO veille à ce que tous les ports relevant de sa compétence respectent les normes en matière d'environnement ainsi que de santé et sécurité :

- en obligeant les administrations portuaires – des organismes sans but lucratif dirigés par des usagers qui gèrent et exploitent la plupart des ports de pêche actifs loués du MPO – à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre des plans de gestion de l'environnement, à respecter les règles, les lois et les règlements des gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux ainsi que les arrêtés municipaux ainsi qu'à faire toute évaluation environnementale nécessaire;
- en s'assurant que tous les travaux de réparation et d'amélioration des ports sont respectueux de l'environnement, notamment que l'on prenne des mesures appropriées d'assainissement et d'indemnisation;
- en effectuant toutes les évaluations environnementales et tous les travaux de dépollution nécessaires avant de rayer des biens portuaires de l'inventaire du MPO.

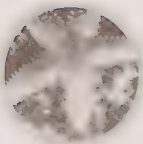
Veiller aux préparatifs réglementaires à la biotechnologie aquatique

Compte tenu de l'application éventuelle de la biotechnologie à la fabrication ou à l'importation de nouveaux organismes aquatiques, y compris d'organismes aquatiques génétiquement modifiés, le MPO a continué à prendre des mesures pour s'assurer de protéger et de conserver le poisson sauvage et son habitat. À l'heure actuelle, il est interdit d'utiliser ou de libérer tout poisson transgénique à des fins commerciales au Canada et aucune demande n'a été présentée en ce sens.

Le cadre fédéral de réglementation de la biotechnologie de 1993 (cadre de 1993) indique que divers ministères réglementeront les produits de la biotechnologie dans leur domaine d'expertise. Certains règlements sectoriels ont été élaborés pour de tels produits, par exemple celui qu'administre l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments pour les végétaux à caractères nouveaux. Tout produit biotechnologique qui n'est pas couvert par un règlement sectoriel l'est par le *Règlement sur les renseignements concernant les substances nouvelles* (RSN), établi en application de la *Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement* (LCPE), ce qui garantit en tout temps l'assujettissement réglementaire total de ces produits.

En 2004-2005, le MPO a signé, dans le respect du cadre de 1993, un protocole d'entente en vertu duquel il accepterait d'administrer le RSN au nom d'Environnement Canada et de Santé Canada dans l'éventualité où des organismes aquatiques à caractères nouveaux feraient leur apparition. Il s'est fait beaucoup de travail pour élaborer la capacité de programme du MPO à cet égard. Un processus de traitement des avis de manipulation d'organismes aquatiques à caractères nouveaux a été élaboré, des lignes directrices ont été préparées pour l'évaluation des risques pour l'environnement et la santé humaine des organismes aquatiques à caractères nouveaux et une liste exhaustive de promoteurs et de chercheurs, tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger, a été dressée. L'administration de ce programme réglementaire permettra au MPO de voir à ce que les organismes aquatiques à caractères nouveaux ne nuisent pas aux stocks de poisson sauvage et à leur habitat.

En plus d'accepter d'administrer le RSN, le MPO a également entrepris de jeter les bases du règlement qui remplacerait le RSN pour les produits aquatiques de la biotechnologie.



En 2005, une stratégie exhaustive reliant huit nations et peuples autochtones de l'Arctique a été adoptée afin de s'attaquer à des enjeux clés en matière de pollution, de biodiversité et d'utilisation des ressources maritimes dans l'Arctique. Le MPO a mobilisé des ressources pour mettre cette stratégie de l'avant (le Plan stratégique pour les mers arctiques), ayant notamment :

- fait une évaluation exhaustive du transport maritime dans l'Arctique aux niveaux d'aujourd'hui et de demain;
- mis en place une approche écosystémique pour l'Arctique;
- travaillé à la mise en œuvre du Regional Program of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;
- préparé un plan de communication visant à mieux faire comprendre le Plan stratégique pour les mers arctiques aux habitants de l'Arctique et à les engager dans sa mise en œuvre.

Le Canada a finalisé en mars 2005 son plan d'action, intitulé le Plan d'action national du Canada visant à prévenir, à contrecarrer et à éliminer la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée (INN). Ce plan est conforme au Plan d'action international visant à prévenir, à contrecarrer et à éliminer la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée de la FAO. Ce plan d'action national a été déposé en mars 2005 à Rome lors de la 26^e session du Comité des pêches de la FAO.

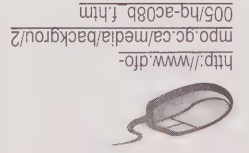
Au moyen de processus tels que le 4^e Processus consultatif officiels des Nations Unies sur les océans et le droit de la mer, le Groupe de travail sur la haute mer et la réunion ministérielle de la FAO, le Canada a conclu de solides alliances avec des pays animés d'idées semblables. Il y a également un engagement des hautes instances pour en arriver à mieux comprendre la façon de réduire et d'éliminer la pêche INN en plus d'améliorer la gouvernance des océans par l'entremise d'institutions internationales et d'organisations régionales de gestion des pêches.

Le MPO a continué d'agir à titre de principal organisme d'intervention fédéral en cas de déversements par des navires

Y être préparé et réagir aux déversements de pétrole est une responsabilité que se partagent le gouvernement fédéral et le secteur privé. L'industrie doit prendre des mesures adéquates pour prévenir les déversements et se doter de plans efficaces d'intervention pour réagir en cas de déversements. Le gouvernement est quant à lui responsable du cadre législatif et réglementaire, y compris de l'établissement des normes, du suivi des interventions et de la mise en application des lois et règlements.

Son programme d'intervention environnementale permet à la GGC de surveiller et d'investiguer tout incident de pollution marine qu'on lui signale. Une fois le pollueur identifié et s'il consent à intervenir et le peut, la GGC l'informe de ses responsabilités. Une fois satisfait des intentions du pollueur et des mesures qu'il entend prendre, la GGC assume le rôle d'agent de surveillance fédéral et surveille l'intervention du pollueur, le conseillant et le guidant au gré des besoins. En revanche, si on ne connaît pas l'identité du pollueur ou, encore, si ce dernier n'est pas en mesure d'intervenir ou qu'il refuse de le faire, la GGC prend la direction des opérations sur les lieux du déversement et assure une intervention appropriée. En 2004, la GGC a fait office d'agent de surveillance fédéral 517 fois (406 en 2003) et de commandant sur place 620 fois (590 en 2003).

En 2002, Environnement Canada, Transports Canada et le MPO (par l'entremise de la GGC) ont négocié une annexe d'application au protocole d'entente de l'Atlantique sur les déversements illégaux. L'objectif était de réduire la fréquence des déversements de pétrole au moyen d'investigations intégrées permettant d'améliorer le taux de condamnations et d'infliger des amendes plus sévères aux navires et aux équipages qui polluent les eaux canadiennes. Bien que cette responsabilité repose maintenant et surtout sur les épaules d'Environnement Canada et de Transports Canada, la GGC leur



<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/media/backgrou/2005/hq-ac08b-f.htm>

Le Plan d'action pour les océans permet d'injecter davantage de ressources afin de bâtir l'infrastructure et les sciences nécessaires à une planification concertée. Le Ministère pourra ainsi commencer à mobiliser de multiples intervenants de même qu'à protéger le milieu marin sur une base écosystémique. Les mesures découlant du Plan d'action nous rapprochent d'une gestion durable des zones prioritaires tout en permettant de protéger les écosystèmes fragiles marins et de mettre à contribution une foule d'intervenants.

La Loi sur les océans prévoit la désignation de zones de protection marines (ZPM) dans le but de conserver et de protéger : les habitats uniques, les espèces en voie de disparition et les espèces menacées ainsi que leurs habitats; les ressources halieutiques, commerciales ou autres (y compris les mammifères marins) et leurs habitats, les espaces marins riches en biodiversité ou en productivité biologique; et toute autre ressource ou habitat marin qui commande une protection particulière. En mai 2004, on a désigné le goulet de l'île de Sable, situé dans la région de l'est de la Plate-forme Scotian, est devenu la deuxième zone de protection marine du Canada.

Le MPO a produit une nouvelle stratégie nationale pour les zones de protection marines. Cette stratégie facilitera la mise en place d'un processus de détermination des zones marines et estuariennes commandant une protection spéciale. La formulation de la stratégie a donné naissance à un noyau d'expertise gouvernementale et permis d'ouvrir grand les yeux » de nombreuses communautés côtières et d'autres parties intéressées sur le souci du Canada d'assurer la conservation des ressources marines vulnérables.

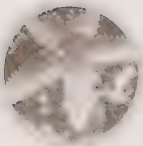
En 2004-2005, le MPO s'est de nouveau appliqué à faire avancer le dossier de la gestion intégrée des océans, travaillant en collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires des régions côtières. Le Ministère a conclu des partenariats de travail avec les communautés côtières, les provinces, les groupes autochtones (y compris inuits et des Premières nations), l'industrie et d'autres parties intéressées. Des projets pilotes de gestion intégrée ont été mis en branle pour 21 zones de gestion côtière. Ainsi, le bureau régional des Maritimes travaille en collaboration étroite avec la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et divers intervenants à formuler une stratégie de planification maritime pour la Sud-Ouest du Nouveau-Brunswick. Dans la région des Lacs Bras d'Or, le MPO a mis sur pied la Collaborative Environmental Planning Initiative avec des intervenants et travaille avec un organisme autochtone à l'élaboration d'un accord pluriannuel de gestion des océans. Ces projets pilotes sont une façon pratique de commencer à prendre des mesures complémentaires pour le bénéfice des communautés côtières.

Le MPO a continué d'assurer la conservation et la mise en valeur durable des océans du Canada grâce à ses progrès dans le domaine de la coordination internationale

Le Ministère a préparé et s'attache à mettre en œuvre une stratégie sur les pêches et la gouvernance à l'échelle internationale dans le cadre du Plan d'action pour les océans. La stratégie propose de s'attaquer à cette question sur trois fronts à la fois :

- accroître la conformité aux exigences de l'OPANO
- créer les conditions propices au changement
- renforcer la gouvernance

Soucieux de créer des conditions favorables au changement, le Canada est également devenu membre du Groupe de travail sur la haute mer. L'objectif de ce groupe à direction ministérielle sur la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée consiste à formuler un plan de mesures pragmatiques priorisées qui soit à la fois analytiquement sain et politiquement réalisable et permette d'améliorer le processus décisionnel.



<http://www.mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/océans/ressources/sim-intro-f.html>



<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/media/backgrou2005/hq-ac08a-f.htm>



<http://www.hq-seas.org/>

des énoncés opérationnels ont été préparés pour la plupart des activités à faible risque

- Améliorer la cohérence du programme et la prévisibilité des décisions. En 2004-2005, des manuels des politiques ont été préparés pour les praticiens sur le terrain, un programme de formation obligatoire a été développé pour le personnel du Programme, les outils internes de gouvernance et de communication ont été améliorés et l'élaboration de mesures améliorées du rendement et de l'évaluation a progressé.
- Collaborer à des dossiers communs et à des priorités partagées. Il s'agit pour ce faire de remettre l'accent sur les partenariats avec les provinces, l'industrie, les groupes autochtones, les organisations non gouvernementales et les municipalités. En 2004-2005, le MPO a produit un protocole d'entente avec la Nouvelle-Écosse et eu des négociations sur un tel protocole d'entente avec Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, le Nouveau-Brunswick, l'Ontario, la Saskatchewan et le Yukon. Il a également signé un accord avec la National Resource Industry Association, qui représente sept grandes industries du secteur primaire.
- Élaborer et mettre en œuvre un nouveau modèle d'évaluation environnementale des projets pluri-gouvernementaux complexes à fort retentissement socioéconomique national. Cette nouvelle façon de faire requiert souvent l'élaboration de politiques et de protocoles concordant avec les principes du PMPE. En 2004-2005, le MPO a mis en place un tel modèle pour la réalisation des évaluations environnementales applicables aux projets d'envergure à l'administration centrale et dans les régions. Dans le cadre de cette mise en œuvre, le Ministère a mis en œuvre une politique afin d'accélérer la tenue des évaluations environnementales et d'accroître la probabilité d'une harmonisation avec d'autres niveaux de gouvernement.
- Moderniser les mécanismes de conformité aux exigences en matière d'habitat : Cet aspect de la gestion de l'habitat a été ajoutée au processus de mise en œuvre du PMPE tard en 2004-2005; le travail commencera en 2005-2006.

Le MPO a continué d'assurer la conservation et la mise en valeur durable des océans du Canada grâce aux progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie sur les océans

La Gestion intégrée est l'un des trois programmes découlant de la *Loi sur les océans*. Il a pour objectif d'encourager la mise en valeur durable de nos océans par une planification intégrée de régions clés. Ce programme investit des ressources dans le renforcement des capacités, c'est-à-dire pour rassembler les utilisateurs des océans et les intervenants – provinces et territoires, groupes autochtones, industrie, communautés côtières, etc. – afin de planifier des activités dans les zones océaniques prioritaires à l'intérieur de nos eaux.

L'on est à préparer des plans de gestion intégrée pour cinq grandes zones de gestion des océans : la baie Placentia/Grands Bancs; la Plate-forme Scotian; le golfe du Saint-Laurent; la mer de Beaufort; et la côte Nord du Pacifique. Dans ces zones, la planification de la gestion intégrée vise des enjeux importants allant d'usages concurrents des océans – la pêche, la mise en valeur du pétrole et du gaz de même que le transport maritime – en passant par la pollution marine et les conflits entre usagers. Les plans en sont à diverses étapes de préparation pour chacune des cinq zones. Par exemple, une version provisoire du plan de gestion intégrée de l'est de la Plate-forme Scotian a été préparée et l'on s'affaire à consulter les intervenants. L'initiative de gestion intégrée de la mer de Beaufort va bon train. L'aperçu de l'écosystème est prêt et l'évaluation écologique a commencé; le tout servira de base à la planification. Le MPO poursuivra l'élaboration des plans pour les cinq zones.

Combien le MPO a-t-il dépensé?

En 2004-2005, environ 20 % des dépenses totales du Ministère, c'est-à-dire 288 millions de dollars, ont servi à protéger les milieux marin et d'eau douce.



Qui cela a-t-il mis à contribution?

Le MPO travaille avec de nombreux autres intervenants à protéger les milieux marin et d'eau douce, dont ceux-ci :

- administrations portuaires
- associations de navigation de plaisance
- associations de propriétaires de chalet
- associations industrielles
- autres ministères et organismes fédéraux, y compris Environnement Canada, Ressources naturelles Canada, Parcs Canada, la Défense nationale, Transports Canada et Affaires étrangères Canada et Commerce international Canada
- communautés côtières du Canada
- Conseil consultatif du ministre sur les océans
- Conseil consultatif maritime canadien
- écoles
- exploitants d'entreprises touristiques
- Garde côtière canadienne auxiliaire
- industrie maritime
- organisations autochtones touchées
- Premières nations
- provinces, les territoires et les municipalités
- usagers de la mer

Qu'a-t-on accompli?

Le MPO a continué d'améliorer la protection, la restauration et la mise en valeur des habitats marin et d'eau douce du poisson dans le contexte du développement durable

Le Programme de gestion de l'habitat du MPO est un important programme réglementaire fédéral visant à assurer la conservation et la protection de l'habitat du poisson. Ses responsabilités sont exécutées en vertu de la *Loi sur les pêches*, de la *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale* et de la *Loi sur les espèces en péril*.

Le Ministère s'est récemment lancé dans une réforme exhaustive du Programme de gestion de l'habitat. Cet exercice s'est poursuivi en 2004-2005 avec la mise en œuvre du Plan de modernisation du processus environnemental (PMPÉ). Le PMPÉ contribue à l'initiative de réglementation intelligente du gouvernement fédéral en favorisant la prise rapide, économique et efficace de décisions propices au développement durable.

En 2004-2005, le PMPÉ s'est surtout concentré sur les six éléments que voici :

- Élaborer et mettre en œuvre un cadre scientifique de gestion des risques. Grâce à ce cadre, les ressources peuvent être réaffectées de façon à examiner des projets menaçant le plus l'habitat du poisson plutôt que des activités routinières à faible risque. En 2004-2005, le cadre a fait l'objet de plusieurs essais, dont un dans l'industrie de l'exploitation des placers au Yukon.
- Rationaliser les pratiques réglementaires. L'objectif est d'éliminer les examens longs et répétitifs d'activités à faible risque de sorte qu'on puisse réaffecter des ressources, par exemple en les consacrant à l'évaluation d'activités plus risquées et moins routinières. En 2004-2005,



http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/canwaters-partenaires/index_f.asp

http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/canwaters-partenaires/index_f.asp



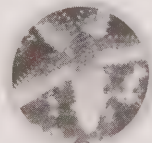
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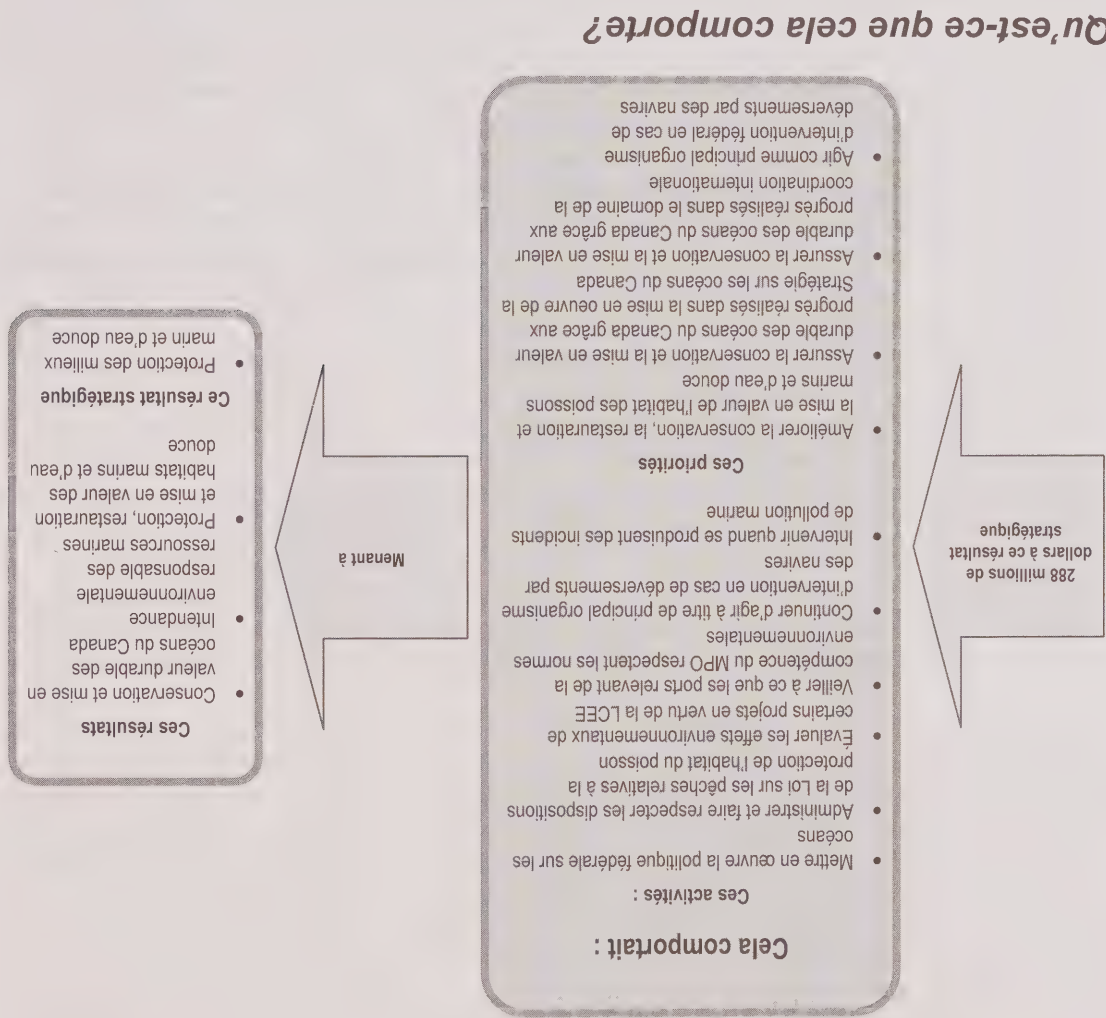
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Protection des milieux marin et d'eau douce

Chaîne de résultats



mesures à prendre afin d'apporter des changements concrets à la gestion des stocks de poissons en haute mer.

Le MPO a poursuivi la modernisation de ses opérations grâce à l'Initiative de renouvellement de la gestion des pêches

L'Initiative de renouvellement de la gestion des pêches (IRGP) est un plan d'action qui vise à moderniser la gestion des pêches dans le but d'assurer la vigueur et la viabilité de celles-ci pour longtemps. La raison d'être de l'IRGP est de transformer les rapports entre le MPO et les intervenants, surtout les pêcheurs commerciaux, sachant que ceux touchés par les décisions sur la gestion de la ressource doivent avoir leur mot à dire dans le processus décisionnel. Elle renforce et officialise les initiatives existantes qui donnent aux utilisateurs de la ressource une plus grande voix au chapitre en favorisant le partage de l'intendance — le partage des responsabilités, des décisions et de la reddition de compte — avec ceux-ci. Elle matérialise les orientations issues des récents travaux stratégiques effectués dans le cadre de vastes exercices de mobilisation tels qu'Une nouvelle orientation pour le Pacifique et la Révision de la politique sur les pêches de l'Atlantique.

L'Initiative de renouvellement de la gestion des pêches compte quatre grands volets :

- Assurer la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la ressource.
- Assurer la stabilité de l'accès et de la répartition et de processus décisionnels à la fois prévisibles et transparents.
- Promouvoir le partage de l'intendance en matière de gestion des pêches.
- Elaborer un régime moderne de conformité à l'appui de cette nouvelle approche.

Le présent régime permet de faire bien des choses, mais la *Loi sur les pêches*, vieille de 137 ans, se conjugue mal à un système modernisé. En 2004, le MPO a entrepris d'étudier les moyens législatifs de clarifier les cadres de conservation, d'officialiser les accords de partage et d'établir un régime de sanctions.

De meilleurs services aux Canadiens

Depuis le 8 juin 2004, les Canadiens peuvent se procurer un permis de pêche sportive dans les eaux marécageuses de la Colombie-Britannique sur un site Web protégé. On déploie ce service en ligne par étapes, la deuxième, en 2005, consistant à offrir la même option aux résidents non canadiens.

Dans le cadre d'une mise en œuvre pluriannuelle, le Système de surveillance des navires a été installé dans la quasi-totalité des flottes de pêche de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador; en tout, 1 700 unités envoient leurs signaux. Le système est l'une de nombreuses stratégies complémentaires ayant pour but d'améliorer les décisions liées aux risques que prend le MPO à l'appui de sa stratégie de conformité. Le Système sera graduellement implanté dans d'autres régions du MPO au cours des prochaines années.



Le MPO continuera à promouvoir la conservation par l'entremise de ses activités internationales

Activités de conservation sur la scène internationale

En 2004-2005, le MPO a de beaucoup accéléré la cadence dans sa lutte à la surpêche étrangère. Le 6 mai 2004, le gouvernement est intervenu immédiatement et de manière décisive pour contrecarrer la pêche illicite que pratiquent des flottes étrangères dans le Nez et la Queue des Grands Bancs en engageant 15 millions de dollars de plus en 2004-2005 pour améliorer le programme d'application de la loi et de surveillance du Canada dans la zone réglementée par l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'océanographie et les pêches de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest (OPANO). Il voulait ainsi mettre fin à la surpêche illicite et financer son programme stratégique de changements à la gouvernance internationale des pêches. En 2003, selon l'analyse des activités que nous avons réalisée, les flottilles de pêche étrangères ont capturé illégalement quelque 15 000 tonnes d'espèces de poisson protégées par un moratoire, dont la morue et la plie canadienne. Les bateaux étrangers ont aussi pris plus de 7 000 tonnes de flétan noir et de limande à queue jaune de plus que leur quota légal.

De 2003 à 2004, grâce à cet investissement additionnel, la présence coercitive du Canada dans la zone réglementée par l'OPANO s'est accrue de 65 %, le nombre d'inspections en mer a progressé de 50 % et le nombre de violations observées a fléchi de 45 %. L'effort de pêche a également faibli dans la zone, y compris celui de l'Union européenne, qui a diminué de 25 %. Cet ajout a aussi permis de réduire de 50 % les captures d'espèces sous moratoire de 2003 à 2004. S'il est vrai que ces mesures de renforcement ont accru la conformité aux règles touchant les espèces sous moratoire, il n'est resté pas moins qu'il faudra assurer une présence continue dans ces eaux afin de maintenir ces acquis et de s'attaquer à d'autres problèmes relatifs à l'application de la loi.

En octobre, le Ministre a convenu de participer à un groupe de travail international de ministres des Pêches ayant pour mission de dénoncer et de combattre le problème mondial de la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée (INN) en haute mer, cette partie de l'océan qui n'est sous le contrôle exclusif d'aucun État. L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) estime qu'environ 30 % de toutes les prises effectuées à travers le monde sont le fruit d'une INN. En mars 2005, le groupe de travail des ministres s'est rencontré et ses membres se sont entendus pour travailler à six priorités durant l'année à venir, dont les trois que voici : assurer l'échange de renseignements et une meilleure coordination du contrôle, du suivi et de la surveillance; établir un registre international des bateaux de pêche hauturiers; et renforcer les mesures dans les ports et le contrôle sur les ressortissants.

Le Groupe consultatif sur la gestion durable des stocks de poissons chevauchants dans l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest a vu le jour. On lui a confié le mandat de conseiller les ministres sur la façon de réduire la surpêche et d'éviter la destruction écologique des stocks chevauchants dans la zone réglementée par l'OPANO ainsi que d'assurer la mise en valeur durable des océans.

En mars 2005, les représentants canadiens ont aussi déposé le Plan d'action national du Canada visant à prévenir, à contrecarrer et à éliminer la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée, qui décrit les programmes et initiatives continus de même que les politiques et lois existantes dont s'est doté le pays pour lutter contre la pêche INN. Le Canada n'était que le sixième pays à déposer un plan d'action national.

Le point culminant de ces initiatives aura été la « Conférence sur la gouvernance des pêches en haute mer et l'Accord des Nations Unies sur la pêche – Passons à l'action », laquelle s'est déroulée à St. John's en mai 2005. Des ministres et hauts fonctionnaires d'au moins 48 pays halieutistes tenteront de cerner les lacunes et les obstacles à la mise en œuvre des engagements existants en plus des

vente mis sur pied dans le cadre de la Stratégie ne contrevenant pas à l'article 15 de la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés. L'accusé a interjeté appel de la décision.

Il est essentiel que les Premières nations améliorent leurs capacités de pêche et leur gestion des opérations de pêche afin d'assurer la sécurité et la sécurité des activités de pêche commerciale qu'elles peuvent exercer grâce à l'accès aux pêches commerciales que leur procure la décision *Marshall*. À cette fin, le MPO a offert son appui aux groupes autochtones par l'entremise de l'Initiative de mentorat en mer et de l'Initiative de gestion des opérations de pêche. L'Initiative de mentorat en mer a permis de favoriser la tenue d'activités de mentorat visant à permettre aux capitaines de navire et à leurs équipages d'apprendre à maîtriser les compétences nécessaires à la pêche, y compris l'entretien des navires, et aide les Premières nations à mieux profiter de leurs permis de pêche. L'Initiative de gestion des opérations de pêche a quant à elle aidé les Premières nations touchées par la décision *Marshall* à parfaire leurs compétences de gestion des activités de pêche. La plupart des Premières nations touchées par la décision *Marshall* ont été mobilisées dans le cadre des deux types de programmes en 2004-2005.

Après la diffusion en mai 2004 du rapport du Groupe de travail conjoint Canada-Colombie-Britannique sur les pêches après la conclusion de traités et la réponse du Panel des Premières nations, le Ministre a annoncé des mesures intermédiaires pour la saison 2004-2005, y compris des accords limités de pêche à des fins économiques avec certains groupes autochtones. On décidera des suites à long terme à donner aux rapports du Groupe de travail conjoint et du Panel des Premières nations dans le cadre d'une réforme plus vaste des pêches du Pacifique d'ici 2006.

En vertu du Programme autochtone de gestion des ressources aquatiques et océaniques (PAGRAO), de nouvelles activités de programme ont été entreprises avec plusieurs groupes autochtones en 2004-2005. Des approches différentes ont été adoptées pour chacun. Le PAGRAO, un processus par propositions, a permis de conclure 16 accords – 12 en application du volet du renforcement des capacités et 4, de celui de la gestion collaborative – d'une valeur totale de 1,36 million de dollars. Le volet du renforcement des capacités du PAGRAO permet à des groupes autochtones d'une région donnée de voir s'il leur est possible de collaborer à des dossiers d'intérêt commun et d'étudier différents modèles organisés de travail concerté. La gestion collaborative intervient lorsque les groupes ont franchi le pas vers la pleine opérationnalisation d'une relation définie de cogestion au sein des communautés autochtones membres et travaillent ensemble à l'échelle d'un grand bassin versant ou d'un écosystème, entre le groupe autochtone et le MPO et d'autre nature, s'il y a lieu.

Le Programme autochtone de gestion de l'habitat dans les régions intérieures (PAGHRI) fournit des fonds à des organisations autochtones pour qu'elles renforcent leurs capacités d'agir dans le sens de la conservation, de la protection et de la mise en valeur de l'habitat du poisson en Alberta, en Saskatchewan, au Manitoba, en Ontario et au Québec.

Le MPO a mis en œuvre la composante habitat du PAGRAO et du PAGHRI, appliquant aussi partiellement du coup un nouveau modèle de gestion du PAGHRI.

En 2004-2005, le MPO a conclu, dans le cadre du PAGHRI, un accord de contribution avec l'Assemblée des Premières nations (APN) pour que celle-ci dirige un processus de consultation auprès des autochtones des régions intérieures sur de nouvelles orientations et des critères de programme. En février et en mars, l'APN a consulté des groupes autochtones lors d'ateliers provinciaux tenus à Edmonton, à Prince Albert, à Winnipeg, à Thunder Bay, à Toronto et à Montréal. Les participants à plusieurs de ces ateliers ont encouragé le Ministère à travailler avec les organismes autochtones à formuler un mode coordonné de prestation du programme à l'échelle provinciale.

Le MPO a continué de renforcer ses liens avec les peuples autochtones

Le Ministère continue de prendre des mesures pour inclure les peuples autochtones dans le processus de gestion des pêches. Le fait d'aider les peuples autochtones à pouvoir participer plus efficacement aux processus à intervenants multiples de gestion des ressources aquatiques et océaniques permettra d'éviter que ne se creuse un fossé entre les deux modes de gestion. Les rendre plus à même de profiter des possibilités de participer au développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture commerciales qui leur sont offertes contribuera au programme d'action gouvernementale plus vaste qu'est l'amélioration générale des conditions socio-économiques des groupes autochtones.

En 2004-2005, dans le cadre de la Stratégie relative aux pêches autochtones, le MPO a provisoirement conclu avec les Premières nations touchées par la décision *Kapp* des accords de pêche à des fins économiques à titre de mesure provisoire. On décidera des mesures à long terme à prendre dans la foulée du jugement *Kapp* dans le cadre d'une réforme générale dont feront l'objet les pêches du Pacifique d'ici 2006. La cour suprême de la Colombie-Britannique a statué que les projets pilotes de

Loi sur les espèces en péril

Pour la saison de pêche 2004-2005, des permis ont été délivrés en application de la *Loi sur les espèces en péril* (LEP) afin de permettre la tenue d'activités affectant plusieurs espèces inscrites : 75 l'ont été pour la tortue et 9 600, pour le loup à tête large et le loup tacheté. Les requérants de tels permis doivent satisfaire à des critères très précis quant à l'impact de leurs activités sur les espèces inscrites. En 2004, ces permis n'ont fait l'objet d'aucune contestation de la part du public.

Des consultations exhaustives, dont les résultats sont attendus vers la fin de 2005, ont eu lieu sur les espèces visées par le processus d'inscription. Le travail s'est poursuivi sur l'élaboration de mesures de gestion conformes aux dispositions de la LEP qui seront incluses dans les plans de gestion intégrée des pêches pour toute espèce susceptible d'être inscrite à la liste en vertu de la LEP ou d'avoir des répercussions sur les espèces inscrites.

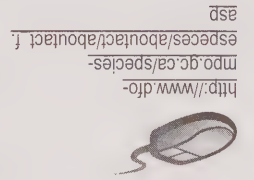
Une nouvelle orientation pour le Pacifique – Réponse aux rapports du Groupe de travail conjoint sur les pêches après la conclusion de traités et du Panel des Premières nations dans la région du Pacifique

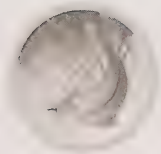
Au printemps 2004, le ministre des Pêches et des Océans a reçu deux rapports sur la façon de réformer les pêches du Pacifique; les pêches au saumon du Pacifique y sont à l'honneur. Après avoir reçu les rapports, le Ministère a entamé des pourparlers exhaustifs avec les intervenants des pêches commerciales, récréatives et autochtones afin de trouver un terrain d'entente en vue de la campagne de pêche de 2005. Le Ministère a réagi en diffusant en avril 2005 un plan détaillé de réforme de même qu'un plan d'action pour la réalisation à court terme de projets pilotes de transition.

En décembre 2004, le ministre annonçait la diffusion de la Politique concernant le saumon sauvage en prévision de la toute dernière phase de consultation précédant la mise en œuvre.

Une nouvelle orientation pour le Pacifique – Réponse aux rapports du Groupe de travail conjoint sur les pêches après la conclusion de traités et du Panel des Premières nations dans la région du Pacifique

population. La Politique concernant le saumon sauvage du MPO propose que l'on maintienne la diversité génétique du saumon sauvage en identifiant et en protégeant des stocks individuels et identifiables, appelés unités de conservation. Une unité de conservation est un groupe de saumon sauvage qu'il serait impossible, en cas de perte, de remplacer par des procédés naturels dans un délai raisonnable. On surveillera l'état des UC, leur habitat et les écosystèmes. Des indicateurs de la santé des écosystèmes seront aussi établis. Cette politique s'inspire explicitement des principes de la gestion des pêches axée sur les objectifs pour établir les critères de surveillance et de performance applicables aux dimensions biologiques, économiques et sociales des pêches au saumon.





Combien le MPO a-t-il dépensé?

En 2004-2005, environ 26 % des dépenses totales du Ministère, c'est-à-dire 384 millions de dollars, ont servi à gérer et à protéger les ressources halieutiques.

Qui cela a-t-il mis à contribution?

Le MPO gère et protège les ressources halieutiques avec de nombreux autres intervenants, dont ceux-ci :

- aquaculteurs
- autres ministères et organismes fédéraux
- groupes autochtones
- organisations internationales de pêche
- provinces et territoires
- secteur de la pêche commerciale
- secteur de la pêche sportive

Qu'a-t-on accompli?

Durant la période de rapport actuelle, le MPO a continué d'offrir les services susmentionnés tout en procédant avec la mise en œuvre du programme de renouvellement stratégique en matière de conservation, d'intendance et de conformité, dont les résultats à long terme devraient entraîner des changements fondamentaux aux rapports qu'entretiennent le Ministère et les groupes de clients et donner lieu à des réformes institutionnelles.

Pour assurer la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la ressource, il faut comprendre l'apport de cette utilisation – et des mesures de gestion qui l'encadrent – au tissu économique et social du Canada.

Le MPO a continué de veiller à ce que ses cadres de gouvernance reflètent les exigences actuelles des pêches

Révision de la politique sur les pêches de l'Atlantique

Le 10 mars 2005, le ministre a annoncé, dans la foulée de l'annonce qu'il avait faite en mars 2004 de stabiliser pour un an les volets de l'accès et de la répartition de la plupart des plans de gestion de l'Atlantique, qu'il entendait régulariser les modalités de partage actuelles dans le cas de 88 des 98 pêcheurs commerciaux de l'Atlantique pour une période pouvant aller jusqu'à cinq ans. Cela permet aux utilisateurs de la ressource de planifier leurs activités et de jouer d'encore plus de stabilité et de certitude. Pour les 10 autres pêches, le MPO s'engage à régler les problèmes qui ne l'ont pas encore été de même qu'à instaurer des modalités de partage à long terme. Cette mesure est aussi l'étape logique après celle de la publication, en mars 2004, du Cadre stratégique de gestion des pêches sur la côte atlantique, qui souscrit à un processus d'accès et de répartition plus stable et plus durable.

Cette stabilisation des modalités de partage est sujette à un certain nombre de facteurs, notamment la conservation, la nécessité d'être conséquent avec la protection constitutionnelle dont jouissent les droits ancestraux et issus de traités des peuples autochtones et de respecter les ententes actuelles et futures avec les groupes autochtones.

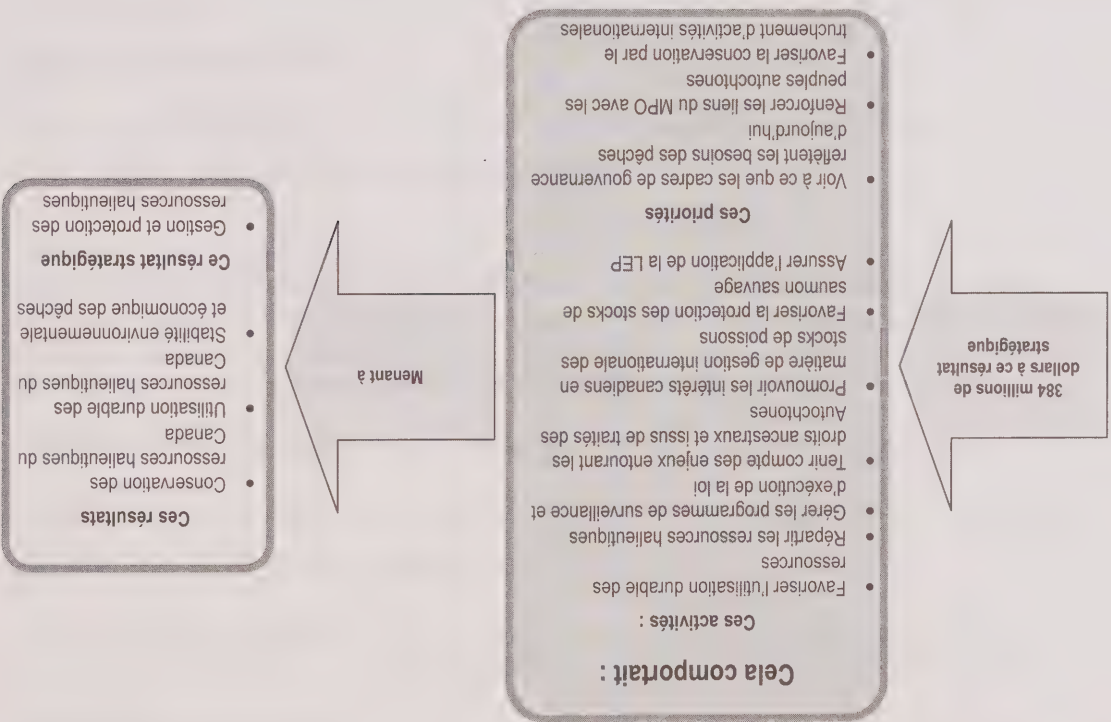
Une nouvelle orientation pour le Pacifique – Politique concernant le saumon sauvage

Gérer le saumon du Pacifique oblige à faire des choix difficiles à la lumière de l'ensemble des intérêts et des conséquences que cela comporte. Ces décisions, que les gouvernements et les scientifiques ne peuvent pas prendre seuls, doivent s'appuyer sur les conseils de scientifiques et les valeurs de la



Gestion et protection des ressources halieutiques

Chaîne de résultats



Qu'est-ce que cela comporte?

- Les opérations et les activités quotidiennes du Ministère accaparent la majorité des ressources qu'utilise celui-ci pour soutenir la gestion et la protection des ressources halieutiques et l'atteinte des priorités actuelles qui s'y rattachent. Pour soutenir ce résultat stratégique, le MPO :
- favorise la protection, la conservation et l'utilisation durable des ressources halieutiques; assure la répartition et la distribution équitables des ressources halieutiques entre les utilisateurs concernés;
 - gère les programmes de surveillance et d'application à l'appui de la Loi sur les pêches et de la Loi sur la protection des pêcheries côtières;
 - tient compte des enjeux entourant les droits ancestraux et issus de traités des Autochtones dans la formulation et la mise en œuvre des politiques, des plans et des programmes de gestion des pêches;
 - mène des négociations internationales afin de promouvoir la conservation des stocks de poissons faisant l'objet d'une gestion internationale et de faire valoir les intérêts canadiens à leur égard;
 - appuie la protection des stocks de saumon sauvage du Pacifique et l'amélioration de la biodiversité conformément aux politiques actuelles de conservation; et veille à l'application de la *Loi sur les espèces en péril* et à ce que ses plans de gestion reflètent les engagements qui en découlent.

Cette section passe au peigne fin chacun des résultats stratégiques du MPO, présentant pour chacun de l'information sur ce qui suit :

Chaîne de résultats

La chaîne de résultats décrit les résultats à long terme du Ministère et montre comment il entend changer les choses. Elle fait le lien entre ce que réalise le Ministère et ses résultats à long terme.

Qu'est-ce que cela comporte?

Cette section brosse un aperçu du travail qui s'est fait à l'appui de chacun des résultats stratégiques.

Combien le MPO a-t-il dépensé?

Les montants rattachés à chacun des résultats stratégiques sont des estimations. L'information financière du Ministère est communiquée par secteur d'activité, chaque secteur étant associé à au moins deux résultats stratégiques. Il est donc impossible d'établir le coût précis de chacun des résultats stratégiques. Vous trouverez des renseignements détaillés sur les ressources associées à chaque secteur d'activité au tableau 3 de la section 3.

Qui cela a-t-il mis à contribution?

Cette section souligne l'apport des gens qui oeuvrent à la réalisation du résultat stratégique.

Qu'a-t-on accompli?

Cette section fait état des progrès accomplis en regard des engagements pris dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités*. Autant que faire se peut, les résultats sont examinés dans l'optique de mesures et d'indicateurs de la performance.

Section 2 – Analyse par résultat stratégique

Dans la présente section :

- ◆ Survol
- ◆ Gestion et protection des ressources halieutiques
- ◆ Protection des milieux marin et d'eau douce
- ◆ Sécurité maritime
- ◆ Commerce maritime et mise en valeur des océans
- ◆ Compréhension des océans et des ressources aquatiques

En mars 2005, le MPO a diffusé sa Stratégie de développement durable 2005-2006, intitulée *Nos eaux, notre avenir – Atteindre un meilleur équilibre*. Document d'accompagnement au plan stratégique renouvelé, la stratégie procure au MPO le plan d'action global qui le guidera sur la voie du développement durable. *Atteindre un meilleur équilibre* reflète le plan stratégique et décrit plus à fond certaines initiatives de développement durable à mettre en oeuvre.

En janvier 2005, la haute direction a approuvé le manuel d'évaluation environnementale stratégique. Ce manuel, qui raffermi notre détermination à mettre en application la *Directive du Cabinet sur l'évaluation environnementale des projets de politiques, de plans et de programmes*, conseille les employés du MPO sur la façon de réaliser des évaluations environnementales stratégiques et précise la structure approuvée de reddition de comptes. Des séances de formation ont eu lieu pour mieux faire connaître les évaluations environnementales stratégiques au sein du Ministère et veiller à ce qu'on tienne compte d'ensemble des facteurs environnementaux d'ordre stratégique lorsqu'on élabore des politiques, des plans et des programmes.

D'autres changements sont intervenus en 2004-2005 : la désignation du GCC à titre d'organisme de service spécial, l'introduction du cadre de planification intégrée, lequel vise à planifier et à répartir plus efficacement les ressources, de même que l'élaboration d'une architecture des activités des programmes (AAP) pour mieux décrire et gérer les ressources. De plus, les concepts et les principes de la fonction de contrôle moderne ont été incorporés au Cadre de responsabilisation de gestion du gouvernement, lequel réunit les composantes d'une saine gestion. Le Ministère en a tenu compte pour établir les priorités de gestion dans son plan stratégique.

Harmonisation aux résultats du gouvernement du Canada

En 2004, le MPO a travaillé à trois thèmes et à sept résultats du gouvernement du Canada présentés dans *Le rendement du Canada – Rapport annuel au Parlement, 2005*.

Le MPO est un acteur primordial du thème de l'économie durable, oeuvrant à la réalisation de trois des cinq résultats du gouvernement du Canada : une croissance économique durable, un environnement propre et sain et une économie axée sur l'innovation et le savoir. Le MPO intervient également sous le thème des fondements sociaux du Canada et celui de la place du Canada dans le monde. Dans le cadre du thème des fondements sociaux du Canada, le Ministère travaille à l'atteinte de deux résultats, à savoir des Canadiens en santé ayant accès à des soins de santé de qualité et des communautés sûres et sécuritaires. Sous le thème de la place du Canada dans le monde, il contribue à deux autres résultats : une économie mondiale prospère profitable pour le Canada et le monde ainsi qu'un partenariat nord-américain fort et mutuellement bénéfique.

De plus, le MPO appuie la réalisation de trois des sept résultats axés sur les questions relatives aux Autochtones : les possibilités économiques, les terres et les ressources; et la gouvernance et les liens.

Nous commencerons à faire état des résultats à l'égard de ces nouveaux résultats stratégiques dans le *Rapport ministériel sur le rendement* de 2005-2006.

Le nouveau plan stratégique trace également la direction globale qu'empruntera le MPO au cours des cinq prochaines années.

Principaux changements au sein du Ministère

Le plan stratégique du MPO, intitulé *Nos eaux, notre avenir*, a été diffusé en février 2005. Il s'agit, en fonction des objectifs ministériels et des priorités stratégiques qu'on y présente, de veiller à ce que les programmes et politiques du Ministère servent avant tout à réaliser la vision et le mandat de celui-ci. *Nos eaux, notre avenir* articule la vision du ministère et confirme la mission de ce dernier, revue à la lumière de trois nouveaux résultats stratégiques :

- des écosystèmes aquatiques sains et productifs;
- des pêches et une aquaculture durables;
- des voies navigables sécuritaires et accessibles.

En 2004-2005, le MPO a de nouveau eu peine à répondre aux besoins en ressources de bon nombre de ses programmes. Il a continué d'éprouver des difficultés à réaliser ses objectifs de recettes annuelles, la baisse des droits de services de déglacage étant à l'origine de plus de la moitié du manque à gagner de cette année. D'autres facteurs, dont l'inflation et la montée des coûts du carburant, ont nui à la capacité du Ministère de répondre aux demandes de service. Pour relever ces défis, le MPO a mis en place un train de mesure visant à réduire les dépenses faites pour des activités non essentielles et à réaffecter les économies résultantes à des programmes à priorité plus élevée.

Pour combler ce manque à gagner, le MPO a, entre autres mesures, entrepris d'examiner les frais d'utilisation externe afin d'évaluer les sources existantes et potentielles de ses revenus. L'examen en est à la phase d'analyse. Le tableau 11 de la section 3 présente l'information actuellement disponible sur la tarification externe du MPO. Dans certains domaines (p. ex. la fixation des coûts, les mesures de la performance et les résultats du rendement), il reste encore du travail à faire.

Le MPO est caractérisé par un environnement opérationnel complexe et stimulant à facettes multiples. Son mandat traditionnel consiste à soutenir la conservation des pêches, les sciences, la sécurité maritime et la protection du milieu marin. Bien que ces activités demeurent importantes, de nouvelles priorités telles que le Plan d'action pour les océans, le renouvellement des pêches et la sécurité maritime réorientent son travail.

Environnement opérationnel et contexte

Secteur d'activité	Total	Politiques et services internes					SMA, Ressources humaines et Services intégrés / SMA, Politiques	Responsabilité	Total
		Budget principal des dépenses	Dépenses prévues	Autorisations totales	Réelles	Budget principal des dépenses total			
Gestion et protection des ressources halieutiques	73,5	73,5	79,7	83,1	71,5	382,6	282,7	283,6	274,1
Protection des milieux marin et d'eau douce	56,3	56,3	54,8	55,2	53,6	292,8	241,8	290,2	274,1
Sécurité maritime	81,9	81,9	79,5	80,4	79,3	426,3	241,8	290,2	274,1
Commerce maritime et mise en valeur des océans	24,5	24,5	22,8	24,2	24,3	127,3	241,8	290,2	274,1
Compréhension des ressources aquatiques	46,5	46,5	46,8	47,3	45,4	241,8	241,8	290,2	274,1
Dépenses réelles totales	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 558,0	1 558,0	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 472,6
Dépenses prévues totales	1 468,0	1 468,0	1 558,0	1 558,0	1 468,0	1 468,0	1 468,0	1 468,0	1 468,0
Autorisations totales	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 558,0	1 558,0	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 470,8
Dépenses total	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 558,0	1 558,0	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 470,8
Budget principal des dépenses	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 558,0	1 558,0	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 470,8	1 470,8
Dépenses prévues	1 468,0	1 468,0	1 558,0	1 558,0	1 468,0	1 468,0	1 468,0	1 468,0	1 468,0
Autorisations totales	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 558,0	1 558,0	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 472,6
Dépenses réelles totales	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 558,0	1 558,0	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 472,6	1 472,6

Concordance entre les résultats stratégiques et les secteurs d'activité

Concordance entre les résultats stratégiques et les secteurs d'activité (en millions de dollars)

Secteur d'activité	Total	halieutiques des ressources	protection des milieux marin et d'eau douce	Sécurité maritime	Commerce maritime et des océans	Compréhension des océans et aquatiques	Responsabilité	Total	Résultat stratégique ministériel																																									
Services à la navigation maritime	Budget principal des dépenses 95,0 Dépenses prévues 87,1 Autorisations totales 87,7 Réelles	13,3	168,3	245,7	79,8	5,0	Commissaire, canadienne	512,1	485,1	522,6	502,9	Services de communications et de trafic maritimes	Budget principal des dépenses 88,4 Dépenses prévues 92,7 Autorisations totales 94,0 Réelles	13,3	161,2	233,2	72,4	5,0	5,3	4,9	Opérations de déglacage	Budget principal des dépenses 44,2 Dépenses prévues 44,2 Autorisations totales 45,6 Réelles	13,1	14,2	239,2	81,8	5,0	5,3	4,9	Sauvetage, sécurité et intervention environnementale	Budget principal des dépenses 118,4 Dépenses prévues 106,5 Autorisations totales 112,0 Réelles	105,3	Gestion de la flotte	Budget principal des dépenses 166,1 Dépenses prévues 154,6 Autorisations totales 177,1 Réelles	163,6	Sciences halieutiques et océaniques	Budget principal des dépenses 167,9 Dépenses prévues 168,2 Autorisations totales 177,2 Réelles	171,7	Hydrographie	Budget principal des dépenses 31,2 Dépenses prévues 31,2 Autorisations totales 32,9 Réelles	36,3	Gestion de l'habitat et sciences de l'environnement	Budget principal des dépenses 89,6 Dépenses prévues 89,1 Autorisations totales 93,2 Réelles	91,6	Gestion des pêches	Budget principal des dépenses 295,8 Dépenses prévues 319,3 Autorisations totales 348,7 Réelles	299,4	Ports	Budget principal des dépenses 91,5 Dépenses prévues 91,5 Autorisations totales 93,2 Réelles	96,6

Priorités/ engagements, 2004- 2005	Antérieure	Non disponible*	Retardé la mise en œuvre des options de réaménagement en attendant les décisions du Comité d'examen des dépenses. Regroupé les activités scientifiques en grappes distinctes d'activité scientifique, dont on a ensuite évalué la concordance avec les résultats stratégiques du MPO.
Résultats atteints			

* Cette priorité s'inscrit dans les responsabilités et les engagements courants en matière de gestion. Il est donc impossible de chiffrer avec précision les ressources qui y sont consacrées.



Priorités/ engagements, 2004- 2005	Type ¹	Dépenses estimatives	Résultats atteints
Gérer et investiguer les questions entourant le développement d'une industrie de l'aquaculture responsable et durable	Permanente	20	Continué à mettre en œuvre le plan global d'action en aquaculture. Fait des évaluations par groupes de discussion à 11 endroits au pays afin de comprendre la perception et les attentes des Canadiens à l'égard de l'industrie de l'aquaculture et du rôle du gouvernement. Réalisé d'importants progrès dans l'harmonisation des processus de demande de site et d'examen des sites pour le processus d'évaluation environnementale dans la plupart des provinces côtières. Élaboré un programme national pour la santé de la faune aquatique.
Conclu un arrangement à long terme avec l'industrie au sujet des droits de services maritimes sur les services de navigation et de déglacage.	Permanente	1	Lancé un examen des frais d'utilisation externe afin d'élaborer un cadre de tarification externe. Mis à jour les pleins coûts des services de déglacage et de navigation. Fourni des chiffres à jour sur les coûts à l'industrie. Fait état de toutes les recettes tirées des droits perçus de l'industrie de la navigation commerciale. Assuré la liaison avec l'industrie et d'autres ministères sur les initiatives gouvernementales touchant les droits de service de déglacage et à la navigation maritime.
Résultat stratégique : Compréhension des océans et des ressources aquatiques (voir page 46)			
Appuyer la réalisation des résultats stratégiques en fournissant en temps opportun de nouvelles connaissances, des produits et des conseils scientifiques de grande qualité.	Permanente	190	Continué d'entreprendre des activités scientifiques afin de s'acquitter de responsabilités de longue date tout en augmentant le savoir sur les enjeux nouveaux ou émergents.

Priorités/ engagements, 2004-2005	Type ¹	Dépenses estimatives	Résultats atteints
Résultat stratégique : Sécurité maritime (voir page 30)			
Assurer la sécurité et l'accessibilité des voies navigables	Permanente	230	Réduit substantiellement le coût des aides maritimes depuis 1996 sans nuire à la sécurité et à la navigation maritimes. Augmenté le taux d'efficacité des opérations de recherche et de sauvetage à 98,5 %. Enregistré 198 collisions, échouements et heurts violents, soit le plus petit nombre de tels incidents en 25 ans. Combiné les voies de reconnaissance de l'état des glaces avec les voies de surveillance de la pollution de Transports Canada pour mieux utiliser l'avion, éviter les chevauchements en matière de surveillance aérienne et réduire les coûts des services d'information sur les glaces. Enregistré une modeste amélioration de la situation des ports de pêche actifs.
Fournir des renseignements hydrographiques de grande qualité	Permanente	30	Distribué 151 800 cartes de navigation papier, 66 900 publications nautiques et 26 200 brochures d'information, soit moins qu'au cours des années précédentes. Consacré 50 % des activités de production de cartes aux zones à risque élevé. Complète une proposition d'ajustement du niveau établi des normes de service.
Améliorer la sécurité maritime par les initiatives de modernisation en cours	Permanente	10	Continué à travailler à l'élaboration d'un système d'identification automatique ayant pour but d'améliorer la capacité de surveillance du trafic maritime des Services de communications et de trafic maritimes.
Résultat stratégique : Commerce maritime et mise en valeur des océans (voir page 38)			
Faciliter l'activité commerciale en offrant des voies navigables efficaces et accessibles	Permanente	80	Offert des services de déglacage aux transporteurs maritimes et accru le niveau de service dans l'Arctique et les Grands Lacs. Fait une revue du niveau des services d'information sur les glaces de façon à pouvoir continuer d'offrir un service efficace et efficient aux Canadiens.
Faire progresser le programme de commerce international du Canada	Permanente	1	Collaboré avec Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, Santé Canada, les provinces, les territoires et les dirigeants d'entreprises dans le cadre de la Table ronde sur la chaîne de valeur des produits. Collaboré avec les représentants des provinces et de l'industrie à promouvoir le secteur canadien des poissons et fruits de mer au 2005 International Boston Seafood Show. Participé aux négociations touchant les disciplines relatives aux subventions dans le secteur des pêches dans le cadre de la réunion de novembre 2004 du Groupe de négociation sur les règles de l'OMC (Organisation mondiale du commerce). Participé avec Commerce international Canada à un groupe de travail de pour veiller à ce que les intervenants du commerce agricole en poste aux États-Unis soient brefs adéquatement.

Priorités/ engagements, 2004- 2005	Type ¹	Dépenses estimatives	Résultats atteints
Assurer la conservation et la mise en valeur durable des océans du Canada grâce aux progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie sur les océans du Canada	Permanente	135	<p>Progressé dans la préparation des plans de gestion intégrée pour cinq zones étendues de gestion des océans.</p> <p>Lancé des projets pilotes de gestion intégrée dans 21 zones de gestion côtière.</p> <p>Rédigé un guide technique national sur la préparation d'aperçus de l'écosystème et de rapports d'évaluation.</p> <p>Désigné le goulet de l'île de Sabie, situé dans la région de l'est de la Plate-forme Scotian, zone de protection marine.</p> <p>Produit une nouvelle stratégie nationale pour les zones de protection marines.</p> <p>Faits d'importants progrès dans l'élaboration de la Stratégie fédérale sur les aires marines protégées.</p> <p>Fait des progrès dans la préparation de 10 autres projets de zones de protection marines.</p>
Assurer la conservation et la mise en valeur durable des océans du Canada grâce aux progrès réalisés dans le domaine de la coordination internationale	Permanente	2	<p>Élaboré une stratégie sur les pêches et la gouvernance à l'échelle internationale dans le cadre du Plan d'action sur les océans.</p> <p>Contribué au Plan stratégique pour les mers arctiques, lequel a été adopté par le groupe de travail sur la protection de l'environnement marin de l'Arctique du Conseil de l'Arctique.</p>
Agir comme principal organisme d'intervention fédéral afin d'assurer une intervention appropriée en cas de déversements en milieu marin dans les eaux de compétence canadienne	Permanente	45	<p>Fait état de 1 300 incidents de pollution en mer et intervenu pour y faire face.</p>



Priorités/ engagements, 2004-2005	Favoriser la conservation par le truchement d'activités internationales	Permanente	20	Améliore le programme d'application de la loi et de surveillance des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest (OPANO) afin d'y stopper la surpêche illégale. Établi le Groupe consultatif sur la gestion durable des stocks de poissons chevauchants dans l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest afin de conseiller le ministre sur la façon de réduire la surpêche et d'éviter la destruction écologique des stocks chevauchants dans la zone réglementée par l'OPANO et d'assurer la mise en valeur durable des océans. Le ministre est devenu membre et a participé aux activités du Groupe de travail sur la haute mer, une table ronde ministérielle internationale dont les membres s'emploient à réduire la pêche INN sur le plan mondial. Complète le Plan d'action national du Canada visant à prévenir, à contrecarrer et à éliminer la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée, lequel a été déposé lors de la 26 ^e session du Comité des pêches de la FAO (Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture) en mars 2005. Le Canada n'est que le sixième pays à le faire.	Moderniser les opérations grâce à l'initiative de renouvellement de la gestion des pêches	Permanente	5	Amorce l'examen de la Loi sur les pêches afin de clarifier les cadres de conservation, de formaliser les accords de partage et d'établir un régime de sanctions. Mis en oeuvre le système de délivrance en ligne de permis de pêche sportive dans les eaux marécageuses de la Colombie-Britannique. Commencé à mettre en oeuvre le Système de surveillance des navires dans l'Atlantique.	Résultat stratégique : Protection des milieux marin et d'eau douce (voir page 24)	
		Permanente	50	Développé un cadre de gestion des risques et fait l'essai pilote de celui-ci avec le projet d'exploitation des placers du Yukon. Préparé 13 énoncés opérationnels pour rationaliser le processus d'approbation réglementaire avec les provinces et les territoires. Complété un manuel de politique opérationnelle consolidé pour le personnel du programme. Préparé un protocole d'entente avec la Nouvelle-Écosse. Élaboré et testé un programme de national formation obligatoire pour le personnel du Programme de gestion de l'habitat. Établi un nouveau modèle d'évaluation environnementale des projets d'envergure.	Améliorer la conservation, la restauration et la mise en valeur de l'habitat des poissons marins et d'eau douce par l'application cohérente du Programme de gestion de l'habitat du poisson					

Total des ressources humaines du Ministère, 2004-2005 (nombre d'équivalents temps plein)		
Ressources prévues	Ressources réelles	Différence
10 360	9 900	460

En 2004-2005, le MPO s'est doté de plusieurs stratégies pour améliorer sa situation financière. Du côté des ressources humaines, ces stratégies prévoyaient une restriction des effectifs et le maintien de la restriction sur l'embauche d'étudiants, d'employés occasionnels et d'employés nommés pour une période déterminée. Le Ministère a bel et bien atteint ses objectifs prévus en matière d'utilisation; il était en fait en situation de sous-utilisation en raison de la hausse en fin d'année du plafond sur le nombre d'équivalents temps plein pour soutenir de nouvelles priorités et du versement d'autres fonds, approuvés par le Conseil du Trésor. On ne s'attend pas à ce que cette sous-utilisation se reproduise en 2005-2006 puisque la planification intégrée des activités et des ressources humaines a permis de mieux communiquer l'information aux gestionnaires du Ministère.

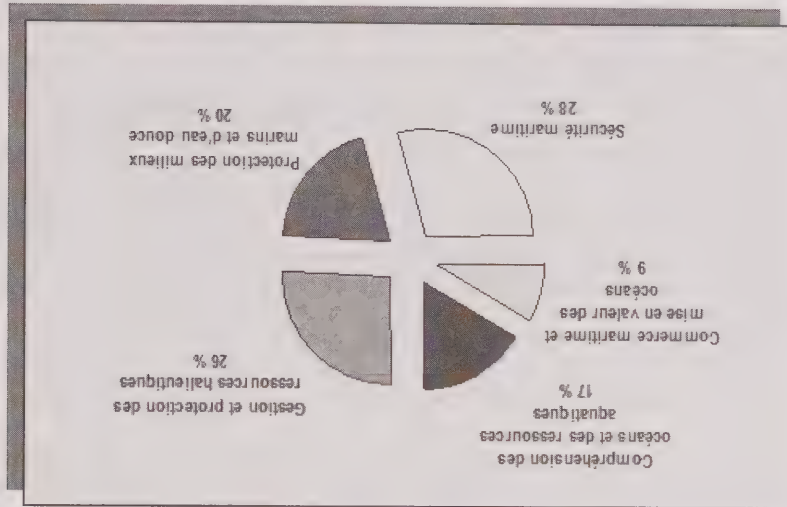
Rendement global du Ministère

Dans son *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2004-2005*, le MPO se donnait de deux à quatre priorités stratégiques par résultat stratégique. Le tableau ci-dessous les énumère et fait brièvement le point sur l'état d'avancement de chacune. La section 2 examine plus à fond ces résultats et priorités stratégiques.

Résumé du rendement par résultat stratégique, selon les priorités et les engagements, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

Priorités/ engagements, 2004-2005	Type ¹	Dépenses estimatives	Résultats atteints
Résultat stratégique : Gestion et protection des ressources halieutiques (voir page 18)			
Veiller à ce que les cadres de gouvernance reflètent les exigences des pêches d'aujourd'hui	Permanente	140	Stabilisé les accords de partage dans 88 des 98 pêcheries commerciales de l'Atlantique pour une période pouvant aller jusqu'à cinq ans. Rendu public la Politique du Canada pour la conservation du saumon sauvage pour fin de consultation finale avant sa mise en œuvre. Diffusé un plan détaillé de réforme à long terme des pêches du saumon du Pacifique de même qu'un plan d'action pour la réalisation à court terme de projets pilotes de transition. Délivré des permis en application de la Loi sur les espèces en péril (LEP) afin de permettre la tenue d'activités affectant plusieurs espèces inscrites.
Renforcer les liens avec les peuples autochtones	Permanente	125	Conclu des accords de pêche à des fins économiques avec les Premières nations touchées par le jugement <i>Kapp</i> . Rallié la plupart des groupes autochtones de l'Atlantique à l'initiative de mentorat en mer et à l'initiative de gestion des opérations de pêche. Signé en vertu du Programme autochtone de gestion des ressources aquatiques et océaniques 16 accords visant à renforcer les capacités des groupes autochtones de même qu'à cogérer les bassins versants et les écosystèmes.

¹ La priorité est nouvelle, permanente ou antérieure, ce qui signifie qu'il en a été question dans un précédent *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités* ou *Rapport ministériel sur le rendement*.


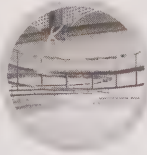



Dépenses réelles, 2004-2005

Dépenses prévues	1 468,0	
Autorisations totales	1 558,0	
Dépenses réelles		1 472,6

Total des ressources financières du Ministère, 2004-2005 (en millions de dollars)

Ressources financières et humaines pour 2004-2005

Résultat stratégique	Description
 Sécurité maritime	L'objectif du Ministère est d'améliorer constamment la sécurité des voies d'eau du Canada en diminuant le nombre et la gravité des collisions et des échouements, en venant en aide aux gens en détresse et en danger, en prévenant les pertes de vie et les dommages matériels causés à la propriété et en assurant la sécurité et l'accessibilité des ports de pêche actifs.
 Commerce maritime et mise en valeur des océans	L'objectif du Ministère est d'offrir des politiques, un cadre de réglementation de même qu'une infrastructure et des services opérationnels à l'appui de l'exploitation commerciale durable des industries maritimes. De plus, le MPO apporte à Commerce international Canada de l'aide scientifique et technique pour libéraliser le commerce dans le secteur des pêches et des océans.
 Compréhension des océans et des ressources aquatiques	L'objectif du Ministère est d'améliorer, de mettre en application et de transmettre à tous les Canadiens les connaissances sur les océans du Canada et sur les ressources halieutiques marines et dulci-eaux. Ce savoir favorisera la réalisation des activités des clients, des partenaires et des directions du MPO chargées des opérations.

Renseignements sommaires

Mandat

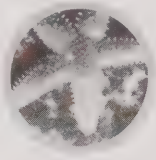
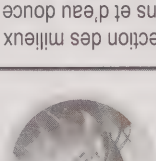
Le ministère des Pêches et des Océans (MPO) est responsable, au nom du gouvernement du Canada, d'élaborer des politiques et des programmes à l'appui des intérêts scientifiques, écologiques, sociaux et économiques que revêtent les océans et les eaux douces pour le Canada.

Le ministère obéit pour ce faire à la *Loi sur les océans*, qui lui confie la charge de guider la gestion des océans et de fournir des services de garde côtière et d'hydrographie au nom du gouvernement du Canada, et à la *Loi sur les pêches*, qui lui confère la responsabilité de gérer les pêches, l'habitat et l'aquaculture. Le ministère est également l'une des trois ministères responsables de la *Loi sur les espèces en péril*.

Vision

Veiller à l'excellence des services offerts à la population canadienne afin d'assurer le développement durable et l'utilisation sécuritaire des eaux du Canada.

Le MPO entend réaliser le mandat ci-dessus en se vouant à la réalisation de cinq résultats stratégiques, en l'occurrence les avantages durables et à long terme que procurent aux Canadiens la vision et les efforts du Ministère. Le tableau suivant vous les présente :

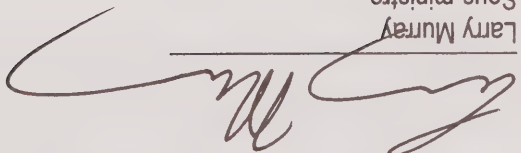
Résultat stratégique	Description
 <p>Gestion et protection des ressources halieutiques</p>	<p>L'objectif du Ministère est de conserver les ressources halieutiques du Canada pour qu'elles soient utilisées de façon durable dans le cadre d'une pêche autosuffisante. Il importe de souligner la contribution importante des provinces et des territoires à l'atteinte de ce but. De plus, le Ministère doit gérer les ressources halieutiques tout en respectant la protection constitutionnelle dont jouissent les droits ancestraux et les droits issus de traités des Autochtones. Par ailleurs, il est impératif que des arrangements internationaux efficaces soient en vigueur pour empêcher la surpêche étrangère et sauvegarder les ressources protégées par des traités internationaux.</p>
 <p>Protection des milieux marins et d'eau douce</p>	<p>L'objectif du Ministère est de protéger les milieux et les écosystèmes marins et d'eau douce et, par le fait même, de soutenir les pêches, l'écotourisme, la navigation de plaisance et d'autres utilisations durables. Pour atteindre ce but, le Ministère doit adopter une approche proactive, cohérente et axée sur les résultats qui l'amène à travailler de concert avec ses clients, ses partenaires et les autres ordres de gouvernement à gérer et à protéger l'habitat des poissons d'eau douce ainsi que les écosystèmes marins et estuariens et à réduire les effets de la pollution sur les écosystèmes marins.</p>

Déclaration de la direction

Je présente, en vue de son dépôt au Parlement, le *Rapport ministériel sur le rendement* (RMR) 2004-2005 de Pêches et Océans Canada.

Ce document a été préparé conformément aux principes de déclaration énoncés dans le *Guide de préparation – Rapports ministériels sur le rendement 2004-2005* du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor en ce que :

- il adhère aux exigences de déclaration particulières du guide;
- il suit une structure de secteurs d'activités approuvée;
- il présente une information cohérente, exhaustive, équilibrée et exacte;
- il permet de rendre compte des résultats visés ou atteints avec les ressources et les autorisations qui nous sont confiées;
- il fait état de nos finances sur la foi des chiffres contenus dans le Budget des dépenses et les *Comptes publics du Canada*.


Larry Murray
Sous-ministre

et d'autres priorités maternelles. Les scientifiques du MPO continuent à travailler avec l'industrie pour qu'elle soit plus à même d'assumer davantage d'attributions de surveillance et d'évaluation.

En gestion des pêches, nous avons rendu public un nouveau cadre stratégique de gestion des pêches de l'Atlantique, préparé un plan détaillé de réforme des pêches du Pacifique et lancé l'initiative de renouvellement de la gestion des pêches. Tout cela a pour but de bâtir des pêches fortes et durables – sur les deux côtes et pour les pêcheurs autochtones et non autochtones – tout en redonnant à l'industrie une certaine stabilité et prévisibilité et en travaillant avec l'ensemble des intervenants par le truchement de stratégies de cogestion afin d'atteindre ces objectifs.

Certes, le présent régime nous permet de faire bien des choses, mais nous gagnons beaucoup à ce que le régime législatif qui nous régit soit modifié – la *Loi sur les pêches*, par exemple. J'ai la ferme intention de moderniser cette loi vieille de 137 ans. J'ai franchement hâte de travailler avec l'ensemble des Canadiens à mettre sur pied un régime efficace et moderne de gestion des pêches.

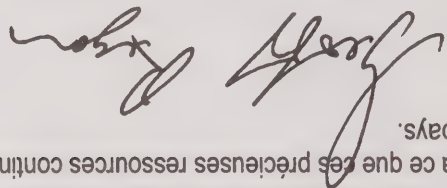
L'an dernier, nous avons également apporté au sein du Ministère un certain nombre de changements qui nous permettront d'offrir de meilleurs services et de concrétiser notre vision et notre mandat.

Le 1^{er} avril 2005, par exemple, la Garde côtière canadienne (GCC) est devenue un organisme de service spécial au sein du ministère. Ce changement permettra à la GCC de se concentrer sur la prestation de services essentiels aux marins évoluant dans les eaux canadiennes. Son nouveau statut donne à la GCC davantage de souplesse de gestion dans différents domaines, l'autorisant par exemple à passer des contrats pour le nettoyage des déversements d'hydrocarbures et de dépenser les recettes liées aux déversements de pétrole.

En février 2005, nous avons diffusé notre nouveau plan stratégique, intitulé *Nos eaux, notre avenir*. On y trace la direction globale qu'empruntera le MPO au cours des cinq prochaines années. En plus d'y décrire la vision remaniée du Ministère, on y confirme la mission de celui-ci, revue à la lumière de trois nouveaux résultats stratégiques (des écosystèmes aquatiques sains et productifs, des pêches et une aquaculture durables ainsi que des voies navigables sécuritaires et accessibles), et on y articule un cadre d'objectifs ministériels et de priorités stratégiques.

Le Ministère continue de travailler à moderniser la prestation de ses principaux programmes afin d'équilibrer ses engagements en fonction des ressources disponibles. Il fera face à de nombreux défis au fur et à mesure du remaniement de ses activités et de la mise en œuvre des initiatives du Comité d'examen des dépenses, dont bon nombre ont accentué les pressions sur nos ressources humaines et financières. Le financement que nous avons reçu en 2005-2006 nous aidera à aller de l'avant et à respirer un peu mieux financièrement.

Par ce travail et son souci constant de conjuguer ses ressources aux besoins des Canadiens, mon ministère continuera à travailler avec ceux-ci à dynamiser nos pêches et nos océans en plus de veiller à ce que ces précieuses ressources continuent d'occuper une place importante dans la vie de notre pays.



L'honorable Geoff Regan, C.P., député
Ministre des Pêches et des Océans

Un message du ministre des Pêches et des Océans du Canada



En ma qualité de ministre des Pêches et des Océans du Canada, il me fait grand plaisir de présenter le *Rapport ministériel sur le rendement 2003-2004*.

Le Ministère des Pêches et des Océans (MPO) offre une panoplie de programmes et de services aux quatre coins du pays. Cela comprend la gestion durable de nos pêches, la prestation de services de sécurité et de sûreté maritimes ainsi que la conservation et la protection de l'habitat du poisson. Nous prenons également les mesures nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité et l'accessibilité de nos ports en plus de faire de la recherche et de réaliser des activités d'importance vitale pour la gestion durable des océans et des ressources aquatiques du Canada.

L'année qui s'achève nous a vus continuer à offrir ces programmes et services et trouver de nouveaux et meilleurs moyens de le faire plus efficacement tout en répondant mieux aux besoins des Canadiens. En 2004-2005, nous avons amorcé la première phase du Plan d'action du Canada pour les océans. D'envergure pangouvernementale, ce plan vise à nous faire profiter le plus possible des multiples possibilités que nous offrent les océans tout en accentuant nos efforts pour en assurer la mise en valeur durable en partenariat avec les Canadiens. C'est dans le cadre de cette initiative que j'ai annoncé la création par le Canada d'un réseau de zones de protection marines dans le but de protéger nos écosystèmes marins les plus fragiles. Ce réseau et les nombreuses autres initiatives du Plan montrent qu'il nous est possible de bien conjuguer les possibilités formidables que nous présentent les océans à la responsabilité qui nous échoit de les protéger.

Nous avons également poursuivi les efforts que nous avons entrepris pour bâtir une industrie de l'aquaculture compétitive et durable. Grâce au Programme national sur la santé des animaux aquatiques et à la mise sur pied, de concert avec les provinces et territoires, de la Politique en matière d'aquaculture, les Canadiens jouiront bientôt d'une industrie de l'aquaculture dont ils pourront tous et chacun s'enorgueillir.

Durant l'année écoulée, nous avons continué à moderniser le Programme de gestion de l'habitat de façon à le rendre plus efficace, rentable et pertinent pour les Canadiens. Pour ce faire, nous avons élaboré un cadre de gestion du risque qui nous amène à centrer nos efforts sur les activités de réglementation ayant le plus d'impact sur le poisson et son habitat. Ces initiatives et d'autres, qui mettent à contribution nos principaux intervenants, nous aideront à prendre des décisions de manière plus transparente, prévisible et rapide de même qu'à mieux conserver et protéger l'habitat du poisson.

Nous avons commencé à renouveler notre programme scientifique, cherchant à mieux harmoniser nos travaux scientifiques aux orientations stratégiques du ministère et du gouvernement fédéral de même qu'aux priorités des Canadiens. Dans le cadre de ce renouvellement, notre approche écosystémique à la gestion intégrée de nos pêches se fonde sur la tenue d'évaluations d'espèces multiples et la multiplication des efforts de collaboration avec les utilisateurs de la ressource, parmi lesquels figurent les pêcheurs commerciaux, autochtones, en eaux intérieures et récréatifs, pour sonder l'état des stocks individuels de poissons. Cette démarche et d'autres exercices de renouvellement permettront de concentrer nos ressources sur les activités scientifiques nécessaires au Plan d'action pour les océans

Section 1 – Survol

Dans la présente section :

- ◆ Un message du ministre des Pêches et des Océans
- ◆ Déclaration de la direction
- ◆ Renseignements sommaires
- ◆ Rendement global du ministère
- ◆ Concordance avec les résultats du gouvernement du Canada

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Pêches et Océans Canada

Rapport ministériel sur le rendement

Pour la période se terminant
le 31 mars 2005

Approuvé par

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Geoff Regan', written over a horizontal line.

L'honorable Geoff Regan, C.P., député
Ministre des Pêches et des Océans

Avant-propos

Le gouvernement du Canada améliore sans cesse ses pratiques de gestion, ce qui constitue pour lui une priorité depuis le dépôt au Parlement, au printemps 2000, du document intitulé *Des résultats pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes : Un cadre de gestion pour le gouvernement du Canada*. Dans sa poursuite de l'excellence en gestion, le gouvernement envisage d'offrir aux Canadiens : un gouvernement à l'écoute, qui sert bien ses citoyens et qui est administré comme une seule et même entité cohérente; un gouvernement innovateur, qui est appuyé par une fonction publique hautement qualifiée, en mesure de bien tirer parti de toute l'information à sa disposition et de faire un usage optimal des fonds publics, tout en tenant compte des risques éventuels; et un gouvernement redevable, qui rend compte clairement et ouvertement de son rendement au Parlement et aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes.

Les rapports ministériels sur le rendement jouent un rôle de premier plan dans le cycle de planification, de suivi, d'évaluation ainsi que de communication des résultats au Parlement et aux citoyens. Ils sont au cœur même de l'application du concept du gouvernement redevable.

Les ministères et les organismes sont invités à rédiger leurs rapports en appliquant les principes pour l'établissement de rapports publics efficaces (voir le *Guide pour la préparation des rapports ministériels sur le rendement 2004-2005* : http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/04-05/guide/lines/guide_f.asp). Selon ces derniers, un rapport ne peut être efficace que s'il présente un tableau du rendement qui soit non seulement cohérent et équilibré mais bref et pertinent. Un tel rapport doit insister sur les résultats - soit les avantages dévolus aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes et à la société canadienne - et il doit refléter ce que l'organisation a pu contribuer à ces résultats. Il doit mettre le rendement du ministère en contexte, faire le lien entre le rendement et les engagements antérieurs, expliquer les changements ainsi que décrire les risques et les défis auxquels le ministère a été exposé en répondant aux attentes sur le rendement. Le rapport doit aussi souligner les réalisations obtenues en partenariat avec d'autres organisations gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales. Et comme il est nécessaire de dépenser judicieusement, il doit exposer les liens qui existent entre les ressources et les résultats. Enfin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la méthodologie utilisée et par des données pertinentes.

Le présent rapport ministériel sur le rendement (ainsi que ceux de nombreux autres ministères et organismes) peut être consulté sur le site Web du Secrétaire du Conseil du Canada à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estime.asp>. Les lecteurs qui désiraient un aperçu global des efforts déployés par le gouvernement du Canada afin d'améliorer la qualité de vie peuvent lire *Le rendement du Canada 2005*, qu'on peut également consulter à l'adresse Internet précitée. Ce rapport est structuré autour de trois grands thèmes (économie durable, fondements sociaux du Canada et la place du Canada dans le monde) et sa version électronique renferme des liens avec les rapports ministériels sur le rendement pertinents. *Le rendement du Canada 2005* renferme également un aperçu spécial des efforts déployés par le gouvernement afin d'améliorer le bien-être des Autochtones.

Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à améliorer sans cesse les rapports qu'il présente au Parlement et aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes. Par leurs observations et leurs suggestions, les lecteurs peuvent contribuer grandement à améliorer, au fil du temps, la qualité des rapports ministériels sur le rendement et autres rapports.

Les observations ou les questions peuvent être adressées à :

Direction de la gestion axée sur les résultats
Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0R5
OU à : ma-mtr@tbs-sct.gc.ca

Les documents budgétaires

Chaque année, le gouvernement établit son Budget des dépenses, qui présente l'information à l'appui des autorisations de dépenser demandées au Parlement pour l'affectation des fonds publics. Ces demandes d'autorisations sont présentées officiellement au moyen d'un projet de loi de crédits déposé au Parlement.

Le Budget des dépenses du gouvernement du Canada est divisé en plusieurs parties. Commençant par un aperçu des dépenses totales du gouvernement dans la Partie I, les documents deviennent de plus en plus détaillés. Dans la Partie II, les dépenses sont décrites selon les ministères, les organismes et les programmes. Cette partie renferme aussi le libellé proposé des conditions qui s'appliquent aux pouvoirs de dépenser qu'on demande au Parlement d'accorder.

Le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités fournit des détails supplémentaires sur chacun des ministères ainsi que sur leurs programmes qui sont principalement axés sur une planification plus stratégique et les renseignements sur les résultats escomptés.

Le Rapport sur le rendement met l'accent sur la responsabilisation basée sur les résultats en indiquant les réalisations en fonction des prévisions de rendement et les engagements à l'endroit des résultats qui sont exposés dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités*.

Le Budget des dépenses, de même que le budget du ministre des Finances, sont le reflet de la planification budgétaire annuelle de l'État et de ses priorités en matière d'affectation des ressources. Ces documents, auxquels viennent s'ajouter par la suite les Comptes publics et les rapports ministériels sur le rendement, aident le Parlement à s'assurer que le gouvernement est dûment comptable de l'affectation et de la gestion des fonds publics.

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